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THE
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of
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OR
DELINEATIONS
TOPOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL
and
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Vol. XIV.



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at Brighton.

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THE
BEAUTIES
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England and Wales:
OR,
ORIGINAL DELINEATIONS,
TOPOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE,
OF
EACH COUNTY.

EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

VOL. XIV.

BY
FREDERIC SHOBERL.

Britain high favour'd of indulgent heaven!
Nature's anointed empress of the deep!
The noise of merchants who can purchase crowns--
Of Gallic lilies this eternal blast
This terror of Armadas!
This small isle wide realm'd monarchs eye with awe,
Which says to their ambition's foaming waves,
"Thus far nor farther!"

This sacred isle,
Cut from the continent, that world of slaves;
This temple built by heaven's peculiar care
In a recess from the contagious world,
With ocean pour'd around it for its guard,
And dedicated long to liberty,
That health, that strength, that bloom of civil life!

YOUNG.

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TO
ARTHUR YOUNG, ESQ.
A GENTLEMAN
WHOSE INDEFATIGABLE EXERTIONS, DURING A LONG
AND ACTIVE LIFE,
HAVE BEEN DIRECTED TO THE PROMOTION OF THE BEST INTERESTS
OF HIS COUNTRY,
BY THE
IMPROVEMENT OF ITS AGRICULTURE;
THIS VOLUME,
Illustrative of
THE HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY
OF
SUFFOLK, SURREY, AND SUSSEX,
IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED
BY HIS OBLIGED AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

F. SHOBERL.

THE
BEAUTIES
OF
England and Wales.

SUFFOLK.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

SUFFOLK is bounded on the north by Norfolk, on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by Essex, from which it is divided by the river Stour, and on the west by Cambridgeshire. On Mr. Hodskinson's map of this county may be measured an oblong of almost unindented form, forty-seven miles long by twenty-seven broad. The land stretching beyond it in the north-east and north-west parts will more than compensate the deficiency in other quarters. This form indicates a surface of 1269 square miles, or 812,160 acres. In Templeman's Survey, he makes it only 1236 square miles; but Mr. Arthur Young is of opinion that the superficial contents of Suffolk may be computed at about 800,000 acres.

DIVISION AND POPULATION.—Its two grand divisions are, the franchise or liberty of Bury St. Edmund's, and the body of the county, or guildable land, each of which furnishes a distinct grand jury for the county assizes. These are subdivided into twenty-one hundreds, comprehending 523 parishes. The hundreds, according to the return made in 1801, are as follow :

VOL. XIV.

B

HUN-

HUNDREDS.	HOUSES.			Persons	OCCUPATIONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many families occupied	Uninhabited		Chiefly employed in Agriculture.	In trade, manufactures, or handicraft.	In all other occupations.
Raberg	3147	3944	71	18,685	3804	5393	9588
Blackbourne...	1572	2198	28	10,773	3857	1149	5391
Cosford.....	1250	1613	33	7,384	1715	704	4875
Hartismere....	1703	2346	21	12,133	3522	1562	6631
Hoxne.....	1750	2487	14	13,209	4121	1683	6083
Lackford	1503	2347	31	8,384	1615	1571	5190
Plomegate ...	1143	1710	13	8,549	2525	842	4643
Risbridge	1681	2176	32	10,894	4872	1460	3877
Stow	860	1081	15	5,708	1486	1537	1933
Thedwestry ...	1070	1506	17	7,259	2520	774	3959
Thredling.....	593	638	2	2,616	7436	165	2008
Blything*.....	2579	3432	23	14,463	7018	3452	8010
Bosmere and } Claydon... }	1590	† 1986	13	10,042	2760	780	5947
Carlford	603	853	4	4,300	1205	239	2013
Colneis	304	619	2	2,946	1273	148	1525
Loes.....	1661	1992	16	9,578	2209	1664	5362
Mutford and } Lothingland }	1670	1913	36	9,409	1666	703	7043
Sanford	1089	1487	11	7,457	2462	491	3841
Thingoe	710	973	11	4,982	1510	441	3031
Wangford.....	1608	1987	41	10,037	2045	1810	6190
Wilford.....	719	1048	10	5,298	2506	771	1924
Town of Bury	1360	1648	37	7,655	94	4198	3365
Ipswich.....	2170	2738	51	11,277	448	1810	8733
Sudbury.....	594	735	18	3,283	39	625	2624
	30,253	43,481	552	210,431	55,744	34,064	113,692

In order to obtain an accurate knowledge of the population of Suffolk, Mr. Arthur Young took the trouble, in 1796, to write to all the rectors and vicars in the county, requesting the births and burials from their registers for the twenty preceding years, with an enumeration of the houses and people. To above four hundred letters, he received two hundred and sixty answers. These enabled him to form

* The last ten hundred are incorporated.

† In the original here is an error; it is entered 1086, but by turning to the detail it appears to be 1986.

form a very satisfactory table which afforded the following general results:

	From 1776 to 1785	From 1786 to 1795.
Births,	29,684	33,011
Deaths,	22,800	20,259
Excess of Births,	6,884	12,752

From this comparison the natural inference is, that the population of the county must either have much increased, or that a considerable emigration from it is constantly going forward. Both these positions may, we think, safely be assumed as facts.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Suffolk is unquestionably one of the driest in the kingdom; but the frosts are severe, and the north-east winds in spring are sharp and prevalent. Upon the whole, however, the climate of this county must be reckoned favorable; and it cannot but be extremely salubrious, to judge from the mortality which, upon an average of ten years, appears to have been to the existing population as one to fifty-four, while the number of births was as one to thirty.

SOIL.—It may be asserted that not a county in the kingdom contains a greater diversity of soil, or more clearly discriminated than Suffolk. A strong loam on a clay-marl bottom, predominates through the greatest parts, extending from the south-western extremity at Wratting Park to North Cove near Beccles. Its northern boundary stretches from Dalham by Barrow, Little Saxham near Bury, Rougham, Pakenham, Ixworth, Honington, Knattishal, and then in a line near the Waveney to Beccles and North Cove; but every where leaving a slope and vale of rich friable loam of various breadths, along the side of the river. It then turns southward, to Wrentham, Wangford, Blithford, Holton, Bramfield, Yoxford, Saxmundham, Campsey Ash, Woodbridge, Culpho, Bramford, Hadleigh, and following the high lands on the west side of the Bret, to the Stour, is thence bounded by the latter river to its source, leaving all along it a very rich tract of slope and vale. It must not be supposed that in so large an extent

tent there is no variation; but it may be observed as a general rule, that wherever there are rivers in this space, the slopes descending to the vales through which they run, and the bottoms themselves are of a superior quality, being in general composed of rich friable loams; and this holds even with regard to many inconsiderable streams which fall into the larger rivers. The chief part of this district would commonly, but improperly, be denominated clay, for, upon analysis, the soil has been found to be much more impregnated with sand than its texture would seem to indicate. Lying as it does upon a retentive clay-marl bottom, it may, from its wetness, be properly termed strong or clayey loam. This district of rich loam is much less clearly discriminated. It comprehends the space left by the preceding district between the rivers Stour and Orwell, and a tract of coast a few miles in breadth between the latter and the Deben. It is composed of a vein of friable, putrid, vegetable mould, more inclined to sand than clay, and of extraordinary fertility. The best is about Walton, Trimley, and Felixtow, where, for depth and richness, much of it can scarcely be exceeded by any soils found in other parts of the county, and would rank high among the best in England. In the line from Ipswich to Hadleigh, it varies considerably, in many places approaching sand, and in many places being much stronger. The general complexion, however, of the whole of Samford Hundred is that of good loam.

Considering only the real quantity of the soil, the whole of the maritime district of this county, with the exception just mentioned, must be pronounced sandy; towards the north much inclining to loamy sands, and in others to sandy loams; but so broken, divided, and mixed with undoubted sands, that one term must be applied in a general view to the whole. This district, Mr. Arthur Young looks upon as one of the best cultivated in England, and it is also one of the most profitable. Few districts in the county, if any, abound with more wealthy farmers, or contain a greater proportion of occupying proprietors, possessing from one hundred to three and four hundred pounds a year. The inferior stratum of

this

this district varies considerably, but in general consists of sand, chalk, or crag, and in some parts of marl and loam. The crag is a singular mixture of cockle and other shells, found in great masses in various parts of the county, from Dunwich, quite to the Orwell, and even across that river to Wolverston park. It is both red and white, but generally of the former color, and the shells so broken as to resemble sand. There are pits to be seen, from which great quantities of it have been taken to the depth of fifteen and twenty feet, for improving heaths; but on lands long in tillage, the use is discontinued, as it is found to make the sands blow more.

The western sand district comprehends the whole north-western angle of the county, except the corner to the left of a line drawn from Brandon to the conflux of the rivers Ouse and Lark. It contains few spots of such rich sands as are found on the coast, but abounds with warrens and poor sheep-walks. Parts of this tract, however, partake of the character of loamy sand; for instance, the whole angle to the right of a line from Barrow to Honington, in which no blowing or even very light sand is found. A more striking exception, though of smaller extent, is found at Mildenhall, in an open field of arable land, dry, yet highly fertile and friable, without being loose. The under stratum throughout almost all the district, is a more or less perfect chalk, at various depths; and, according to the eminent agricultural writer already quoted, it may be received as a rule that, excepting the low vales contiguous to rivers, the whole of this part of the county is proper for sainfoin.

The fen district is confined to the corner cut off from the preceding. Its surface, to the depth of from one foot to six, is the common peat bog. In some places it is black, and solid enough to yield a considerable quantity of ashes in burning; but in others more loose, puffy, reddish, and consequently of inferior quality. The under stratum is generally a white clay or marl. Part of these fens is under water, though subject to a tax for drainage, which has been attempted, but failed. In Burnt Fen, however, a late act of parliament for improving the banks, has been put in execution

with such success, that 14,000 acres are completely drained and under cultivation.*

RIVERS.—Suffolk is a well watered county; its boundaries to the south and north are rivers navigable to a considerable height, and it is every where intersected with streams, which, if the practice of irrigation were more generally adopted, would be productive of incalculable benefit.

The Stour rises on the west side of the county, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, and first running southward to Haverhill, then takes an eastern direction, and forms throughout its whole course the boundary between Suffolk and Essex. It passes by Sudbury, and after being joined by the Bret, and other smaller streams, receives the tide at Manningtree. Here increasing considerably in breadth, it presents a beautiful object at high-water to the fine seat and grounds of Misty Thorn, the effect of which, however, is considerably diminished by its muddy channel and contracted stream during the ebb. It meets the Orwell from Ipswich, and their united waters, having formed the port of Harwich, discharge themselves into the German Ocean, between that town and Landguard Fort.

The Gipping has its source in the centre of the county near Stowmarket. Running in a south-east direction, it waters Ipswich, and assuming below that town the name of the Orwell, proceeds to meet the Stour opposite to Harwich. The banks of this river are in general picturesque, especially when it becomes an estuary below Ipswich, to which place it is navigable for ships of considerable burden. The banks there rise into pleasing elevations, beautifully fringed with wood, and adorned with several fine seats.

The Deben, which has its source near Debenham, takes a south-eastern direction, and passing by Woodbridge falls into the German Ocean, a few miles to the north of the two preceding rivers.

The

* Young's Gen. View of the Agriculture of Suffolk, p. 6.

The Ald rises near Framlingham, and runs south-east to Aldborough, where having approached to within a very small distance of the sea, it suddenly takes a southern direction, and discharges itself below Orford into the German Ocean.

The Blythe has its source near Saxfield, in the hundred of Hoxne, whence running east-north-east to Halesworth, it then proceeds almost due east to Blythburgh and Southwold, where it falls into the sea.

The Larke rises in the south-western part of the county, passes Bury and Mildenhall, and joins the Great Ouse not far from the latter town.

The Waveney and Little Ouse have already been mentioned in treating of Norfolk. The former, after running fifty miles towards the sea in an eastern direction, and approaching its very shores, is opposed by a rising ground, which gives it an abrupt direction almost due north. This leads it to the river Yar; and though its waters are sufficient to give name to a harbour of its own, it merely assists as a secondary river in deepening and enlarging the harbour of Yarmouth. The meadows through which it passes with an even and gentle course, are supposed to be among the richest in England. Hither numerous herds of starved cattle from the highlands of Scotland find their way, and soon growing fat, continue their journey to supply the markets of the capital.*

ROADS AND CANALS.—The roads in every part of this county are excellent, the improvements made in them of late years being almost inconceivable: in most directions, indeed, the traveller finds cross ones equal to turnpike-roads.

The only canal in Suffolk, which will be noticed in another place, runs from Ipswich to Stowmarket.

WOODS.—The woods of Suffolk scarcely deserve mentioning. The strong loams formerly contained considerable quantities of large oak; but these have here, as in every other part of the kingdom,

* Gilpin's Tour through Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, &c.

dom, been much lessened, and the succession that is coming on bears no proportion to the growth that preceded. In general planting is undertaken more with a view to ornament than profit.

WASTES.---Though Suffolk must be reckoned among the earliest enclosed of the English counties, very large tracts yet want the benefit of this first and greatest of all improvements. Some modern inclosures have been made by act of parliament, but the examples are not well followed, though the success has been great.

The wastes of this county are calculated by Mr. Young,* from all the information which he could obtain, and a careful comparison of various data, to amount to nearly, if not quite 100,000 acres, or an eighth of the whole, comprehended under the terms sheep-walk, common, warren, &c. "None of these," adds the writer just mentioned, "are strictly speaking absolutely waste, if by that term is understood land yielding nothing. I include all lands uncultivated, which would admit of a very great improvement, not always profitable to the tenant, who may, on a small capital, make a great interest per cent. by a warren, for instance, but in every case to the public. Many farmers think sheep-walks necessary for their flocks, which is very questionable. They are undoubtedly useful; and if they were converted into corn, the number of sheep kept upon a farm might in a few cases decline; but good grass adapted to the soil would be abundantly more productive for the flock. Whoever has viewed the immense wastes that fill almost the whole country from Newmarket to Thetford, and to Gastrop Gate, and which are found between Woodbridge and Orford, and thence one way to Saxmundham, not to mention the numerous heaths that are scattered every where, must be convinced that their improvement for grass would enable the county to carry many thousands of sheep more than it does at present."

The following recent inclosures, with the year in which they were made, and the quantity of land brought into cultivation, are mentioned by Mr. Young.†

Coney

* Young's View of the Agriculture of Suffolk, p. 168.

† Ibid. 38—44.

Coney Weston	- - - -	1777	- - -	1260 acres
Barningham	- - - -	1798	- - -	580
Pakefield and Gisleham	- - - -	1798	- - -	330
Wollington	- - - -	1799	- - -	860
Barton Mills	- - - -		- - -	800
Tuddenham	- - - -		- - -	1500

PROPERTY.—The state of property in this county may be considered beneficial in its division. The largest estate is supposed not to exceed 8,500*l.* a year; there are three or four others which rise above 5,000*l.* and about thirty others of 3,000*l.* and upwards. Below this standard there are many of all sizes: but a circumstance which strongly indicates the prosperity of this portion of the kingdom, is the great number of yeomen, or farmers occupying their own lands, of a value rising from 100*l.* to 400*l.* a year. These, as Mr. Young emphatically remarks, are “a most valuable set of men, who having the means, and the most powerful inducements to good husbandry, carry agriculture to a high degree of perfection.”

The great mass of the county is freehold property; but copyholds are numerous, and some of them extensive. The farms in Suffolk must, in a general light, be reckoned large; and to this circumstance chiefly may be attributed the good husbandry so commonly found in the county. In the district of strong wet loam there are many small farms from 20*l.* to 100*l.* a year; but these are intermixed with others rising from 150*l.* to 300*l.* and even higher. In the sand districts they are much larger, from 300*l.* to 800*l.* or 900*l.* Here owing not a little to these large occupations in the hands of a wealthy tenantry, agriculture is carried to great perfection.

The usual terms for leases are seven, fourteen, and twenty-one years. Few counties have been more improved by the latter than Suffolk. By means of such leases, whole tracts in the sandy districts have been converted from warren and sheep-walks into productive inclosures. They have caused large tracts to be hollow-drained; and occasioned an improved cultivation in almost every respect,

respect, where it depended on the expenditure of larger sums than are laid out by farmers unable or unwilling to make such exertions.

Mr. Young* gives the following estimate of the total rental of the county, founded upon the division of it according to the soil:

30,000 acres, fens, at 4s.	6,000l.
46,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ rich loam, at 18s.	42,000l.
156,666 $\frac{2}{3}$ sand, at 12s.	93,999l.
113,333 $\frac{1}{3}$ do. at 6s.	33,999l.
453,333 $\frac{1}{3}$ strong loam, at 16s.	362,666l.
800,000	538,664l.

BUILDINGS---On a survey of the buildings in general of this county, the neglect of elegance and convenience in those of gentlemen of a certain property, as well as in farm-houses, cannot fail to strike the observer. The latter, indeed, are much improved within the last twenty or thirty years, but even at present they are too often built of lath and plaister, which decaying in a short time, cause repairs to be so heavy a deduction from the receipts of an estate.†

Though some individuals have most laudably distinguished themselves by building neat and comfortable cottages for the laboring poor, the small profit which the rent affords, has prevented this practice from being frequent. The cottages of Suffolk in general are bad habitations, deficient in contrivance for warmth and convenience, the state of repair bad, and the want of gardens too common. The general rent of them is from two to three pounds, with or without a small garden.

STATE OF THE POOR---The amount of money levied in this county in 1803, for the maintenance of the poor, was 149,646l. being

* General View of the Agriculture of Suffolk, p. 20.

† The extent to which this evil operates in the eastern part of the kingdom is scarcely credible. Mr. Young informs us, that on one estate of about 1,500l. a year, the repairs amounted in eleven years to above 4,000l.

being at the rate of 4s. 10½d in the pound. The most singular circumstance relating to the poor in Suffolk, is the incorporation of various hundreds for erecting and supporting houses of industry. The local inconvenience and distress arising from the number of poor, and the expence of maintaining them, occasioned many districts in the county to apply to parliament for the power of incorporating themselves, and of regulating the employment, and maintenance of the poor by certain rules not authorized by the existing poor laws. Several acts of parliament accordingly passed, incorporating those districts, where the poor have since been governed and supported according to the power given by such acts. The result of an actual examination of these institutions by T. Ruggles, Esq. is given by Mr. Young in the following terms :*

“ In the incorporated hundreds, the houses of industry strike one in a different light from the cottages of the poor. They are all built in as dry, healthy, and pleasant situations, as the vicinity affords. The offices, such as the kitchen, brewhouse, bakehouse, buttery, laundry, larder, cellars, are all large, convenient, and kept extremely neat; the work-rooms are large and well aired; and the sexes are kept apart, both in hours of work and recreation. The dormitories are also large, airy, and conveniently disposed; separate rooms for children of each sex, adults and aged. The married have each a separate apartment to themselves; mothers with nurse children are also by themselves. The infirmaries are large, convenient, airy, and comfortable; none without fireplaces. All the houses have a proper room for the necessary dispensary; and most of them a surgeon's room besides. The halls in all are large, convenient, well ventilated with two or more fireplaces, and calculated, with respect to room, for the reception of fall as many as the other conveniences of the house can contain.

“ The chapels are all sufficiently large, neat, and plain; several of them rather tending to grandeur and elegance. There were two houses which had no chapels; one of them made use of a room ample enough for the congregation, properly fitted up, and kept very

* General View of the Agriculture of Suffolk, p. 251.

very neat; the other attended the parish church. The apartments for the governor were in all the houses large and conveniently disposed. In one or two these apartments were rather more spacious and elegant than necessary. There are also convenient store-houses and warehouses for keeping the manufactures of the house, the raw materials, clothing, &c. for the use of the inhabitants.

"The land belonging to the houses, and the gardens in particular are calculated for producing a sufficient quantity of vegetable diet, so necessary to the health, as well as agreeable to the palate of the inhabitants.

"In general the appearance of all the houses of industry in the approach to them, somewhat resembles what we may suppose of the hospitable large mansions of our ancestors in those times when the gentry of the country spent their rents among their neighbors.

"The interior of these houses must occasion a most agreeable surprise to all those who have not before seen poverty but in its miserable cottage, or more miserable work-house. Their neatness, which had so pleasing an effect on the eye, was the cause also that the other senses were not disgusted by that constant attendant on collected filth and foul air, a noisome stench, as deleterious to human life, as it is in general nauseating to those who accidentally breathe such an atmosphere.

"The practice of frequent white-washing, does much toward preserving the air of these houses sweet and wholesome; but the constant attention of those who perform the offices of the house is absolutely necessary; and even that is insufficient, unless the halls, working rooms, and dormitories, have the external air admitted through the windows, whenever it can be done with safety to the inhabitants with respect to catching cold. The neatness and cleanliness which prevailed in their halls at the hour of refection, were also landably observable; most of these houses of industry being visited at the hours of breakfast, dinner, or supper."

Mr. Ruggles, who furnished the preceding observations on the houses of industry, proceeds to examine three important questions:

1. Have

1. Have these institutions amended the morals of the poor?
2. Have they tended to diminish the burthen of expense to society attending their relief and maintenance?
3. Have they increased, or do they tend to decrease the chance of human life?

The two first questions he answers unequivocally in the affirmative, supporting his opinion by facts; and with regard to the third, he says :—"That it is not on experience determined in their favor also, arises from the difficulty of requiring every information necessary to its investigation; and from the inability of the writer to apply with precision, and certainty of proof, such facts as he had obtained. He still believes that this point will, whenever it falls under the pen of a more accurate inquirer and able political arithmetician, conduce also to the recommendation of district incorporated houses of industry, as tending to increase the chance of life and population."

It appears from the list in the office of the clerk of the peace for the county, that those admirable institutions, benefit clubs, flourish considerably in Suffolk. The number of these clubs amount to 219, containing 7709 members.

AGRICULTURE.—It is no small praise for the farmers of this county to assert, that they are little, if at all, behind their northern neighbors in the improved cultivation of their lands; and indeed several beneficial practices are to be observed among the former to which the latter are still strangers. To point out these peculiarities, will be one of the principal objects of this article.

Though the dairy district of Suffolk is extensive, and the number of sheep great, yet the arable part of the county is by far the most considerable. One of the greatest improvements in the management of arable lands, particularly if they be of a strong wet nature, was, till very lately, confined to this county. It consists in avoiding all, or nearly all, spring plowings. Enlightened cultivators have extended this system to autumnal sowings; they scarify and shuffle, rake, clear, and burn, till the surface is fine enough for the drill to work, and then leave it till rain comes for drilling. This practice

practice not only obviates many difficulties to which the farmer was exposed by the method formerly pursued, but by leaving a firm bottom for the roots of wheat, it has precluded the common malady of root-fallen crops." "This general rejection of tillage by the plough, whenever circumstances permit, I consider," says Mr. Young,* "as one of the greatest, if not the greatest improvement in modern husbandry. It has changed the face of the greatest part of this county, and will change the face of others as fast as it is introduced with skill and intelligence." In consequence of the adoption of this system, drilling has become very general, especially upon clay land; and appears likely to spread to every part of the county. Dibbling is also very common.

The management of the arable land, and the courses of crops, differ essentially, in the four distinct soils of which Suffolk consists. In the strong soils, the more general course includes summer fallow as the common preparation for the rotation of corn-products, on the principle that when once given, the farmer will be enabled to omit it at the second return, and even at the third also, by means of clover, tares, pease, &c. This principle governs many variations, but where sufficient manure can be procured, the best course is as follows: 1. Fallow. 2. Wheat. 3. Beans. 4. Barley. 5. Clover. 6. Wheat.

On the rich loam and sand, the rotation called the Norfolk husbandry is very generally introduced. It is this: 1. Turnips. 2. Barley, 3. Clover, 4. Wheat.

On the sand districts, the management differs according to the badness of the soil, but it is uniform in one feature, that turnips are every where the preparation for both corn and grass. After them barley is generally sown, and grass seeds succeed, but with variations. In Samford Hundred, where the farmers are excellent managers, their course is: 1. Turnips. 2. Barley. 3. Trefoil and ray-grass. 4. Peas dibbled. 5. Barley.

In the fenny part of the county, the method generally pursued, is to sow cole-seed on one plowing, after paring and burning, then

* General View of the Agriculture of Suffolk, p. 70.

then oats twice in succession; with the last of these they lay down with ray-grass and clover for six or seven years, then pare and burn, and repeat the same husbandry.

The crops commonly cultivated in Suffolk are: wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans, pease, buck-wheat; which, on the very poorest sands, is more common than in many other parts of England, and is for such soils a very valuable crop; tares; cole-seed, one of the principal productions of the fen-district, and which, as food for sheep, exceeds turnips both in regard to fattening and milk; turnips, clover, trefoil, white clover, and sainfoin.

The crops not commonly cultivated consist of hops, cabbages, carrots, lucerne, chicory, potatoes, and hemp.

The cultivation of hops, introduced into England in the reign of Henry VIII. seems to have been early attended to in this county. Bullein, who wrote his *Bulwarke of Defence* in the middle of the sixteenth century, mentions their growing at Brunsard, near Framlingham, and in many other places. The same writer, in his *Government of Health*, observes, that "though there cometh many good hops from beyond sea, yet it is known that the goodly stilles and fruitful grounds of England do bring forth unto man's use, as good hops as groweth in any place in this world, as by proof I know in many places in the countie of Suffolke, whereas they brew their beere with the hops that groweth upon their own grounds." From the manner in which Tusser, who was a Suffolk farmer about the same time, mentions them, and the frequent directions which he gives respecting their management, it may be inferred, that almost every person who had a proper spot, cultivated some at least for his own use. This crop, however, is very little cultivated at present in Suffolk, except at Stowmarket, and in its neighborhood, where there are about 200 acres.

In regard to cabbages, Mr. Young observes, that the heavy part of Suffolk is the only district in England, where, to his knowledge, their culture is established among many common farmers. It is, however, of late years considerably declined, from the idea

that this plant exhausts the ground, an opinion which that celebrated agriculturist thinks founded on ill management.

The cultivation of carrots in the Sandlings, or district within the line formed by Woodbridge, Saxmundham, and Orford, but extending to Leiston, is one of the most interesting objects in the agriculture of Britain. From Norden's Surveyors' Dialogue, it appears that carrots were commonly cultivated in this district two centuries ago; a fact which demonstrates how long such practices may be confined to the same spot, and how much time is required to extend them. For many years they were chiefly raised for the London market; but other parts of the kingdom having rivalled Suffolk in this supply, they are now principally cultivated as food for draught horses. It has been found by long experience, that this food keeps those animals in much finer condition, and enables them to go through all the work of the season better than corn and hay. For horses that are ridden fast, they are not equally proper. They are also found to be of the greatest use for fattening bullocks, and feeding cows, sheep, and swine. The expense of an acre is about eight guineas, and the value from twelve to fifteen.

The merit of introducing chicory into the husbandry of England, belongs to Mr. Young, a native and inhabitant of this county.

The tract in which hemp is chiefly found, extends from Eye to Beccles, and is about ten miles in breadth. It is cultivated both by farmers and cottagers, though it is very rare to see more than five or six acres in the hands of one person. This is an article of considerable importance, on account of the employment afforded by the various operations which it requires. In the above-mentioned district, indeed, the poor are entirely supported by this manufacture. The Suffolk hemp is superior in strength and quality to that of Russia; the cloths woven from it are of various degrees of fineness and breadth, from 10d. a yard, half ell wide, to 4s. and 4s. 6d. ell wide. It also makes very good huckaback for towels, and common table-cloths. The low-priced hems are a general wear for servants, husbandmen, and laboring manufacturers; those from 18d. to 2s. a yard, for farmers and tradesmen; while the
finer

finer sorts from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. are preferred by many gentlemen for strength and warmth to other linen.

Saffron was formerly cultivated to a considerable extent in Suffolk. This oriental plant was first grown in England in the reign of Edward III. and was much used by our ancestors. In 1366, no less than eighteen pounds of saffron were consumed in the household of Margaret, Countess of Norfolk, at Framlingham Castle, in this county. It long continued to be a considerable article of cookery, as well as medicine; but from the revolution in manners and fashions, its use has greatly decreased. It was chiefly raised in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, though now its culture is confined chiefly to the last. Several pieces of land in this county are still named from it: at Fornham St. Genevieve, is a piece called the Saffron Yard; another at Great Thurlow, the Saffron Ground; and a piece of glebe land near Finningham Church-yard, is denominated the Saffron Pans, or Panes, probably from the slips or beds in which the plants were set.

Among the manures employed by the Suffolk farmers, the species called *crag* may be noted as peculiar to this county. It is composed of dry powdered shells, and formerly produced a very great improvement in that part of the maritime district called the Sandlings, south of Woodbridge, Orford, and Saxmundham, by being spread on the black ling heaths with which that whole tract was formerly covered. Its effect, however, like that of lime, has often been found to decline on repeating the application.

Irrigation, one of the greatest improvements in modern agriculture, is very little practised in Suffolk, where large tracts of poor and unproductive arable land are to be seen in almost every parish, at least in the vicinity of every stream, below the level in which water might be made to flow. Some spirited individuals, indeed, have within these few years, sent for men from other counties, where the practice is understood, to irrigate their meadows; and it is sincerely to be wished that their example may be generally followed.

If Suffolk has not acquired such high reputation for its live stock

as some other counties, this must be ascribed rather to the want of attention in the breeders, than to the want of a capability of improvement in the animals themselves. The cows have long been celebrated for the abundance of their milk, which, considering their size, and the quantity of food, far exceeds the produce of any other race in the island. Though the peculiar breed of this county is spread all over it, yet a tract of twenty miles by twelve, is more especially the seat of the dairies. This space is comprehended within a line drawn from the parish of Coddendam to Ashbocking, Otley, Charlisfield, Letheringham, Hatcheston, Parham, Framlingham, Cransford, Bruisyard, Badingham, Sibton, Heveningham, Cookly, Linstead, Metfield, Wethersdale, Fressingfield, Wingfield, Hoxne, Brome, Thrandeston, Gislegham, Finningham, Westrop, Wyverston, Gipping, Stonham, Creeting, and again to Coddendam. The cows of Suffolk are universally polled, as the farmers sell all the calves that would have horns, reserving only such as have none for stock. The size is small, few rising, when fattened, to fifty stone, at fourteen pounds each. The characteristics of this breed are :---a clean throat, with little dewlap; a thin clean snake head; thin legs; a very large carcass; a rib tolerably springing from the centre of the back, but with a heavy belly; back-bone ridged; chine, thin and hollow; loin narrow; udder large, loose, and creased when empty; milk-veins remarkably large, and rising in knotted puffs to the eye; a general habit of leanness; hip-bones high and ill-covered, and scarcely any part of the carcass so formed, and covered as to please the eye accustomed to fat beasts of the finer breeds. It is nevertheless remarked, that many of them fatten remarkably well, and their flesh is of a fine quality. The best milkers are in general red, brindled, or of a yellowish cream color. The quantity of milk yielded by one of these cows is from five to eight gallons a day. Some years since cabbages were universally cultivated as an article of food for cows, far superior to hay, but this practice, as elsewhere observed, is now on the decline. Another peculiarity in the Suffolk management, is that of tying up these animals in

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the fields, without house, shed, or roof, to cover them. A rough manger is formed with rails and stakes; the cows are tied to posts, about three feet from each other, and have at their heads a screen of faggots. Litter is regularly given, and the dung piled up behind. For cows before calving this is found better than suffering them to range at will; the shelter of the hedge and dung keeping them sufficiently warm without any cover.

The quantity of butter computed to be sent from Suffolk to London annually, is about 40,000 firkins.

In those parts of the county where the cattle do not consume all the turnips, it is a common practice to buy black cattle at fairs from north country drovers for the purpose. Some of these are Irish, others Welch, but the greater part Scotch, of different breeds. These, after being fattened, generally continue their journey to supply the markets of the metropolis.

The Norfolk, or, as it might with greater propriety be denominated, the Suffolk breed of sheep, since the most celebrated flocks are found about Bury, is diffused over almost every part of the county. For the quality of the mutton, as long as cool weather lasts; for tallow; for fattening at an early age; for the fineness of the wool, which is the third in price in England; for endurance of hard driving; for hardiness and success as nurses, this race is deservedly esteemed. These excellencies are however counterbalanced by their voracity, a want of tendency to fatten, resulting from an ill-formed carcase, and a restless and unquiet disposition; a texture of flesh that will not keep in hot weather so long as that of South Down sheep, and a loose ragged habit of wool. In consequence of these bad qualities, the breed has been nearly changed in the last twenty-five years, the South Down now being every where prevalent. This new race was unquestionably introduced by Arthur Young, Esq. a fact not depending upon any present assertion respecting what was done many years ago, but published at the time in the *Annals of Agriculture*. They afterwards passed into Norfolk, in consequence of Mr. Young's recommendation of them to the late Earl of Orford; and thus to the exertions

of this gentleman was owing the establishment of a breed of sheep throughout two counties, to the benefit of several thousands of farmers, and to the advantage of their landlords, from that rise of rent which has since taken place.

In regard to the number of sheep in the whole county, Mr. Young calculates, that the sand districts have one sheep to two acres; the rich and strong loams, one to four acres, and the fen district one to six acres. According to these proportions the number will be :

Sand	270,000 acres	- - - - -	sheep	135,000
Loam	500,000	- - - - -		100,000
Fen	30,000	- - - - -		5,000
				240,000

Suffolk is not less celebrated for its breed of horses, than for its cows. They are found in the highest perfection in the maritime district extending to Woodbridge, Debenham, Eye, and Lowestoff: but the prime of this breed were some years since to be met with upon the Sandlings, south of Woodbridge and Orford. About half a century ago a considerable spirit of breeding and of drawing team against team, prevailed among the farmers of that country, one of whom is mentioned by Mr. Young as having drawn fifteen horses for 1500 guineas. The horses of this old breed were in some respects the reverse of handsome, of a sorrel color, very low in the fore-end, with a large ill-shapen head, slouching ears, a great carcase, short legs and short back. Their power of drawing was very great; but they could trot no more than a cow. Of late years, by aiming at coach-horses, the breeders have produced a more handsome, light and active animal, which, if fairly compared with the great black horse of the midland counties, will, it is presumed by competent judges, beat the latter in useful draft, that of the cart and plough.

Another peculiarity, besides the feeding of horses on carrots, may be noticed in the mode of treating these animals in Suffolk. This is, that in the eastern districts they are never permitted to

remain in the stable at night; being turned out into a yard well littered with straw, and supplied with plenty of good sweet oat or barley straw to eat, but never clover or hay. With this treatment, a horse never has swelled legs, and seldom any other ailment: he is kept in as fine condition, and will hold his work several years longer than one confined in the stable.

Of the hogs of Suffolk it may be observed, that the short white breed of the cow district has great merit. These animals are well made, with thick, short noses, small bone, and light offals, but are not quite so prolific as some worse made breeds.

With poultry this county is extremely well supplied, and especially with turkies, for which it is almost as celebrated as Norfolk.

Great quantities of pigeons are reared in the numerous pigeon-houses, in the open field part of the county, bordering on Cambridgeshire.

Bees are very little attended to in general; though in the neighborhood of uncultivated lands they would probably admit of a considerable increase.

Suffolk contains many rabbit-warrens, especially in the western sand district. One of them, near Brandon, is estimated to return above 40,000 rabbits in a year. Of late years, however, considerable tracts occupied by them have been plowed up, and converted into arable and pasture land.

Among the implements of agriculture peculiar to Suffolk, or invented and first employed in this county, may be reckoned, the Suffolk swing plough; the horse-rake for clearing spring-corn stubbles; the new drill-plough invented by Mr. Henry Balding, of Mendham, who was ten years in bringing it to perfection, at a considerable expense; threshing mills on the improved construction of Mr. Asbey, of Blithborough; and the extirpator, or scalp-plough, a machine for destroying weeds, and clearing plowed lands for seed, invented by Mr. Hayward, of Stoke Ash. A gentleman of this county has also contrived a moveable stage for building the upper parts of stacks of hay or corn, and which may be equally well applied to other useful purposes.

To agricultural societies, which in other parts of the kingdom have been productive of great and extensive benefit, Suffolk is perhaps less indebted than any other county. The only institution of this kind, is the Melford Society, which meets alternately at Bury and Melford. On its first establishment, some of the members read memoirs of experiments, which appeared in the *Annals of Agriculture*; but for some years this has been dropped. A few premiums were offered, but never claimed, for which reason they have likewise been discontinued.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.---The commerce and manufactures of Suffolk are inconsiderable in comparison with those of many other counties of England; and even those are, from various causes, upon the decline.

The imports are the same as in all the other maritime counties; and corn and malt are the principal exports. Lowestoff is celebrated for its herring fishery, which was formerly more productive than at present; and of which farther notice will be taken in treating of that town.

The principal fabric of the county was, till lately, the spinning and combing of wool, which extended throughout the greatest part of Suffolk, with the exception of the district in which the manufacture of hemp is exclusively carried on. In the year 1784, the woollen fabric was estimated by Mr. Oakes, of Bury, to employ 37,600 men, women and children, whose earnings amounted, upon an average, to 150,000*l.* per annum. The Norwich manufacture alone employed nearly half of the above number. At present this fabric is far from being so flourishing in this county, having been chiefly transferred to Yorkshire.

At Sudbury there is a manufacture of says, and also a small silk manufactory; and some calimancoes are still made at Lavenham.

GENERAL HISTORY.---Suffolk, so called from the Saxon appellation *Sudfolk*, or southern people, in contradistinction to the *Nordfolk*, or northern people, constituted, at the time of the invasion of the Romans, part of the district belonging to the tribe, whom those conquerors denominated Iceni, or Cenomanni. Their

history has already been given in preceding volumes of this work*. In the Roman division of the island, it was comprehended in the province of Flavia Cæsariensis.

When the Romans, after a possession of four centuries, abandoned Britain to its fate, and the Saxons, on the invitation of its pusillanimous inhabitants, had made themselves complete masters of the country, Suffolk, constituted with Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, one of the seven petty kingdoms, into which these new masters parcelled out the island. It was denominated East Anglia. To this state the German Ocean formed a natural barrier on the east and north-east; the Stour divided it from the kingdom of the East Saxons, or Essex, on the south; and on the west and north-west it bordered upon Mercia. The boundary on this side has not been accurately ascertained; but it is the general opinion, that the stupendous effort of human labor, known by the name of the Devil's Ditch, on Newmarket Heath, was formed as a line of demarcation and mutual defence. This opinion is encouraged by the account of Abbo Floriacensis, who says, that "on the west part is a ditch and mound like a lofty wall." By subsequent monastic writers it has been termed St. Edmund's Ditch; and many antiquaries and historians have adopted this appellation.

From the various and contradictory statements of ancient writers, the precise period of the establishment of the monarchy of the East-Angles by Uffa, cannot be fixed with certainty; but we shall not probably be far from the truth, if we assume the year 530 of the Christian era as the date of that event. Uffa, after a long reign, died in 578, and was succeeded by Titil, whose history is involved in the darkest obscurity. His death is supposed to have happened in 592, when his son, Redwald, inherited the kingdom, and was the first East-Anglian monarch who embraced Christianity; but the influence of his queen occasioned his relapse into the doctrines of paganism. His son, Eorpwald, who ascended the throne in 624, also professed the Christian religion, though the greater part

* See Vol. II. p. 3. Vol. VII. p. 325; and Vol. XI. Norfolk, p. 7.

of his subjects still continued in the rudest state of idolatry. After a short reign of six years, he was basely murdered by the hand of a relation. The honor of giving Christianity a permanent footing in East-Anglia was reserved for Sigbrecht, or Sigebert, the successor of Eorpwald. This prince was the son by a former marriage of Redwald's second queen; and finding that the popularity which his amiable qualities and accomplishments obtained for him, had excited the jealousy of his step-father, he retired to France. There he became a proficient in the literature of the age, and a zealous professor of the Christian faith. From this voluntary exile Sigebert was recalled on the death of his half-brother, for the purpose of being placed on the vacant throne. He brought over with him Felix, a learned and pious Burgundian priest, whom he appointed bishop of Dunwich. In consequence of the indefatigable exertions of this prelate, and the judicious assistance of the sovereign, the latter soon had the satisfaction of witnessing the general conversion of his subjects to the Christian faith. To this monarch the town of Bury was indebted for the germ of the ecclesiastical distinction to which it afterwards attained: for here Sigebert founded a monastery, and built a church, which he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. After a reign of seven years, motives of mistaken piety impelled this prince to resign the cares of a crown to his kinsman Egric, and to become a monk in his own convent. The royal recluse was not destined long to enjoy the pleasures of retirement. Penda, king of Mercia, having turned his arms against the East-Angles, Sigebert was prevailed upon to quit his monastery, and to assume the command of their army. His attempt to oppose the invader proved unsuccessful, both himself and Egric being slain in 644. The crown now devolved to Anna, the nephew of Redwald, a prince distinguished for wisdom and valor. Notwithstanding these qualities, he was unable to cope with the superior power of Penda; and after an unequal contest of ten years, he bravely fell with his son Firminus, in an obstinate battle fought at Bullchamp, near Dunwich, in 655. The remains of the two princes were interred at Blithburgh, but
after-

afterwards removed to the abbey church at Bury. The assistance afforded to Penda by Ethelred, the unnatural brother of Anna, now procured his elevation to the throne of East-Anglia, which continued to be governed by its own princes till Offa, king of Mercia, about the year 792, basely assassinated Ethelbert, and seized his kingdom. Ravaged by contending armies, the country was converted into a scene of bloodshed and desolation, but in 828 it was obliged to submit to the preponderating power of Egbert, king of the West-Saxons. That monarch, instead of incorporating East-Anglia with his own dominions, suffered it to remain as a tributary state under its own sovereigns, the last of whom was the unfortunate Edmund, dignified after his death with the titles of Saint and Martyr.

The subsequent history of Suffolk having been already related in that of Norfolk,* it will be sufficient to remark, that among other districts laid waste by Sweyne, king of Denmark, on his invasion of England, this county suffered most severely from his ravages; neither towns nor churches being spared, unless redeemed by the inhabitants with large sums of money: but to compensate in some measure for this treatment, Canute, his son and successor, shewed it particular kindness.

When William the Conqueror had by his sword made good his claim to the English crown, and confiscated the estates of the Saxon nobility and gentry throughout the kingdom, in order to reward the valor or fidelity of his principal officers, the county of Suffolk was parcelled out among them in the following manner:

To Hugh de Abrincis, Earl of Chester, his sister's	
son, he gave - - - - -	32 manors
To Robert, Earl of Morton and Cornwall - - -	10
To Odo of Champagne, Earl of Albemarle and	
Holderness - - - - -	14
To William Warren, Earl of Surrey - - - -	18
To Eudo de Rye, steward of his household - - -	10

To

* See Beauties, Vol. XI. Norfolk, p. 6, &c.

To William Malet, Lord of Eye in this county	221 manors
To Robert de Todenei, a noble Norman	4
To Robert de Stafford	2
To Alberic de Vere, Earl of Oxford	9
To Jeffery de Magnavil, or Mandevill	26
To Richard de Tonebruge, or de Clare	95
To Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk	117
To Ralph de Limesi	11
To Hugh de Gretnaisnell	1
To Peter de Valoines	6
To Ralph Bainard	17
To Swene de Essex	9
To Roger de Aubervil	14
To Robert Blound, or Blunt	13

At the same time Ralph Waher, or Guader,* was by the conqueror constituted earl, or chief governor of this county, as well as Norfolk; but this nobleman having conspired against the king, was obliged to quit the country, upon which his titles were conferred on Roger Bigod.

In the reign of Henry II. about the year 1173, Robert, Earl of Leicester, having taken part with Henry, the eldest son of that monarch, whose ambition, inflamed by the king of France, tempted him to aspire to the throne of his father, invaded this county with an army of Flemings, and was joined by Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk. This force overran nearly the whole county; but being met near Bury, by the royal troops, under the lord chief justice, they were routed with great slaughter, and the earl himself taken prisoner. By these two armies Suffolk was at this time miserably laid waste, especially in the neighborhood of the place where the battle was fought.

During the first war between the barons and king John, Hugh de Boves, a French knight, not less remarkable for his valor, than for his arrogance, promised to bring over a strong army to the assistance of the latter. In consideration of this intended service,

* See Beauties, Vol. XI. Norfolk, p. 60.

service, he obtained of the king a charter, granting him the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, from which he designed, as it was reported, to expel the inhabitants, and to re-people them with foreigners. With this view he assembled a formidable army at Calais. These troops, with their wives and children, being there embarked with an intent to land at Dover, were overtaken by so violent a tempest, and Hugh himself, and all his followers, perished. Matthew Paris computes the total number of lives lost on this occasion at 40,000. The king was thus disappointed of the expected succour; but the inhabitants of Suffolk were not a little rejoiced at their escape from this destruction intended them. But though the county was saved by this providential interference from the rapacity of the king's confederates, it was destined to suffer severely from the allies of the barons: for Louis, the dauphin of France, in conjunction with the nobles who were in arms against John, made incursions into this county, and having ravaged the towns and villages, reduced it into complete subjection to themselves.

In the rebellion excited by Wat Tyler and Jack Straw against Richard II. the populace of this county, headed by John Wraw, and John Ball, two seditious priests, took a conspicuous share. Assembling in vast numbers, they committed the greatest enormities, putting to death the chief justice of England, the Earl of Suffolk, and other distinguished persons, till they were routed with great slaughter, and finally dispersed by the bishop of Norwich.

In the fifteenth year of Henry VII. one Patrick, an Augustine friar of this county, having a scholar, named Ralph Wilford, the son of a shoemaker, instructed him to assume the character of the earl of Warwick, nephew to Edward IV. and Richard III. at that time confined in the Tower, whence the impostor pretended to have escaped by the aid of the friar. This story gained credit from many people, as soon as it was divulged, which encouraged the friar to assert its authenticity from the pulpit. The king being soon informed of these transactions, caused both master and scholar

scholar to be apprehended; the latter was hanged: and the friar condemned to perpetual imprisonment.*

It does not appear that Suffolk had any share in Kett's rebellion, in the reign of Edward VI. though the seat of that insurrection was in the neighboring county of Norfolk.

On Edward's decease, the inhabitants of Suffolk, though as sincere Protestants as any part of the nation, zealously supported the title of his sister Mary, against the pretensions of Lady Jane Grey's adherents. When the princess repaired on this occasion from Norfolk to Framlingham Castle in this county, the nobility and gentry resorted to her, offering their services to vindicate her rightful claim to the crown, on condition that they might enjoy their religion as established in the reign of her predecessor. Mary assured them that no alteration should be made in that point by her consent, and still less by her authority; but no sooner was she firmly seated on the throne, than the people of Suffolk found themselves as much the victims of the misguided system of this princess as the rest of their fellow-subjects. They ventured to remonstrate with her majesty, and humbly entreated her to be mindful of her promise to them, but were answered, contrary to their expectation, that "it was not the place of members to govern the head, nor subjects their prince, as they should hereafter know." The threat conveyed in the concluding words was fulfilled in the rigorous persecution to which many of the inhabitants of this county fell a sacrifice.

In 1578, the nobility and gentry of Suffolk magnificently entertained Queen Elizabeth in her progress; for though they had but short notice of her intended visit, they prepared so well for it, that on her entering the county, she was received by two hundred young gentlemen clad in white velvet, three hundred of the graver sort in black, and 1500 attendants on horseback, under the conduct of the high-sheriff, Sir William Spring. When her majesty, highly pleased with her entertainment, left the county on her return, she was attended to the confines by the like escort.

During the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament,

this

* *Magna Britannia*, Vol. V. p. 174.

this was one of those counties that associated for the maintenance of the cause of the latter, and were placed under the command of the Earl of Manchester. Sir Edward Barker, Sir John Petty, and other loyal gentlemen of this county, endeavored, it is true, to raise a force to secure it for the king; but Cromwell surprized and reduced them to obedience.

In 1782, when England was involved in a war with France, Spain, Holland, and America, the principal inhabitants of Suffolk, at a meeting held at Stowmarket, agreed to open a subscription, in order to raise a sum sufficient to build a seventy-four gun ship, to be presented to government. Notwithstanding the zeal and efforts that were employed to forward this design, it appeared at the conclusion of the year that no more than 20,000*l.* had been subscribed. A general peace following very soon afterwards, the plan was dropped, and consequently the subscribers were not called upon for the sums for which they had pledged themselves.

HONORIAL HISTORY.---Previously to the Norman conquest, and for nearly two centuries afterwards, the honors of Suffolk and Norfolk were united in one person. The former never conferred a separate title till the 11th Edward III. when, on the decease of Thomas Plantagenet de Brotherton, without issue, ROBERT, son of Robert de Ufford, steward of the royal household, by Cicely de Valoines, was created earl of Suffolk, and had an annuity of 20*l.* per annum granted him *sub nomine et honore comitis*. He was much employed by his sovereign in important affairs of state till his death, in the 43d year of the same reign, when he left his honor and possessions to his son

WILLIAM DE UFFORD, who was snatched away by sudden death, as his four sons had been before him. Ascending the steps to the house of lords to represent to them what the commons, in parliament assembled, considered of the greatest importance for the welfare of the realm, he fell down and expired, leaving his possessions to Sir William de Eresby, Roger Lord Scales, and Henry Lord Ferrers of Groby, the issue of his three sisters.

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The title thus became extinct in this family, and lay dormant four years, when king Richard II. in the ninth year of his reign bestowed it on

MICHAEL DE LA POLE, whom he had before made chancellor and keeper of the great seal, assigning him at the same time a grant of 1000 marks per annum to be paid out of his exchequer. Of this nobleman Walsingham observes, that being the son of a merchant, and brought up in the mercantile line himself, he was better versed in commercial matters than in affairs of state. His father was William de la Pole, mayor of Kingston-upon-Hull, who had the dignity of a banneret conferred upon him as part of his reward for lending Edward III. large sums of money, without which he could not have prosecuted his designs against France. The king also promised to pay him 1000*l.* a year on the recovery of his rights in that country. Of his son, the earl of Suffolk, Camden adds, that wanting a mind capable of bearing such a flow of prosperity, he was guilty of some misdemeanor, for which reason he was forced to quit the court, and died in exile at Paris. His large estate was confiscated, so that a small portion only descended to his son and heir.

MICHAEL DE LA POLE, who, having married Catharine, daughter of Hugh, earl of Stafford, had certain manors settled upon him and his wife, in the lifetime of his father, for their better support. Those he enjoyed, with the addition of 50*l.* per annum granted upon his petition by the king, and the title of a knight, till the death of Richard I. Soon after the elevation of his successor, to which de la Pole materially contributed, he presented a statement of his case in a petition to parliament, and with the assent of the peers was made capable of inheriting all the lands and lordships of his ancestors, and allowed to enjoy the title and honor of earl of Suffolk to him and his heirs. He died of a flux in 1415, at the siege of Harfleur in France.

MICHAEL DE LA POLE, son and heir of the preceding, fell within a month after his father's decease, at the glorious battle of Agincourt, and furnished our inimitable bard with the subject of those
pathetic

pathetic lines, in which the duke of Exeter, uncle to the king, describes the death of his own brother the duke of York :—

Suffolk first died : and York, all haggled over
Comes to him, where in gore he lay insteep'd,
And takes him by the beard, kisses the gashes,
That bloodily did yawn upon his face,
And cries aloud—"Tarry, dear cousin Suffolk!
My soul shall keep thine company to heaven :
Tarry, sweet soul, for mine, then fly abreast ;
As, in this glorious and well foughten field,
We kept together in our chivalry !"—
So did he turn, and over Suffolk's neck
He threw his wounded arm and kiss'd his lips ;
And so espous'd to death, with blood he seal'd
A testament of noble-ending love.

WILLIAM DE LA POLE, brother to the gallant earl, succeeded him in his honors and possessions. He was a brave and skilful officer, and being left in France after the death of Henry V. he rendered such eminent services in preserving the conquests there, that he was rewarded with the dignity of marquis, and various additional privileges and emoluments. In the 22d of Henry. VI. he was sent over to France, apparently to settle the terms of a truce, which had then been begun, but in reality to procure a suitable match for the king. The princess selected to be the partner of his throne, was Margaret of Anjou, daughter of Regnier, titular king of Sicily. The treaty of marriage having been soon brought to a conclusion by Suffolk, he was sent as the king's proxy to espouse the princess, and conduct her to England. He enjoyed ever afterwards a high degree of favor with the queen, through whose means he was made lord chamberlain, lord high admiral of England, and raised to the dignity of duke of Suffolk. This nobleman is accused of having been concerned with the cardinal of Winchester, in the assassination of the good duke of Gloucester ; and after the death of the cardinal, governed every thing with uncontrolled sway. His conduct soon excited the jealousy

lousy of the other nobility; and every odious or unsuccessful measure was attributed to him. So strong was the popular resentment against him, that the king, to skreen him as much as possible, sentenced him to five years' banishment. This was considered by his enemies as an escape from justice; the captain of a ship was therefore employed to intercept him in his passage to France. Being seized near Dover, his head was struck off on the side of a long boat; after which his remains were interred in the collegiate church of Wingfield, in this county. His son and heir,

JOHN DE LA POLE, having married Elizabeth, sister to Edward IV. had the honors of marquis and duke confirmed to him and his heirs. He was much in favor with that monarch, and was made constable of Wallingford castle by Henry VII. At his death in 1491, his eldest son,

JOHN, who, in his father's life-time had been created earl of Lincoln, succeeded him in his honors of Suffolk. He was made lord lieutenant of Ireland by Richard III. who, after the death of his son, caused him to be proclaimed heir apparent to the crown of England, passing by the daughters of his elder brother Edward. Being so eminent a branch of the York family, it is not surprising that he should be decidedly hostile to the pretensions of Henry duke of Richmond; on whose accession to the crown, he fled to his sister, the duchess of Burgundy, and entered early into the project formed in behalf of the impostor Simnel. As commander-in-chief of the force destined for its accomplishment, he fell, with 4000 of his followers, at the battle of Stoke-upon-Trent, in 1487.

EDMUND, his next brother, succeeded him; and being a man of an enterprising and courageous spirit, was employed by the king in various commissions at home and abroad. Being, however, so nearly related to the crown, by his mother and brother, whose heir he was, king Henry VIII. conceived a strong jealousy of him, as a dangerous rival. He therefore ordered him to be secured and imprisoned in the Tower: till at length, previously to his expedition against France, fearing lest the people should, during his absence, release his victim, and make him king, he
resolved

SUFFOLK.

resolved to remove this nobleman out of his way. He was accordingly beheaded in the Tower, leaving an only daughter, who embraced the monastic life: and thus this honor again became extinct, but was soon afterwards revived in another family, in the person of

CHARLES BRANDON, son of Sir Thomas Brandon, who having been a firm adherent to Henry, duke of Richmond, was, on his accession to the throne, made a knight of the garter and marshal of the court of common-pleas. Charles, his son and heir, was endowed by nature with eminent qualities both of body and mind; and for his services in the campaign against France, was invested by Henry VIII. with the dignity of viscount Lisle and duke of Suffolk. This nobleman won the heart of the king's sister, the princess Mary, who was married to Louis XII. of France; and after her short-lived union with that monarch, became her husband. On the dissolution of the greater monasteries, he obtained a considerable share of their possessions. In the 36th of Henry VIII. he was appointed general of the army that was sent into France, and took Boulogne; and dying the year following, was interred in St. George's chapel, at Windsor Castle. By Catharine, daughter of Lord Willoughby de Eresby, he left two sons.

HENRY, who succeeded him in his honors and estate, and Charles, both of them in their minority. These youths being at the house of the bishop of Lincoln, at Bugden, in Huntingdonshire, were seized with the sweating sickness, which was then making great ravages, and died on the same day, July 14, 1551, without heirs.

HENRY GREY, marquis of Dorset, having married Frances, eldest daughter of Charles Brandon, and the princess Mary, sister to Henry VIII. was now created duke of Suffolk, Oct. 11, 1551. By this union he had three daughters, the eldest of whom, Jane, being married to Guildford, lord Dudley, fourth son of the duke of Northumberland, was, through his artifices, appointed by the will of king Edward VI. his successor, to the prejudice of his sisters Mary and Elizabeth. The former having soon overcome all

opposition, the ill-fated Lady Jane Grey suffered for the ambition of her friends; her father, her husband, and herself, being all brought to the block. The title was not revived for many years, till

THOMAS HOWARD, eldest son of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Thomas Lord Audley, of Walden, and lord high chancellor of England, was, in the first of James I. created earl of Suffolk. This nobleman, during the reign of queen Elizabeth, had greatly distinguished himself as a naval officer, especially in the memorable engagement with the Spanish armada in 1588. He also commanded a squadron destined to attack the Spanish plate fleet in 1595; and was admiral of the third squadron of the fleet which sailed against Cadiz in 1597. On his return he was created a baron, by the title of Lord Howard, of Walden, and afterwards invested with the earldom of Suffolk, as related above. He died in 1626. In his family the honors have ever since remained, the present peer, John Howard, being the fifteenth earl of Suffolk.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY---The christian religion, which had gained a small footing in the kingdom of the East-Angles, in the reigns of Redwald and Erpenwald, was not established in that country till Sigebert was invested with the government. Redwald, while viceroy of Kent under king Ethelbert, was converted to christianity and baptized; but succeeding his father Titul in the kingdom of the East-Angles, he was persuaded by his wife to return to his former idolatry; yet that he might not seem wholly to renounce christianity, he erected in the same temple an altar for the service of Christ, and another for sacrifices to idols, which, as Bede informs us, were standing in his time. Thus christianity was banished from his kingdom during his reign. The queen, however, who had thus excluded the true religion, was the means of its establishment in the sequel. Being the widow of a nobleman, by whom she had a son named Sigebert, she introduced him at the court of Redwald. By Redwald she had two sons, Reynhere and Erpenwald, who being brought up with

with Sigebert, were so far surpassed by him both in person and behavior, that Redwald took umbrage at the youth, and banished him into France, where he continued during the remainder of Redwald's reign, and that of Erpenwald, who succeeded him, because Reynhere had been killed in a battle with Ethelfred, king of Northumberland, fought near the river Idle, in Nottinghamshire.

Erpenwald having been convinced by Edwin, king of Northumberland, while residing as an exile at his father's court, of the truth of christianity, had embraced that religion; and on his accession to the throne, he openly professed it, hoping that his subjects would follow his example; but, contrary to his expectations, they were so dissatisfied, that a conspiracy was formed against his life, and he fell by the hand of an assassin named Richebert, leaving no issue. The East-Angles being now destitute of an heir to the throne, and considering none so well qualified to fill it as Sigebert, whom Redwald's groundless jealousy had driven out of the kingdom, made him an offer of the crown. This prince, in his exile, had spent his time in study, and been fully instructed in the faith of Christ, which he had professed for many years prior to this invitation. Having accepted it, he returned to his native country, and resolving to introduce into his dominions that religion to which he had himself become a convert, he took with him a Burgundian ecclesiastic, named Felix, a man eminent for his piety, with whom he had contracted an intimacy, to preach the gospel to his subjects.

Felix, on his arrival in England, was constituted bishop of East-Anglia, and fixed his seat at Dunwich in this county.* On his death in 647, he was buried in his church of Dunwich; but his body was afterwards removed to Soham, where he had his seat for some time, and interred in the monastery there, which was not long afterwards demolished by the Danes. Capgrave informs us, that some centuries later, in Canute's reign, Abbot Ethelstan, having with great pains discovered his bones, removed them to his abbey at Ramsey.

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Thomas,

* See *Beauties*, Vol. XI. Norfolk, p. 16.

Thomas, his deacon, succeeded him, and was followed by *Bregilsus*, likewise called *Boniface*.

Bisa, or *Bosa*, was next consecrated to this see in 669. In consequence of his infirmities, he divided the province into two bishopricks, the seat of one of which remained at Dunwich; and the other was fixed at North Elmham, in Norfolk. He was present at the council of Hertford in 673, and died the same year.

Etta, or *Æcca*, succeeded him in the see of Dunwich. He governed it about two years, and then with Bedwin, bishop of North Elmham, embraced the monastic life in the abbey of St. Osyth, in Essex.

Easculphus, or *Astulfus*, was the next bishop. How long he enjoyed the episcopal dignity does not appear; but it is conjectured to have been not much less than fifty years, as no mention is found of his successor.

Eadrid, or *Edrid*, till 731, when Bede concluded his history. He was present at the council of Clovesho, held in 767, and subscribed canons by the name of *Heardelfus Episcopus Dunmoccensis*.* He was succeeded by

Cuthwin, or *Guthwin*; after whom

Albert, or *Albrith*, obtained this see; and was followed by

Eglaf, called also *Algar*, who had for his successor

Hardred, or *Heardred*, whom Malmesbury calls *Eudred*. Of this prelate, Bishop Godwin says: "This is he, perhaps, who is mentioned in the synod called in the year 747, by Cuthbert, archbishop of Canterbury, and subscribed it by the name of Hardulf:" but Wharton† having better computed the time of the meeting of that synod, judges that Edred, above mentioned, must have been bishop of Dunwich at that time; and his opinion appears to be the safest to follow.

Alsinus, or *Alfunus*, succeeded Hardred; and after him came

Titefertus, or *Tedfrid*, also called *Widfrith*. He was bishop of Dunwich when Offa, king of Mercia, made Litchfield an archbishop-

* *Spelm. Concil. Angl.* p. 242.

† *Anglia Sacra*, Vol. I. p. 404.

bishoprick, which was about the year 787, and was present at the synods of Beaconsfield in 798; of Clovesho in 803; and of Celiuth in 813.*

Wërmundus, or *Wermund*, was the next bishop. He died in 870, about the same time with Humbert, bishop of North Elmham, whose successor, Wybréd, again united that see with Dunwich, and fixed the episcopal seat at the former place.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—The ecclesiastical government of this county is vested in the bishop of Norwich, assisted by two archdeacons, those of Sudbury and Suffolk. A few parishes, however, are not subject to his jurisdiction. These are, Hadleigh, Monks Illeigh and Moulton, which are peculiars to the archbishop of Canterbury; and Freckenham, with Isleham, in Cambridgeshire, is a peculiar to the bishop of Rochester. The diocesan had but one archdeacon till 1126, when Richard, archdeacon of the whole county, being elevated to an episcopal see in France, Eborard, or Everard, then bishop of Norwich, divided Suffolk into two archdeaconries; making the western part of it, together with such parishes in Cambridgeshire as belonged to his diocese, subject to the archdeacon of Sudbury, and the eastern portion to the archdeacon of Suffolk. The former is subdivided into eight deaneries: Sudbury, Stow, Thingoe, Clare, Fordham, in Cambridgeshire; Hartesmere, Blackbourn, and Thedwestry; and the latter into fourteen, which are, Ipswich, Bosmere, Claydon, Hoxne, Southelmham, Wangford, Lothingland, Dunwich, Orford, Loes, Wilford, Carlford, Colneis, and Samford.

The high-sheriff for the time being is at the head of the civil government of the county, which, in this respect, is divided into the Geldable and Franchises. In the former, the issues and forfeitures are paid to the king; in the latter to the lords of the liberties. The geldable hundreds are, Samford, Bosmere and Claydon, Stow, Hartesmere, Hoxne, Blything, Wangford, and the two half hundreds of Mutford and Lothingland. For these the

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sessions

* *Spelm. Concil. Angl.* p. 318, 325, 328.

sessions are held at Beccles and Ipswich ; that is, at Beccles, for Wangford, Blything, Mutford, and Lothingland ; and at Ipswich, for the remainder. The franchises are three in number.

1. The Franchise or Liberty of St. Ethelred, formerly belonged to the prior and convent, and now to the dean and chapter of Ely, contains the hundreds of Carlford, Colneis, Wilford, Plomesgate, Locs, and Thredling, for which the sessions are held at Woodbridge. The prior and convent possessed this liberty in the time of Edward the Confessor ; and when they were changed in 1541, into a dean and chapter, it was reputed to be of the yearly value of 20*l*.

2. The Franchise, or Liberty of St. Edmund, given to the abbey of Bury by king Edward the Confessor, comprehends the hundreds of Cosford, Baberg, Risbridge, Lackford, Blackbourn, Thedwestry, Thingo, and the half hundred of Ixning ; for which the sessions are held at Bury.

3. The duke of Norfolk's liberty, granted by letters-patent of king Edward IV. dated 7th December, 1468, of returning writs, having a coroner, and receiving all fines and amercements within his manors of Bungay, Kelsale, Carlton, Peasenhall, the three Stonhams, Dennington, Brundish, the four Ilketsals, and Cratfield.

There is but one assize for the whole county ; but at every assize two grand juries are appointed, one for the geldable, and the other for the liberty of Bury St. Edmund's. Suffolk and Norfolk had formerly but one high-sheriff ; but since 1576, a distinct officer has been nominated for each of these counties.

Suffolk pays twenty parts of the land-tax, and furnishes 960 men for the national militia. It returns sixteen members to the imperial parliament : two for the county, and two for each of the towns of Aldborough, Dunwich, Eye, Ipswich, Orford, Sudbury, and St. Edmund's Bury.

HUNDRED

HUNDRED OF LACKFORD.

The hundred of Lackford is divided by the Ouse from the county of Cambridge on the west; by the Little Ouse from Norfolk on the north; and is bounded on the east and south by the hundreds of Blackbourn, Thingoe, and Rishbridge. The western half of this district consists almost entirely of marsh and moor land, and the western of sand. The surface of the fens from one foot to six, is the common peat of bogs, with an under-stratum of white clay or marl. It is partly under water, though subject to a tax for the drainage, which has failed; but in Burnt Fen, the westernmost extremity of the county bordering on the Ouse, fourteen thousand acres have been completely drained, and brought into cultivation. Mr. Young observes, that there are few instances of such sudden improvement as have been made in this tract. Forty years ago five hundred acres were here let for one guinea a year; but in 1772, an act was obtained for a separate drainage, and one shilling and six-pence an acre levied for the expense of embankments, mills, and other requisites. In 1777, the bank broke, and most of the proprietors were ruined. In 1782, owing to the success of the machine denominated the *beet*, in cleansing the bottoms of rivers, and other circumstances, various persons began to purchase in this neglected district. The banks were better made, mills were erected, and the success was very great. Lots and estates were at this time sold for sums scarcely exceeding their present annual rent. To these improvements paring and burning have very much contributed.

MILDENHALL, is the principal town in this hundred. It is a large pleasant, well-built place, constitutes a half hundred of itself, and has a weekly market on Fridays, well supplied with fish, wild fowl, and all other provisions. Towards the fens, which extend eastward to Cambridgeshire, are several large streets, called by

the inhabitants *rows*, as West-row, Beck-row, Holywell-row, which of themselves are as large as ordinary villages. The situation of Mildenhall upon the river Lark, which is navigable for barges, has considerably added to the trade and enlargement of the town. According to the enumeration of 1801, it contains 355 houses, and 2283 inhabitants.

The church is a large handsome structure, with a rich roof of carved wood work. It consists of a spacious nave, two side aisles, a proportionate chancel, a neat gothic porch, and a tower 120 feet high. It contains many monuments for the family of the Norths. To the north of it stands the noble mansion of Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, Bart. one of the representatives in this county in parliament. It was formerly the residence of his great uncle, Sir Thomas Hanmer, who was speaker of the house of commons in Queen Anne's reign, and died in 1746. Contiguous to his house he had a very fine bowling-green; and was one of the last gentlemen of any fashion in this county who amused themselves with that diversion. To the proprietor of this mansion belongs also one manor of this town, which was given by Edward the Confessor to the abbey of Bury, that the religious might eat wheaten instead of barley bread. After the dissolution, it was granted in the fourth and fifth of Philip and Mary, to Thomas Reeve and Christopher Ballet. The ancient mansion of the Norths is of the time of Elizabeth, or early in the reign of James I. It contains many numerous apartments, and a gallery the whole length of the front; but the rooms in general are of small dimensions.

We are informed by Holinshed, that on the 17th of May, 1507, this town suffered severely from fire, which, in two hours, destroyed thirty-seven dwelling houses, besides barns, stables, and other appurtenances.

Mildenhall has furnished London with two lord-mayors; Henry Barton, who held that honorable office in 1428; and William Gregory in 1451. It has a considerable yearly fair, which begins on the 29th of September, and lasts four days.

BRANDON,

BRANDON, a town which formerly had a weekly market, now discontinued, is agreeably situated on the Little Ouse, and contains 201 houses, and 1148 inhabitants. The river, which is navigable from Lynn to Thetford, has a bridge over it at this place; and a mile lower down a ferry for conveying goods to and from the isle of Ely. The town is well built; and its church is a good structure. In the neighbourhood are some extensive rabbit-warrens, which largely contribute to the supply of the London markets. One of these warrens alone is said to furnish forty thousand rabbits in a year.

At this place is a manufactory of gun-flints, the refuse of which, thrown together at the end of the town, forms heaps of such dimensions, that a stranger cannot forbear wondering whence they could have been collected.

This town gave name to the illustrious family of the Brandons, dukes of Suffolk, and afterwards conferred the title of baron on Charles Gerard, who, for his zeal in the service of Charles I. was created by that monarch lord Gerard of Brandon; and advanced by his son Charles to the dignity of earl of Macclesfield. On the extinction of his family, Queen Anne, in 1711, created the duke of Hamilton a peer of England, by the title of baron Dutton, and duke of Brandon, which is still enjoyed by his descendants.

Simon Eyre, who was lord-mayor of London in 1445, was a native of Brandon. At his own expense he erected Leadenhall for a granary for the metropolis, with a handsome chapel on the east side of the square, over the porch of which he placed this inscription: *Dextra Domini exaltavit me*—"The right hand of the Lord hath exalted me." He left moreover 5000 marks, a very large sum in those days, for charitable purposes; and dying in 1459, was interred in the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street.

Brandon has three annual fairs, on 14th of February, 11th of June, and 11th of November.

DOWNHAM, also called *Sandy Downham*, a village seated on

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the Little Ouse, is remarkable for an inundation of sand, which, in 1668, threatened to overwhelm the whole place. The circumstances of this phenomenon, unparalleled perhaps in England, are detailed in a letter written by Thomas Wright, Esq. who was resident upon the spot, and a considerable sufferer by the effects of this extraordinary visitation. He states, that he found some difficulty in tracing those wonderful sands to their origin, but at last discovered it to be at Lakenheath, about five miles to the south-west of Downham, where some large sand-hills, having their surface broken by a tempestuous south-west wind, were blown upon some neighboring ground, which being of the same nature, and having upon it only a thin coat of grass, which was soon rotted by the other sand that lay over it, joined the Lakenheath sand, increased its mass, and accompanied it in its strange progress. At its first eruption, the sand is supposed to have covered not more than eight or ten acres: but before it had proceeded four miles, it had increased to such a degree, as to cover above a thousand. All the opposition that it experienced between Lakenheath and Downham, was from one farm-house, which the owner endeavored to secure by building bulwarks against it; but perceiving that this would not answer his purpose, he changed his plan, and instead of attempting to prevent its advance, he allowed it a free passage, and thus got rid of it in the space of four or five years. When this sand-flood reached Downham, it continued ten or twelve years in the skirts of the village, without doing any considerable damage, owing, as Mr. Wright imagines, to the circumstance of its current being then down hill, and therefore sheltered from those winds which gave it motion. Having once passed the valley, it went above a mile up hill in two months; and in the same year overran more than two hundred acres of very good corn-land. On entering the body of the village, it buried and destroyed several houses, and the inhabitants of the others preserved them at a greater expense than they were worth. With great exertions Mr. Wright gave some check to the progress of the flood, though for four or five years his success was doubtful. It had gained possession

possession of all the avenues, so that there was no other access to his house but over two walls eight or nine feet in height; and a small grove in front of it was encompassed, and almost buried in sand: nay, at one time it had filled his yard, and was blown up almost to the eaves of his out-houses. At the other end it had broken down his garden-wall, and obstructed all passage that way. For four or five years Mr. Wright stopped it as well as he could with furze-hedges set upon one another, as fast as they were levelled by the sand. By this experiment he raised banks near twenty yards high, and brought the sand into the compass of eight or ten acres; then by laying upon it some hundred loads of earth and dung in one year, he reduced it again to firm land: on which he cleared all his walls; and with the assistance of his neighbors carting away fifteen hundred loads in one month, he cut a passage to his house through the main body of the sand. The Little Ouse, on which Downham is seated, was for the space of three miles so choaked, that a vessel with two loads weight, found as much difficulty to pass as it had done before with ten; and had not this river interposed and checked the progress of the inundation into Norfolk, great part of that county had probably been ruined. According to the proportion of the increase of the sand in the five miles over which it travelled, which was from ten acres to 1500 or 2000, it would have been swelled to a quantity truly prodigious, in a progress over ten miles more of the like soil. The cause of this flood Mr. Wright ascribed to the violence of the south-west wind passing over the level of the fens without any check, and to the sandiness of the soil; the levity of which, as he believed, gave occasion to the story of actions formerly brought in Norfolk, for ground blown out of the possession of the owners: but he observes, that in this respect the county of Suffolk was more friendly, as he had possessed a great quantity of this wandering land without interruption.*

ELVEDON,

* Phil. Trans. No. XVII.

The authors of *Magna Britannia*, (Vol. V. p. 219) and of several subsequent

ELVEDON, a small village, was formerly of some note, for the session of certain justices of the peace, who, when the king's commissioners appointed to apprehend, try and punish the riotous inhabitants of Bury in 1327, for the outrages committed by them against the abbot and convent of that town, only indicted them for a trespass, boldly proceeded against them as felons, on which they were brought to trial, and nineteen suffered death.

Elvedon gave the title of viscount to admiral Keppel. To the right of the village is *Elvedon-Hall*, the seat of the earl of Albemarle, whose attention to laudable and useful pursuits entitles him to not less respect than his rank. This nobleman has here taken into his own hands a farm of 4000 acres; "he promises," as Mr. Young observes, "to be a very active and experimental farmer: and will, by improving and planting, change the face of the desert which surrounds him."* He has introduced the system of drill-husbandry on a large scale upon his farm, consisting chiefly of a blowing sand: and by a trial of a flock of 900 Norfolk sheep, against the same number of South Downs, has established the decided superiority of the latter.

The manor of ERESWELL was held of the king *in capite*, as of his honor of Boulogne, by Ralph of Roucestre, and his descendants; and in the first of Edward II. by Robert de Tudenham, and Eve his wife. Besides the parochial church, there was at the north end of the parish a chapel dedicated to St. Lawrence; and in one of these was a chauntry of the yearly value of 9l. 4s. 6d.

EXNING, or IXNING, is a village about a mile from Newmarket, in the centre of a small portion of Suffolk, joined only by the high road to the rest of the county, and otherwise surrounded by Cambridgeshire, to which, in the reign of Edward I. it gave the name
 frequent works, erroneously assert, on the authority of Holinshed, that in October 1568, twenty-seven fishes of prodigious size, the smallest measuring twenty feet in length, were taken near the bridge of this village. The Downham spoken of by Holinshed, is Downham-market, eleven miles from Lynn, in Norfolk.

* Agriculture of Suffolk, p. 403.

name of a half hundred. Kirby, in his *Suffolk Traveller*, says, that this place, with Newmarket, is reckoned in the hundred of Stow;* but the general method which makes this detached district part of the hundred of Lackford is here adopted.

This village is pleasantly situated in a small vale, with a rivulet running through the midst of it, and well shaded with fine poplars, producing an agreeable contrast to the monotony of the surrounding country, which in general presents one uniform, naked plain. The church is a good and spacious building, with a lofty square tower, which commands a very extensive prospect, and is seen at a great distance. In the chancel, very near the communion table, is a square altar tomb close to the wall. It is of a coarse sort of grey marble, and was formerly adorned with brasses, which have been torn away. Neither tradition nor any memorial has preserved the name of the person for whom it was erected. In the window over the altar remain a few panes of painted glass; some of them with mutilated figures. One of these without head, has a golden wand, which probably formed part of a crosier. A large quadrangular brick mansion here, was formerly the seat of the Shepherds, who possessed a good estate in this county, but was sold by the late lady Irwin, the heiress of that family. One side of the town of Newmarket is situated in the parish of Exning, as is also part of the heath so celebrated in the annals of racing.

Exning was formerly of greater note than it is at present. It was the birth-place of Etheldred, daughter of king Anna, whom the pope canonized for a virgin, though she was married to two husbands. Here also Ralph Waher, earl of the East-Angles, planned his conspiracy against William the Conqueror, with Roger de Britolio, earl of Hereford, Waltheof, earl of Northumberland, and some other persons of high rank. Their design to kill William, or to drive him out of the realm, was, however, soon quashed, partly by the desertion of earl Waltheof, and some of the chief confederates, and partly by the vigilance of the king's friends,

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* *Suffolk Traveller*, second Edit. p. 127.

the Bishops of Worcester and Bayeux. Ralph, finding his situation hopeless, fled first into France, and then to Denmark, leaving his possessions, and those of his adherents, to the mercy of their adversaries.

ICKLINGHAM, four miles eastward of Mildenhall, on the north of the Lark, has two parishes, and two parish churches, St. James and All Saints. In the latter, within the rails of the communion table and about the chancel, is a considerable quantity of Roman bricks, or tiles, which were some time since ploughed up in a neighboring field, and placed here for their preservation. They are of different shapes, slightly traced with the figures of animals, flowers, human faces, &c.; some few of them are vitrified. This place is supposed by some to have been the ancient Roman station, *Combretonium*, or, according to Horsley, *Comboritum*. Here, at any rate, says the author of a Tour through England, ascribed to the pen of Samuel Richardson, are vestiges of a settlement, which seems to have extended half a mile in length, at a small distance from the river. On the west side of the ruins is a square encampment, which appears to have contained about twenty-five acres, and is now called Kentfield, said to be a corruption of Campfield. The vallum is visible all round it, except where the moorish ground has brought it to decay. Coins and fibulæ have been found here, especially in a ploughed field half a mile north-west of the town, and also in the moors, when dug for the purpose of being fenced and drained. Many years since an ancient leaden cistern, containing sixteen gallons, and ornamented as with hoops, was likewise discovered by a ploughman, who struck his share against the edge of it. Westward of the camp, upon Warren-hill, are three large barrows, each encompassed by a ditch.

One of these parishes gave birth to John Michell, lord-mayor of London, 3d Henry VI.

NEWMARKET, the most considerable part of which is situat-

ed in Suffolk, has already been described in treating of Cambridgeshire, to which the reader is here referred.*

THETFORD, is in a similar predicament with the preceding place. The whole, or at least by far the greater part of this once celebrated town, seems to have been originally on the Suffolk side of the Little Ouse, where in the reign of Edward III. were situated thirteen out of the twenty parishes which it then comprehended. There is still one parish, St. Mary's, with about thirty houses in Suffolk, but in regard to ecclesiastical matters, under the jurisdiction of the archdeacon of Norwich.†

HUNDRED OF THINGO.

This district is bounded on the east by the Hundred of Thedewstry; on the south by Baberg and Risbridge; on the west by Risbridge and Lackford; and on the north by Lackford and Blackburn.

In this hundred is situated the metropolis of the western division of the county,

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

This town stands on the west side of the river Bourne, or Lark. It has a charmingly enclosed country on the south and south-west, and on the north and north-west champaign fields extending into Norfolk; while on the east the country is partly open and partly enclosed. Bury is so pleasantly situated, commands such extensive views, and the air is so salubrious, that it has been denominated the Montpellier of England. The want

* See Beauties, Vol. II. p. 139.

† For a description of Thetford, see Beauties, Vol. XI. Norfolk, p. 241.

of wood, however, is justly deemed a great detraction from the beauty of the country immediately surrounding the town; and the air here, though acknowledged to be extremely wholesome for persons of robust constitutions, is considered too sharp for those who enjoy but a delicate state of health, and especially individuals afflicted with pulmonary complaints.

Being situated on a rising ground and sandy soil, the streets of this place are always extremely clean. Most of them are paved with pebbles, one only, Abbey-gate street, having a foot-way on each side of flag-stones; but in 1811 an act of parliament was obtained, for the purpose of extending to the whole town the advantages of paving, lighting, and watching. Including the suburbs, it is about a mile and a quarter broad, from east to west; and about one and an half in length, from south to north. It is divided into two parishes, and according to the enumeration of 1811, it contained 7938 inhabitants.

Bury is governed by a recorder and twelve capital burgesses, one of whom is annually chosen alderman, and acts as chief magistrate. Six others are assistant justices, and one holds the office of coroner. The remainder of the body corporate consists of twenty-four common-council men, and these thirty-six persons only, return two members as representatives for the town in the parliament of the United Kingdom.

Bury dates back its origin to a very remote period; but the most intelligent and inquisitive antiquaries differ much in their opinions respecting the precise time in which the site of this town began to be inhabited. Some writers, among whom are Camden,* Batteley, and Gale have supposed that it was the Roman station, denominated *Villa Faustini*, but the want of circumstances to corroborate this conjecture, has led others, apparently with great justice, to question its probability.† It seems, however,

* Camden was at first inclined to fix the *Villa Faustini*, at Chesterford in Essex, but afterwards determined in favor of this place.

† Salmon supposed Malden, in Essex, to be this *Villa Faustini*; Horsley fixed

however, to be generally agreed, that previously to its receiving its present appellation, this place was called by the Saxons *Beoderic's-worth*, that is to say, the seat, mansion, or residence of Beoderic;* but how long it bore that name, is another point on which writers are at variance.

Sigbriht, or Sigbert, fifth monarch of the East Angles, having embraced the Christian faith in France, whither he had been banished by his half brother and predecessor Erpenwald, founded here about the year 638, a Christian church and monastery, which as we are informed by Dugdale was denominated, the monastery of St. Mary at Beodericworth.

We are told by Abbo, a learned monk of the monastery of Fleury, in France,† that the town obtained this appellation from having been the property of a distinguished person named Beoderic, who at his death bequeathed it to king Edmund, the martyr. This account is confirmed by documents still preserved in the archives of Bury.

Edmund, from whom this place derives its present name and

fixed it at Dunmow, and Reynolds places it at Woolpit. The latter mentions in support of his opinion, the number of Roman coins which are frequently found at that place; whereas no such memorials have ever been discovered at Bury.

* A printed paper entitled, *Notes concerning Bury St. Edmund's in com. Suffolk*, extracted out of the Right Honourable the Earl of Oxford's Library, by Mr. Wanley, begins thus: "In very ancient times one Beodric was owner of the ground, where the abbey and town of Bury St. Edmund's was afterwards built; from which the Beoderic, village (then very small) was called Beodrices-worde, i. e. Beodrici Villa: and his demesne lands, were the fields adjacent to the town of Bury, which appertained afterward to the office (as I remember) of the Celerar. Upon the foundation of the monastery by K. Cnut, the old name came to be soon out of use, and the place to be called Burgh."

† He was invited to England by Oswald, archbishop of York, who placed him in the monastery of Ramsey. Returning to his native country, he was run through the body with a lance, while endeavouring to suppress a violent dispute in the court of a monastery in the south of France.

its celebrity, succeeded his uncle Offa, king of the East Angles, in 855. Of the real history of this monarch very little indeed is known. The events of his life, as recorded by the monkish writers, are either a tissue of fictions, or at least so distorted by them, that it is impossible to distinguish truth from falsehood. Abbo Floriacensis was his first biographer. Coming about 985 on a visit to St. Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, he undertook to write the life of the saint from the narrative given from memory by that prelate, who had heard the circumstance related to king Athelstan by a very old man, that had been one of Edmund's officers.* The particulars of Edmund's life, previously to his elevation to the throne, are recorded by Galfridus de Pontibus,† and the relations of these writers form the ground-work of the histories of all succeeding biographers.

According to these then, Edmund was the son of Alkmund, a Saxon prince, distinguished for valor, wisdom, and piety. Being upon a pilgrimage at Rome, while performing his devotions, the sun was observed to shine with uncommon brilliance on his breast. This was hailed as a happy omen by a prophetess; she promised Alkmund a son, whose fame should extend over the whole world. The prince returned home, and the same year his queen Siware made him a joyful father. In Nuremberg, his capital, Edmund is said to have been born in the year 841.‡ Offa at this time swayed

*This little work, which is said in an extract quoted in the *Collect. Burien.* to have been written in the 7th year of Ethelred, is entitled, *Vita et Passio Seti Edmundi per Abbonem Floriacensem Monachum*. It is preserved among the MSS. in the Cotton Library, and is a very creditable specimen of the literature of the age.

† In a little work *De Pueritia Sancti Edmundi*, supposed to have been written about 1150. The public library at Cambridge possesses a MS. copy of this performance.

‡ Some writers, both ancient and modern, have expressed their doubts respecting this account of Edmund's parentage. Abbo merely observes that he sprang from royal ancestors, and a noble family of ancient Saxons. Neither

swayed the sceptre of the East Angles, and having no children, he resolved to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, there to supplicate the blessing of an heir. On his way to the Holy Land he visited his kinsman Alkmund, and was captivated by the engaging manners, and amiable qualities of the youthful Edmund. On his departure, he presented to the prince a valuable ring, as a pledge of attachment and regard. Offa, having performed at Jerusalem the religious exercises which were the object of his pilgrimage, was taken ill on his return, and feeling his dissolution approaching, he convoked his council, to whom he earnestly recommended his young relation as his successor. After the celebration of the funeral rites, Offa's nobles hastened to Saxony, and in compliance with the royal mandate, acquainted Edmund with the dying wishes of their master. Alkmund, with the approbation of his assembled bishops and nobles, gave his concurrence to this arrangement, and Edmund, taking leave of his parents, amidst their tears and blessings set sail for his new dominions. No sooner did he reach the shore, than he threw himself on his knees to thank heaven for past mercies, and to implore its future protection. Five springs of fresh water immediately burst from the dry and sandy soil; on which spot he afterwards built, in commemoration of this event, the town of Hunstanton.

Edmund did not assume the regal dignity immediately on his arrival, but spent the following year in studious retirement at Attleborough. "It might now be expected," observes the historian of Bury,* "that under such circumstances, his counsellors should direct his young mind to anticipate the cares of royalty; to examine the laws of the state he was about to govern; and to make himself acquainted with the customs, manners, and interests of the people whose happiness was shortly to be intrusted to him."

Neither is the story concerning Offa mentioned by Abbo, though both these circumstances are explicitly stated, or alluded to by all monastic writers.

* Yates' Hist. of Bury, p. 29.

The genius of the age, however, gave a very different turn to Edmund's studies: he employed the period of his seclusion in committing the psalter to memory.* From this retirement he was drawn, to be invested with the insignia of sovereignty, and was crowned at Bury,† by Humbert, bishop of Hulm, on the 25th December 855, having then completed the 15th year of his age.

Edmund's biographers, having now seated him on the throne, proceed to record his virtues as a sovereign in a strain of the most pompous panegyric. No facts, however, are adduced to justify these lavish encomiums. The truth seems to be, that Edmund's years, and his natural disposition were such, as to enable the monks and ecclesiastics (from which class of persons he derived all his posthumous celebrity) to govern him with ease. Piety, candor, gentleness, and humility, formed the distinguishing features of his character, and the possession of these insured to him the reputation of all other good qualities. However they might have befitted a cowl, they were certainly not calculated to support the dignity of a crown, in the disastrous times in which Edmund lived.

The commencement of his misfortunes, is enveloped in the same obscurity as the other events of his life. Most of our an-

* The book used on this occasion, was said to have been preserved at the abbey at Bury with religious veneration. A very curious ancient psalter, still to be seen in the library of St. James's church, is thought by some antiquaries to be this very book. *Yates' Hist.* p. 39.

† From the uncertain orthography of ancient writers, different places have been mentioned as the scene of this ceremony. Camden is of opinion that it was performed at Barne, in Lincolnshire: Matthew of Westminster says "at the royal town called Bures," and Galfridus de Fontibus expressly tells us, that "Edmund was consecrated and anointed king at Burum, a royal town, the boundary of Essex and Suffolk, situated upon the Sture." This evidently denotes the village of Bures; but as nothing, either in history, or its present appearance, can justify this spot in claiming the distinction of a royal town, we are inclined to follow those authorities which fix the solemnity of Edmund's coronation at Bury, a place which previously held an eminent rank in the kingdom.

cient annalists and general historians ascribe the invasion of the Danes, who about this period began to make descents on the coasts of this island, and who at length deprived Edmund of his kingdom and his life, to the following circumstances.

Lodbrog, king of Denmark, was very fond of hawking; and one day, while enjoying that sport, his favourite bird happened to fall into the sea. The monarch, anxious to save the hawk, leaped into the first boat that presented itself, and put off to his assistance. A sudden storm arose, and carried him, after encountering imminent dangers, up the mouth of the Yare, as far as Reedham in Norfolk. The inhabitants of the country, having discovered the stranger, conducted him to Edmund, who then kept his court at Caistor, only ten miles distant. The king received him with great kindness and respect, entertained him in a manner suitable to his rank, and directed Bern, his own falconer, to accompany his guest, whenever he chose to take his favourite diversion. The skill and success of the royal visitor in hawking, excited Edmund's admiration, and inflamed Bern with such jealousy, that one day, when they were sporting together in the woods, he seized the opportunity, murdered him and buried the body. Lodbrog's absence for three days occasioned considerable alarm. His favorite greyhound was observed to come home for food, fawning upon the king and his courtiers whenever he was compelled to visit them, and to retire as soon as he had satisfied his wants. On the fourth day he was followed by some of them, whom he conducted to the murdered body of his master. Edmund instituted an inquiry into the affair, when, from the ferocity of the dog to Bern, and other circumstances, the murderer was discovered, and condemned by the king to be turned adrift alone, without oars or sails, in the same boat which brought Lodbrog to East Anglia. This boat was wafted in safety to the Danish coast, where it was known to be the same in which Lodbrog left the country. Bern was seized, carried to Ingvar and Hubba, the sons of the king, and questioned by them concerning their father. The villain replied, that Lodbrog had been cast upon the shore of

England, and there put to death by Edmund's command. Inflamed with rage, the sons resolved on revenge, and speedily raised an army of 20,000 men to invade his dominions.*

This armament, which is said to have sailed from Denmark in 865, is reported by some historians to have been driven by contrary winds to Berwick-upon-Tweed. After committing the greatest cruelties in this part of the country, the Danes again embarked, but seem each succeeding spring to have renewed their descents. In 869 these ruthless barbarians proceeded southward from Yorkshire, in a torrent which destroyed every vestige of civilization. In 870 they appear to have reached East Anglia, where Inguar gained possession of Thetford, king Edmund's capital. The latter collected his forces and marched to oppose the invaders. The hostile armies met near Thetford, and after an engagement maintained for a whole day, with the most determined courage and great slaughter on both sides, victory remained undecided. The pious king, to use the language of the monkish writers, was so extremely affected by the death of so many martyrs, who had shed their blood in defence of the Christian faith, and the miserable end of so many unconverted infidels, that he retired in the night to Eglesdene. Hither he was soon followed by an embassy from Inguar, who was soon after the battle joined by his brother Hubba, with ten thousand fresh troops. The Danish chieftain proposed, that he should become his vassal, and divide with him his treasures and dominions. Bishop Humbert earnestly recommended his compliance with this imperious command; but Edmund returned for answer, that he would never submit to a pagan. At the same time, out of tenderness for his subjects he resolved to make no farther resistance, and accordingly surrendered without a struggle to the superior force sent against him by Inguar and

* Turner, in his *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, (Vol. II. p. 107.) enters into an examination of this story respecting Lodbrog, and the result of his researches establishes the fictitious character of this narrative of the cause of the Danish invasion.

Hubba.

Hubba. Still refusing to accede to the terms of the conquerors, he was bound to a tree, his body was pierced with arrows, and his head cut off, and thrown contemptuously into the thickest part of a neighbouring wood. His faithful friend, bishop Humbert, suffered at the same time with his royal master.

The Danes, having entirely laid waste this part of the country, soon proceeded in quest of scenes better calculated to gratify their love of plunder. Released from the terror their presence inspired, the East Angles, prompted by affection to their late sovereign, assembled to pay the last duties to his remains. The body was soon discovered and conveyed to Hoxne, but the head could nowhere be found. His faithful subjects then divided themselves into small parties, to explore the adjacent wood. Here some of them, being separated from their companions, cried out, "Where are you?" The head immediately replied "Here! here! here!" and as we are told by Lydgate,

— Never ceased of al that longe day,
So for to crye tyl they kam where he laye.

If their astonishment was excited by this obliging information so miraculously conveyed, it was not likely to be abated by what followed. On coming to the spot whence the voice proceeded, they found a wolf, holding the head between his fore-feet. The animal politely delivered up his charge, which, the moment it came in contact with the body, returned so exactly to its former place, that the juncture was not visible except when closely examined. The wolf remained a harmless spectator of the scene, and as we are informed by all the ancient historians, after gravely attending the funeral at Hoxne, peaceably retired to his native woods. This happened about forty days after the death of the saint.

These legendary tales might perhaps be deemed too frivolous for notice; but, being intimately connected with the prosperity of Bury, and indeed inseparably interwoven with the history of that

place, they could not with propriety be omitted in this account. The arms of the town still commemorate the brute protector of the royal martyr's head, which also furnished ancient artists with a favorite subject for the exercise of their talents.*

For thirty-three years the body of the king, buried in the earth, lay neglected in the obscure chapel of Hoxne. At length the interference of ecclesiastics, who in those days were capable of guiding the public feeling as they pleased, and perhaps also that reverence which unfortunate royalty seldom fails to inspire, occasioned the circulation of reports, that various miracles had been performed at Edmund's grave. All ranks now concurred to testify their respect for his memory; a large church was constructed of wood at Beodricsworth, and thither the body, found perfect and uncorrupted, and with the head re-united to it, was removed in 903.† Some ecclesiastics immediately devoted themselves to the

monastic

*Several examples of this kind are given in the engravings to Yates' History. Two fine specimens of painted glass, commemorating this monarch, are in possession of Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart. of Bury. One exhibits a bust of him crowned, and inscribed in black letter, *Set. Ed.* The other represents the wolf holding the head between his paws. Underneath are also in black letter the words, *Heer, heer, heer*, and above is this inscription, *In salutem fideliūm*. These evidently ancient performances are in fine preservation; the colors are uncommonly brilliant, and the designs remarkable for clearness and precision.

† The incorruption of the body was attested by a female devotee named Oswina, who declared, that she had long lived in seclusion near the town; that for several preceding years she had annually cut the hair and pared the nails of the saint, and had preserved these sacred relics with religious veneration. A list of six other witnesses of this fact is given in Leland's *Collectanea*, (Vol. I. p. 222.) Among these, was Leoftanus, a nobleman, who arrogantly ordering the tomb to be opened, that he might have ocular demonstration, his request was complied with; and we are told, that "he saw the body of the saint uncorrupted, but being immediately seized by a demon, he miserably expired." That curiosity which was so severely punished in a layman, appears however to have been no crime in an ecclesiastic; for we are informed that Theodred, bishop of the diocese, "having performed a devotional

monastic life under the protection of the royal saint and martyr; their number increased, and about 925, they were incorporated into a college of priests, either by king Athelstan, or by Beode-ric, chief lord of the town. The inhabitants, perceiving the advantages likely to accrue to themselves from the increasing celebrity of St. Edmund's relics, chose him for their titular saint, and began to call the place after his name. The monks neglected no opportunity of blazoning the extraordinary miracles performed by the agency of the sacred body, the fame of which procured the convent numerous oblations and benefactions.

King Athelstan appears to have been the first royal benefactor. Besides other donations, he presented to the church of St. Edmund, a copy of the Evangelists, a gift of such value in those days, that the donor offered it upon the altar *pro remedio animæ suæ*, for the benefit of his soul. But more substantial favors were bestowed upon this establishment by Edmund, son of Edward the Elder, who may indeed be considered as having laid the foundation of its future wealth and splendor. He gave the monks a jurisdiction over the whole town, and one mile round it, confirming this and other privileges by a royal grant or charter in 945. This example was imitated by succeeding sovereigns, and other persons of distinction, through whose liberality many considerable manors in the neighborhood of Bury were soon added to the possessions of the monastery.

About this time commenced the disputes between the seculars or established clergy of the country, and the monks or regulars. The latter, by the appearance of superior sanctity, contrived to render themselves highly popular; and by their artifices at length dis-

tional fast for three days, opened the coffin, found the body perfect, washed it, arrayed it with new vestments, and replaced it in its receptacle." It was by the command of this prelate that some thieves, taken in the attempt to plunder the church of St. Edmund, were executed. The villains, it was given out, were apprehended by the assistance of the saint, who miraculously deprived them of the power of moving from the ladders, and the parts of the building where they happened to be, till they were discovered and secured.

dispossessed the former of their most valuable establishments. The increasing fame and wealth of the convent of St. Edmund had not escaped the notice of the monks, who gained over the bishop of the diocese; and in 990 procured the appointment of Ailwin, one of their number, to be the guardian of the body of the saint, with which the secular priests were pronounced unworthy to be entrusted, "on account of their inebriety and irregularity."

Sweyn, king of Denmark, having invaded England, and laid waste the whole of East-Anglia, burnt and plundered Bury in 1010: but previously to this, Ailwin, fearful lest his sacred charge should suffer insult and injury from the Danes, conveyed it to London. Here it remained three years, during which numberless miracles were performed by its operation. The bishop of London, observing the rich offerings that were presented at the shrine of the saint, is said to have conceived a vehement desire to take the custody of it into his own hands; and went with three assistants to remove it privately from the little church of St. Gregory, in which it had been placed. In this attempt, however, he was completely foiled by the good saint, who had no inclination to go with him; so that his shrine remained as fast "as a great hill of stone," and his body as immoveable "as a mountain," till Ailwin arrived, when the martyr quietly suffered himself to be removed to his former residence.

Sweyn having gained undisputed possession of this part of the island, in 1014 levied a general and heavy contribution on his new subjects. From this tax the monks claimed an exemption for their possessions, and deputed Ailwin to remonstrate in their behalf with the king. His mission, however, procured no relief. Sweyn's sudden death happening very soon afterwards, it was represented as a punishment inflicted by the angry saint. Being surrounded one evening, we are told, by his nobles and officers, he all at once exclaimed: "I am struck by St. Edmund!" and though the hand which inflicted the wound was not seen, he languished only till the next morning, and then expired in torments

of body which could only be exceeded by the horrors of his mind.* The report of this miraculous interposition was highly advantageous to the convent; the people imposed on themselves a voluntary tax of four-pence for every carucate of land in the diocese, which they offered to the honor of the saint and martyr, as an acknowledgment of their gratitude and devotion.

Canute, the son and successor of Sweyn is said to have been so terrified by the vengeance of Edmund, that to expiate his father's crimes, and propitiate the angry saint, he took the monastery of Bury under his especial protection. Such was the ascendancy which the regulars had gained over the mind of this monarch, that Ailwin, who in 1020 was consecrated bishop of Halm, availed himself of it to eject the secular clergy from this convent, and to supply their places with twelve Benedictine monks, whom, with Uvius their prior, he removed hither from the monastery at Halm. At the same time he exempted the convent, and all within its jurisdiction, from episcopal authority, which was to be exercised by the abbot only, and four crosses were erected to fix with accuracy the boundary of his jurisdiction. The following year the bishop laid the foundation of a magnificent church, the expenses of which were defrayed by the voluntary tax upon land above-mentioned, and by the contributions of the pious.

These proceedings of Ailwin were not only ratified by Canute, but he issued a royal charter, confirming all former grants and privileges to the abbot and convent, and conferring several new ones. Of these, the most important was the right of reserving for their own use that proportion of the tax called Danegeld, levied upon the inhabitants of the town. These gifts were settled on the abbey with a fearful curse, on such as should molest the monks in the possession of them; and the charter, signed by the king,

* Though most of our historians nearly correspond in their account of Sweyn's death, yet one of them, William of Malmesbury, observes, that the cause of it was uncertain; and Bateley has attempted in his work to rescue the memory of Sweyn from what he terms the calumnies of the monks.

king, queen, and archbishops, was attested by thirty-two nobles, prelates and abbots.

In 1032, the new church being finished,* was consecrated by Athelnoth, archbishop of Canterbury. The body of the royal martyr was deposited in a splendid shrine, adorned with jewels and costly ornaments; and Canute himself repairing hither to perform his devotions, offered his crown at the tomb of the saint.

The mistaken piety of succeeding monarchs augmented the fame, the importance, and the wealth of the abbey of Bury; but to none was it more indebted than to Edward the Confessor. This monarch granted to the abbot and convent the town of Mildenhall, with its produce and inhabitants, the royalties of eight hundreds, together with the half hundred of Thingoe, and also those of all the villages situated in those eight hundreds and a half which they previously possessed.† He likewise conferred the privilege of coining at a mint established within the precinct of the monastery. Edward often paid his devotions in person at the shrine of the royal martyr, and so great was his veneration for him, that he was accustomed to perform the last mile of the journey on foot like a common pilgrim.

The

* It appears that the third church was either entirely, or chiefly constructed of wood.

† The occasion of this princely gift is thus related in the *Collect. Barinus*. In the first year of his reign the king came to Bury on St. Edmund's day; and next morning seeing the young monks eating barley-bread, enquired of the abbot why those young men of his kinsman, as he called St. Edmund, were not better fed. "Because," replied the abbot, our possessions are too weak, to maintain them with stronger food."—"Ask what you will," said the king, "and I will give it you, that they may be better provided for, and better enabled to perform the service of God." The abbot, having consulted with his monks, asked of the king the manor of Mildenhall, with its appurtenances, and the jurisdiction of the eight hundreds and a half, with all the royalties, afterwards called the Franchise. The king observed, that his request was indiscreet, because the grant of these liberties would involve him and his successors in continual trouble; that he would willingly have granted him three or four manors; nevertheless, out of respect to his kinsman, he would grant the request, however indiscreet.

The establishment had now attained such wealth and splendor, that the monks resolved to provide a still more magnificent receptacle for the body of their saint than any in which it had hitherto been deposited. The church built by Ailwin was demolished, and another was erected of hewn stone, under the auspices of abbot Baldwin. The materials for this structure were brought by the permission of king William the Conqueror, free of expense from the quarries of Barnack, in Northamptonshire; and it was in a state of sufficient forwardness to receive the sacred remains in 1095. This was the last removal, as the church now erected continued to exist till the period of the dissolution.

It could not be doubted, were no record left to attest its magnificence, that the plan, execution, and embellishments of this structure, corresponded with the princely revenues of the establishment to which it belonged. Leland, who saw it in all its glory, in speaking of this town, describes it in the following terms :--A city more neatly seated the sun never saw, so curiously doth it hang upon a gentle descent, with a little river on the east side; nor a monastery more noble, whether one considers its endowments, largeness, or unparalleled magnificence. One might even think the monastery alone a city; so many gates it has, some whereof are brass: so many towers and a church, than which nothing can be more magnificent; as appendages to which there are three more of admirable beauty and workmanship in the same church-yard."

The abbey church, or church of St. Edmund, was 505 feet in length, the transept 212, and the west front 240. This last had two large side chapels, St. Faith's and St. Catharine's, one on the north-west, and the other on the south-west, and at each end an octagon tower thirty feet each way.* The shrine of the saint was preserved in a semicircular chapel at the east end; and on the north side of the choir was that of St. Mary, eighty feet long, and forty-two broad; and St. Mary in cryptis was 100 feet in length,
eighty

* Part of this front, with one of the towers, is still standing, as will be noticed hereafter.

CHURCH

and supported by twenty-four pillars. Behind the west tower over the middle aisle, it is supposed to have been equal in some respects to St Peter's at Rome. As to its height, no one is able to form an opinion.*

The abbey was governed by an abbot, who had several great officers, as a prior, sub-prior, sacrist, and others; and there were eighty monks, fifteen chaplains, and eleven servants, attending within its walls. There were grand gates for entrance; and its lofty walls were studded with churches, besides the abbey church, several houses, and offices of every kind.

Among the privileges conferred on this abbey, we find that Henry the Confessor granted to abbot Baldwyn the liberty of holding a market, which was confirmed by William the Conqueror. Stephen in his seventeenth year, gave authority for two additional markets to be set up in Bury. Stow informs us, that there was one in his time in king John's time. Edward I. and II. also had markets at Bury; and some of their pennies coined here are yet extant.

The abbot of Bury enjoyed all the spiritual and temporal privileges of the mitred abbots; and in addition to them, some very important exclusive immunities. Of the latter kind, was the exemption from the ecclesiastical authority of the diocesan, so that not but the Roman pontiff, or his legate, could exercise any spiritual power within the limits of the abbot's jurisdiction. This privilege often involved him in violent disputes. As early as the reign of William the Conqueror, we find the abbot Baldwin engaged in a controversy on this subject with Herfastus, bishop of
Helm,

* A very curious model of this church was to be seen some years ago at Mr. Tillot's, on the Angel-hill. It was ten feet long, five wide, and of proportional height, and had 280 windows, and 300 niches, adorned with images, and other Gothic figures. The model of the shrine was ornamented with images, and crowns, and gilt, as in its original state. The twelve chapels belonging to this magnificent edifice were also represented.

Hulm, who had announced his intention of removing the see to Bury. The abbot, alarmed at this threatened invasion of the privileges of his convent, applied to the king, and by his advice, repaired to Rome, where pope Alexander II. not only confirmed its former immunities and exemptions, by a bull dated at the Lateran, 6th Calend. Novemb. A. D. 1071. but also presented him with a porphyry altar for his church, with this extraordinary privilege, that if all the rest of the kingdom were under excommunication, mass might be there celebrated, unless expressly and by name prohibited by his holiness. These favors only served to redouble the bishop's exertions to carry his point, and he resolved to try what the seductive eloquence of gold would effect; while the monks, on the other hand, had recourse to still more persuasive means. The issue of this affair is thus related by archdeacon Herman, who himself bore a part in the transaction. "The bishop riding one day, and conversing on the injuries which he meditated against the monastery, was struck upon the eyes by a branch, and a violent and painful suffusion of blood occasioned immediate blindness; St. Edmund thus avenging himself, and punishing the temerity of the invaders of his rights. The prelate long remained entirely blind, and could obtain no relief. Coming in one morning and commiserating his condition, I said to him: "My lord Bishop, your endeavors are useless, no collirium will avail; you should seek the favor of God and St. Edmund. Hasten to abbot Baldwin, that his prayers to God and the saint may provide an efficacious medicine! This counsel, at first despised, was at length assented to. I, Herman undertook the embassy, and executed it on the same day, the festival of St. Simon and St. Jude. The abbot benignantly granted the request; and the feeble bishop came to the monastery, being graciously received by the abbot, and admonished to reflect, that as offences against God and St. Edmund were diminished, the medicine to be applied would more certainly alleviate his sufferings. They proceeded into the church, where, in the presence of the elder brethren, and certain peers of the realm, Hugo de Montfort, Roger Bigod, Richard, the son of Gilbert,

Gilbert, &c. the bishop declared the cause of his misfortune; recites the injuries he had conceived against this holy place; confesses himself culpable; condemns his advisers under an anathema; and binds himself by a vow to reject such counsels. He then advances with sighs and tears to the foot of the altar; places on it the pastoral staff; prostrates himself before God and St. Edmund; performs his devotions, and receives absolution from the abbot and brethren. Then having made trial of the abbot's medicine, and as I saw, by the application of cauteries and colliriums, assisted by the prayers of the brethren, in a short time he returned perfectly healed: only a small obscurity remained in the pupil of one eye as a memorial of his audacity.*

A few years afterwards, however, this prelate, forgetful of his professions, renewed the contest, which was not terminated till the king convoked a council at Winchester, in which the subject was fully discussed, and the claims of the abbot admitted by that august assembly. William at the same time granted a charter, confirming all those of his predecessors, and subscribed by himself, his queen, his three sons, two archbishops, thirteen bishops, and twenty abbots and nobles.

In 1345, a contention not less violent, commenced on the same account, between the abbot, and William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, who claimed a right of subjecting the convent to ecclesiastical visitation. King Edward III. by letters-patent, determined in favor of the abbey, and commanded the bishop to desist from his attempt to violate its privileges. The prelate, however, disregarded this mandate, and excommunicated the messenger who served it upon him. The abbot now had recourse to the law; a jury returned a verdict in his favor, and sentenced the bishop to pay thirty talents, or 10,000*l*, the penalty attached to his offence by the charter of Hardicanute. In subsequent proceedings this judgment was affirmed; but though the bishop's temporalities were decreed to be held in the king's hands till the fine should be paid

* *Registr. Rub. Collect. Buriens.* p. 330.

paid, and a day was appointed to seize his body, he found means of delay till the 25th of September, 1347, when the archbishop summoned a council at St. Paul's to decide the matter, and a compromise was concluded between the contending parties. The bishop engaged not to molest the monastery in the enjoyment of its privileges, and on this condition was restored to his ecclesiastical authority and temporalities.

The abbot of Bury was a spiritual parliamentary baron; he held synods in his own chapter-house, and appointed the parochial clergy of the town. His temporal were not less important than his ecclesiastical prerogatives. He possessed the power of trying and determining by his high-steward all causes within the franchise or liberty, which extended, as we have seen, over eight hundreds and a half; and in the town, and a mile round, he had the authority of chief magistrate, and of inflicting capital punishment. No officer of the king could, without his permission, hold a court, or execute any office in Bury. As lord of the town, he claimed the right of appointing the alderman, though it was afterwards agreed that the other burgesses composing the corporation should enjoy the privilege of electing that officer. Before he entered upon his functions however, he was expected to receive the abbot's confirmation, and to take the following oath:—"Ye schall swere that ye schall bere yow trewly and fithfully in the office of the aldermanscipe of this town of Bury, ayens the abbot and the covent of this place and all her mynistris: ye schall bere, kepe, and maintaine pees to yowre powere, and ye schall nor thing appropre nor accroche that longyth to the said abbot and covent, nor take upon the thyngis that long on to the office of the bayliscipp of the sayd town: also that ye shall not procure, be yow, nor be noon other, privyly nor openly, any thyng unlawful, that might be harine or damage on to the seyde abbot and covent, nor suffered to be done; but that ye schall be redy to meynateyn and defende them and there mynistris yn all the ryghts and customs that of dew long on to them, inasmuche

as ye may leyfully do. Thees artycles, and poyntis ye shall observe and kepe the tym that ye stand in this office. So help you God and all his seynts and by this boke."*

This supreme authority exercised over the town by the abbot, was a cause of frequent dissention between him and the inhabitants, which sometimes terminated in the most violent outrages. The most remarkable of these disputes occurred in 1327, when the townsmen, headed by their alderman and chief burgesses, and having collected 20,000 persons from the neighboring towns and villages, made an attack upon the monastery and its possessions, and threatened the total destruction of the establishment. Having demolished the gates, doors, and windows, and beaten and wounded the monks and servants, they broke open the chests and coffers, out of which they took great quantities of rich plate, books, vestments, and other valuables, besides five hundred pounds in ready money, and three thousand florins. They also carried away three charters of Canute, four of Hardicanute, one of Edward the Confessor, two of Henry I. three of Henry III. twelve papal bulls, with several deeds, written obligations and acknowledgments for money due to the convent. Great part of the monastery was reduced to ashes, and many of the manors and granges belonging to it in Bury and its vicinity, shared the same fate. The abbot being at this time in London, the rioters seized and confined Peter Clopton, the prior, and about twenty of the monks, whom they afterwards compelled, in the name of the whole chapter of the convent, to execute, under the capitular seal, a deed, constituting the burgesses a guild or corporation. They also forced them to sign an obligation for the payment of ten thousand pounds to certain of the townsmen, to discharge them from all debts due to the monastery, and to engage not to proceed against them at law for any damage done to the monastery. The king being informed of these transactions, a military force was sent to suppress the disturbance. The alderman and twenty-four of the burgesses

* Yates's *Hist. of Bury*, p. 94. copied from a ledger-book of the abbey

gesses were imprisoned; thirty carts full of the rioters were taken prisoners to Norwich; nineteen of the most notorious offenders were executed, and one was pressed to death, because he refused to put himself upon his trial. Thirty-two parochial clergymen were convicted as abettors. The enquiries that arose out of this affair occupied near five years, the final decision being given by king Edward III. in council in 1332. The justices commissioned to investigate the amount of the damages sustained by the abbey, had estimated them at the enormous sum of 140,000*l.* but at the king's request the abbot remitted to the offenders 122,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and at length forgave them the remainder, on condition of their future good behavior. All the deeds and charters taken from the monastery were to be restored; all the instruments and obligations obtained by force, were declared null and void, and were to be delivered up to the abbot. Fox states, that Berton, the alderman, Herling, thirty-two priests, thirteen women, and 138 other persons of the town, were outlawed; and that some of these, to revenge the abbot's breach of promise, surprised him at the manor of Chevington. Having bound and shaved him, they conveyed him to London, and thence over the sea into Brabant, where they kept him a prisoner. He was at length rescued by his friends, who had discovered the place of his confinement.

The monastery of St. Edmund's Bury remained 519 years in the possession of the Benedictine monks, and during that time was governed by thirty-three abbots. Its regular revenues consisting of fifty-two knight's fees and three-quarters, together with the royalties of the eight hundreds and a half, were valued at the dissolution by the commissioners at 2336*l.* 16*s.* The income of the abbey must, however, have been most materially under-rated; and besides this, the monks possessed many sources of revenue which could never be accurately ascertained. An intelligent writer of the last century calculates that all the possessions and perquisites of this abbey would at that time (1725) be worth not less than 200,000*l.* per annum: and from the astonishing increase in the value of landed property and agricultural produce, since that

period, it may safely be assumed that at this moment they would yield a yearly income of at least double the above amount.

When Henry VIII. resolved to replenish his exhausted treasury, by seizing the possessions of the monastic establishments, the abbey of Bury was included in the general destruction. Some ineffectual struggles were made by the abbot and convent, to avert the impending blow. In 1536, they settled upon secretary Cromwell and his son, an annuity of ten pounds, payable out of the rents of the manor of Harlowe, in Essex. But neither this pension, nor the full acknowledgment of the king's supreme ecclesiastical authority, availed them any thing. On the 4th of November 1539, the abbot and his brethren, were compelled to surrender the monastery and all its possessions to his majesty; and driven from their splendid mansion and ample revenues, to subsist upon a scanty stipend.

The official report of the commissioners appointed to visit this abbey at the dissolution, states that they found here "a riche shryne which was very comberous to deface. We have taken," they continue, "in the seyd monastery in golde and silver 5000 markes and above, besyds as well a riche crosse with emerelds, as also dyvers and sundry stones of great value; and yet we have left the church, abbot, and convent, very well furnished with plate of sylver necessary for the same*."

In another report signed "John Ap Rice," and dated "from Burie, 5th Nov. 1539," he says: "As touching the convent we could geate little or no complaints amonge theym, although we did use moche diligens in oure examinacion; and therby with some other arguments gathered of their examinacions formerly, I believe and suppose they had confedered and compacted before oure comyng, that they shoulde disclose nothyng; and yet it is confessed and proved, that there was here such frequence of women comyn, and reassorting to this monasterie, as to no place more. Amongst the reliques we founde moche vanitie and

* MS. Cotton. Lib.

and supersticion---as the coles that St. Lawrence was tosted withal; the paryng of St. Edmund's naylls, St. Thomas of Canter. penneknyff and his bootes; and divers skulls for the head-ache, peeces of the Holie Cross able to make a hole crosse; of other reliques for rayne, and certaine other superstitious usages; for avoiding of weeds growing in corn with such other."*

In touching upon the superstitious practices, and flagrant impostures carried on at this monastery, we must not omit to mention the singular ceremony of the procession of the white bull. The sacrist of the monastery, as often as he let the lands near the town then and still called Haberdon, annexed this condition, that the tenant should provide a white bull, whenever a matron of rank, or any other should come out of devotion, or in consequence of a vow, to make the oblations of the white bull, as they were denominated, at the shrine of St. Edmund. On this occasion, the animal adorned with ribbons and garlands, was brought to the south gate of the monastery, and led along Church-gate, Guildhall, and Abbey-gate streets, to the great west gate, the lady all the while keeping close to him, and the monks and people forming a numerous cavalcade. Here the procession ended; the animal was conducted back to his pasture, while the lady repaired to St. Edmund's shrine to make her oblations, as a certain consequence of which, she was soon to become a mother. As foreign ladies, desirous of issue, might have found it inconvenient to repair hither in person, to assist at these ceremonies, they were certain to prove equally efficacious if performed by proxy. In a deed, a copy of which is given by Haukins,† John Swaffham, sacrist of the monastery of

F 3

St.

* MS. Cotton. Lib.

† William Haukins, a school-master of Hadleigh, in this county, who in his *Cerolla varia*, a very scarce book, printed at Cambridge in 1684, has given a humorous account of the ceremonies of the procession, in not inelegant Latin verse. He observes, that not a century had then elapsed, since the processions ceased, and the tradition of them was still generally prevalent. In his work, he has introduced three leases, that contain the condition above specified

St. Edmund's Bury, certifies all Christian people, that on the 2d June 1474, three religious persons, whom he names, of the city of Ghent, came and offered, as had been accustomed of old time, at the shrine of the blessed King, Virgin, and Martyr, St. Edmund, in the presence of several reputable people, and of the said martyr, one white bull, for the accomplishment of the longing of a certain noble lady (*in relevamen desiderii cujusdam nobilis dominæ.*)

Before the dissolution, Bury contained an inferior monastic establishment of Grey Friars, or Franciscans. About 1255 or 6 some brethren of this order came to the town during a vacancy in the abbacy, and having procured a situation in the north part of Bury, began to perform religious exercises. The monks, indignant at this intrusion, and finding remonstrance of no effect, demolished the buildings and expelled the friars, who applied to the court of Rome for redress: when Pope Alexander IV. reproved the monks, and ordered the friars to be put in possession of an estate in the west part of Bury. The monks still continued firm in their resistance to this encroachment on their privileges; so that king Henry III. who with many of his nobility had espoused the cause of the Franciscans, was obliged to send down his chief justice to Bury, and to establish them by force. Upon this, they lost no time in constructing suitable religious edifices. The pope soon after dying, the monks renewed their application to his successor, and seconding it with an argument which seldom failed of persuading the

specified. To one of them, dated 26th April, 1533, is appended the seal of the monastery, of which he has given a neat engraving. On one side is represented St. Edmund, with his crown and sceptre, seated under a gothic canopy, with a bishop standing on each side, and this legend, *AGMINE STIPATVS SEDET HIC REX PONTIFICATVS*: on the reverse, in the upper part, appears the same king tied to a tree, transfix'd with numerous arrows, while several persons, armed with bows on either side are taking aim at his body. In the lower part, he is kneeling, and a man has just cut off his head close to which sits its brute protector. The legend is: *SIGNVM SECRETVM CAP' LI SANCTI EDMUNDI REGIS ET MARTIRIS*. An engraving of the same seal is also given in Yates's History of Bury.

the papal court, Urban IV. revoked the bulls of his predecessor, commanded the friars to demolish their buildings, and on pain of excommunication, to leave Bury within one month. The friars had not courage to withstand this injunction; but publicly renouncing all right and title to their estate in the town, the abbot and convent assigned them part of the monastic possessions in Babberwell, where they erected some handsome edifices. The site of this religious establishment is still called the Friary.

At the reformation there were in Bury, five hospitals, St. Savior's at North-gate, St. Peter's at Risby-gate, St. John's at South-gate, St. Stephen's and St. Nicholas' at East-gate; one college, called Jesus college, in College street, consisting of a warden, and six associates, and the following chapels, whose names and situations are yet known, though the buildings have long been demolished: St. Mary's, at East-gate bridge, another at West-gate, and a third at Risby-gate; St. Michael's, in the Infirmary; St. Andrew's, in the cemetery of the monks; St. John's, in the hill; and St. John's ad fontem; St. Anne's in cryptis; St. Thomas's, near St. Savior's; St. Lawrence's, in the court yard; St. Gyles's, near the nave of the church; St. Petronill's, within the South-gate; St. Botolph's, within Southgate-street; St. Edmund's, or Round chapel in the church-yard; and St. Denis's, besides the Hermitage, at West-gate, and thirteen other chapels, the sites of which are unknown, on account of the many alterations made in the town since that time, by fire and other accidents. Thus it must have contained upwards of forty churches and chapels, most of which were amply endowed, and together afforded subsistence and employment to forty or fifty ecclesiastics, under a deacon and archdeacon.

During the prosperity of the abbey, it comprehended within its precincts, besides the conventual church, three others, St. Margaret's, St. Mary's, and St. James's. The former has long ceased to be appropriated to religious purposes, and is now used as the town-hall. The others are the churches of the two parishes into which Bury is divided,

ST. MARY'S was first erected in 1005. It began to be rebuilt in its present state in 1424, and was finished about the year 1433. This structure is 139 feet long, exclusive of the chancel, and $67\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; the chancel is 74 feet by 68. It is divided into three aisles, separated from each other by two rows of slender and elegant columns. The roof of the nave, constructed in France, and put together after it was brought to England, is admired for its lightness and elegance. The finely carved figure of angels, supporting the principals of the roof, fortunately, from their height, escaped the fury of the puritanical zealots of the seventeenth century. The north porch of this church, on which is inscribed, *orate pro animabus Johannis Notyngham, et Isabelle uxoris sue*, and particularly the *cul de lampe*, is of curious workmanship.

Previously to the reformation, St. Mary's was much distinguished for its numerous altars,* images, and pictures. At the dissolution of the Abbey, this church, as well as St. James's was included in the general system of plunder, both of them being stripped of plate and other ornaments, then valued at about 480*l*. Both likewise contained, numerous inscriptions, and effigies in brass; but these, as we learn from the town books, were, in 1644, torn off by the church-wardens, and sold for their private emolument: so that the monuments of the highest antiquity in these churches are much defaced.

On the north side of the communion table in St. Mary's church, was formerly a plain altar monument for Mary Tudor, third daughter of king Henry VII. This princess, who honoured the town of Bury with her especial favor and protection, had by her beauty and accomplishments, won the heart of the Duke of Suffolk, one of the most distinguished characters at the court of Henry VIII. The shining qualities of the duke, had produced a reciprocal attachment on the part of the princess; but policy, and the etiquette of

* Part of one of these, supposed to be our lady's altar, is still to be seen at the south wall.

of courts, forbade their union, and in 1514, consigned the young and beautiful Mary, to the arms of the aged and infirm Louis XII. of France. To that country she was accordingly sent, with a magnificent retinue; and at the tournaments held in celebration of the marriage, the duke of Suffolk signalized himself above all his competitors, for dexterity, gallantry, and valour. This unnatural union was not of long duration; on the death of the French monarch, the duke was sent to conduct the princess back to her native country, where soon after her arrival, she, in 1517, bestowed her hand on the object of her first affection. This princess, dying at Westhorpe, in this county, in 1533, was first interred in the great church of the monastery, on the dissolution of which, her remains were removed hither. Her tomb was simple and unadorned; it was for some time supposed to be only a cenotaph, but on opening it in 1731, a covering of lead, evidently inclosing a human body, was found, with this inscription on the breast: *Mary, Queen of France, 1533.* Notwithstanding this discovery, the tomb continued without any external memorial of the rank of the person deposited beneath it, till 1758, when Dr. Symonds, of Bury, had it repaired at his own expence, and a marble tablet inserted, with an inscription, recording the particulars stated above.

In the middle of the chancel, lies interred John Reeve, who became abbot of Bury in 1511, and was obliged to surrender the abbey to the king, in November 1539, on which, an annuity of 500 marks was assigned him. He retired to a large house, at the south-west corner of Crown street, which has undergone less alteration than any other, of that age, in the town, and where in 1768, his arms were still to be seen in one of the windows. Chagrin and vexation probably shortened his life, as he died here on the 31st of March, following. His grave was, originally, covered with a very large flat stone, of marble, embellished with the arms of the abbey, impaling those of his family, and also his portraiture in pontificals: but it was broken to make room for a new one, to cover a Mr. Sutton, who was buried in the

same grave.* On the old stone, as we are informed by Weever, was a Latin inscription to the following effect:—"Here lie the bones of the man, whom Bury formerly owned its lord and abbot; his name John, born at Melford in Suffolk, his family and father called Reeve.† He was intrepid, prudent, learned, and affable, upright, and a lover of his vow, and his religion:‡ who, when he had seen the 31st of the reign of Henry VIII. died the 31st of March following. May God spare his soul! 1540."

At the east end of the south-aisle, a well executed altar monument, for John Baret, who died in 1643, exhibits a striking proof of the skill of some of our ancient artists, in the durability of the red and black substances, with which the letters, engraven in different parts, were filled up. Over the monument is a wooden ceiling

* "Abbot Reeve's grave-stone of grey marble, which formerly had his full effigy in brass, with a mitre on his head, and a crosier in his hand, with four coats of arms at the corners of the stone, which is large, and very noble, and no doubt, provided by the good abbot some years before his death, was, not long before I was at Bury in March 1745-6, taken up from the middle of the chancel in St. Mary's church, at Bury, where it had rested ever since the dissolution, to make room for the grave-stone of one Sutton, the purser of a ship, and the abbot's moved out of the church, and laid by the entrance into the south porch, in the church-yard of the said church. This I saw, with no small degree of indignation, when I was at Bury with the late Sir James Burroughs, walking with him about the precincts of the abbey, and into the two noble churches of Bury. The fanatics of 1643, only stole the brass of the grave-stone, but let the bones remain in quiet possession of their rightful habitation." (*Cole's MSS. Vol. XXVII. p. 198.*)

† Weever writes Kemis, but this is evidently erroneous.

‡ In John Ap Rice's report concerning the misrule of Bury Abbey, at the time of the dissolution, is the following character of him.—"As for the abbot, we finde nothing to suspect as touching hys livyng, but it was detected that he laye moche forth in hys granges; that he delited moche in playing at dice and cardes, and therein spent moche money, and in buylding for his pleasure. He did not preache openly. Also that he converted divers fermes into copieholdes, wherof poore men doth complayne. Also he seemeth to be addicted to the meynteyning of such superstitious ceremonies as hath been used heretofor."

ceiling, adorned with his motto, in the old English character, "Grace me govern!" the initials of his name, and other painted embellishments, the colors of which remain fresh and unfaded, after the lapse of three centuries and a half.

In this church, on the south side of the chancel, beneath the last arch, towards the east, is a large altar monument, covering the remains of Sir Thomas Drury, who was privy-counsellor to Henry VII. and VIII. and is supposed to have died about the year 1533. This is erroneously attributed, by Weever, to Roger Drury, who died in 1472, and Agnes his wife, in 1445. All that is left of any inscription, on Sir Robert's monument is this distich on the wooden palisades.

Such as ye be some time ware wee,
Suche as wee are, suche schall ye be.

Opposite to this monument, is that of Sir William Carew, who died in 1501, and his wife, in 1525. She was first cousin to Sir Robert Drury, just mentioned. Both these tombs are surrounded with wooden railing, having the effigies upon them, and the trophies over head. The stone which covers John Finers, constituted arch-deacon of Sudbury in 1497, has a brass plate, with his effigy upon it, and an inscription in monkish Latin. In the vestry at the east end of the south aisle, are the figures of John, commonly called Jankyn Smith, a celebrated benefactor of Bury,* and his wife, engraven in brass, on a flat stone, on a corner of which was lately to be seen an escutcheon of his arms.

Joseph Weld, esq. serjeant at law, recorder, and at the time of his death, one of the representatives of this town in parliament, is interred in the crypt, at the east end of the chancel; a spot, says

* He was an inhabitant of this town in the reign of Edward IV. and gave lands in Bury, Barton, Rougham, Hepworth, and other places, since improved to the yearly value of £200l. for celebrating his anniversary, and the overplus for the benefit of the inhabitants. His portrait on board is still preserved in an upper room at the Guildhall. An inscription on the frame, with the date, 1473, records his benefaction.

says the epitaph, which he had chosen in his life-time for that purpose. This gentleman gave 200l. towards the rebuilding of St. James's chancel, and died a bachelor in 1711, aged 60.

The church-register records the burial, in St. Mary's, of a bishop of Loughlin, in Ireland, about the same time as Abbot Reeve, but no farther memorial of him is known to be extant.

This church sustained considerable injury from lightning, during a violent storm, on the 1st August 1766. A fissure was made in the wall, several large stones of which were driven into the interior, and so tremendous was the explosion, that the destruction of the whole edifice was apprehended.

ST. JAMES'S church was originally built about the year 1200, by Abbot Sampson, who was dissuaded by his brethren of the abbey, from his intention of going on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. James, at Compostella, in Spain, and in compliance with their recommendation, founded this church in honor of that saint at Bury. The present structure, though far advanced in 1500, was not finished till the reformation, when king Edward VI. gave 200l. to compleat it, as we learn from the following inscription over the west door, in the interior of the building:---

Our most noble Sovereign Lord,
Edward the VI. by the grace
of God, kyng of England, France,
and Ireland, Defender of the Faith,
and in Earth of the Church of
England, and also of Ireland, the
supreme hed, of his godly devotion
gave to the finishing of this church
ccl. and also xxi. yerlye,
for the mayntenance of a fre
gramere schole within this
Town, at the humble suite of
John Eyre and Xtopher Peyton.
1551. Long lyfe and blyssc to
our Kyng

This

This church, constructed of free-stone, is a fine Gothic building, and the west end is particularly beautiful. The windows are large, numerous and handsome, and were originally adorned with painted glass, some remains of which, yet left in those on the north side, are executed in such a manner as to make us the more deeply regret the injuries they have received. The length of St. James's church is 137 feet, its breadth, 69; and the chancel is 68 feet 8, by 27 feet 5 inches.

Against the wall on the south aisle, are two elegant monuments inclosed with iron railing, one of them to the Rt. Honble. James Reynolds, chief baron of the court of Exchequer, who died in 1738, in his 53d year; and the other to Mary his wife. He is represented sitting in his robes of justice; on each side is a weeping figure, and above his coat of arms, with other embellishments. His character is recorded in a Latin inscription of considerable length on the pedestal.

The CHURCH-GATE, which though thirty feet distant from this edifice, serves as a steeple to it, is considered to be one of the noblest specimens of what is denominated Saxon architecture, in the kingdom. Kirby says,* that "the arches of this tower are all round, of a Saxon form, and seem to be much older than Henry the Third's time." Some are of opinion, that it was erected in the reign of William the Conqueror, at the same time that the abbey-church was first built of stone, when Albold, a man of rank, and a priest, is said to have made by permission of abbot Baldwin, a tower of no small size.† It stands opposite to the west end of the abbey church; to which it served as a magnificent portal. It is 60 feet in height, of a quadrangular figure, and remarkable for the simple plainness and solidity of its construction. The stone of which it is built, abounds with small shells, that in their natural state are extremely brittle and perishable. These in their bed have acquired such hardness, as to resist the injuries
of

* Suffolk Traveller, p. 216.

† Description of Bury St. Edmund's, p. 69.

of seven centuries, even when partly laid bare by the crumbling away of the softer gritty particles of the stone. A chapel of Jesus was originally intended to have occupied the space between St. James's church, and this tower.

On the west side of the Church-gate, near the foundation, are two curious basso relievos in stone. That on the left, represents mankind in their fallen state, under the dominion of Satan, by the figures of our first parents with a serpent twined round them, and the Devil in the back ground insulting Adam. The other emblematic of the deliverance of man from his bondage, exhibits God the Father with flowing hair, and a long parted beard, sitting triumphantly within a circle, surrounded by cherubim. This piece of sculpture which appears to be of considerable antiquity, is in good preservation, except that the principal figure has lost the right hand. The capitals of some of the pillars in the interior of this gateway, likewise exhibit grotesque figures, which appear to have formed part of the original building.

Time has lately made considerable impression upon this venerable edifice. Wide fissures are conspicuous in various parts, especially on the side next the church-yard; and on the other it is said to be twelve inches out of the perpendicular. In consequence of these appearances, the modern belfry has been taken down; the bells with all the wood-work, have been removed from the interior, and the clock from the outside, for the purpose of repairs. Unless means be speedily adopted to preserve this relic of the chaster style of ancient architecture, it seems highly probable that the safety of the inhabitants will soon require its total demolition.

The two church-yards, which in fact form but one, are kept in excellent order: an alley of lofty poplars runs diagonally across them, and makes a very pleasant promenade. Nearly in the centre is a small plot of ground inclosed with high iron railing, and planted with trees of different kinds. In this place is the receptacle provided by the late James Spink, esq. banker of Bury, for himself and his family. The spot where he lies in-

terred, is marked by a plain marble tablet, with this inscription:—To the memory of John Spink, esq. who died Oct. 22, 1794, aged 65 years, this tablet is inscribed by his executors, not to record virtues which have raised a lasting monument in the hearts of those who knew him, but to inform the stranger that under this humble stone the constant and unwearied friend of human nature in distress, lies buried, not forgotten."

Within the same inclosure, is a plain upright stone, terminating in a pyramid, with the figure of the cross carved upon it, and underneath the following inscription: "Here lies interred the body of Mary Haselton, a young maiden of this town, born of Roman Catholic parents, and virtuously brought up; who being in the act of prayer repeating her vespers, was instantaneously killed by a flash of lightning, Aug. 16, 1785, aged nine years."

The remains of the west end of St. Edmund's church, which bound the church-yard on one side, at present exhibit a singular and motley spectacle. One of the octagon towers which formerly terminated either end, is still standing, and has been converted into a stable. Three arches, once the entrances to the three aisles, have been filled up with modern buildings, and converted into as many neat houses, while the intermediate rugged portions of the original massive wall, which is supposed to have been once faced with marble, has braved the ravages of not much less than three centuries. The antiquary will probably be disposed to regret this profanation of these venerable relics. A lady of Bury, actuated by this sentiment, was some time since desirous of purchasing these ruins for the purpose of demolishing the modern erections, and restoring them to their former state; but probably her antiquarian zeal was damped by the magnitude of the sacrifice, which the completion of her wishes would have required.

In the path-way, between the two churches, an atrocious attempt was made, in 1721, by Arundel Coke, esq. barrister, with the assistance of one Woodbourne, a hired assassin, to murder his brother-in-law, Edward Crisp, esq. in the hope of possessing his property. He had invited him, his wife and family to supper,

and

and at night, on pretence of going to see a mutual friend, he led him into the church-yard, where on a given signal, Woodbourne rushed upon Mr. Crisp, and cut his head and face in a terrible manner, with a hedging-bill. Leaving him on the ground for dead, Coke returned to the company as if nothing had happened. Mr. Crisp, however, was not killed, and on recovering himself, mustered sufficient strength to crawl back to the house of this inhuman relative, where his appearance, so cruelly mangled and covered with blood, excited the utmost horror and amazement, and confounded the author of the barbarous deed. It was not long before he was discovered, and with his accomplice brought to trial, on the statute for defacing and dismembering, called the Coventry Act. Mr. Crisp having survived this outrage, Coke was so good a lawyer, and so hardened a villain, as to hope to save himself by pleading that he intended not to deface, but to kill. This justification, little inferior in atrocity to the crime itself, availed him nothing, and sentence of death was passed upon him, and the partner of his guilt. Shortly before the day appointed for his execution, the unhappy convict requested of the high sheriff for the county, Sir Jasper Cullum, that if he thought there were no hopes of pardon, he might suffer early in the morning, to avoid the crowd likely to be collected by such a spectacle. His desire was complied with. Whether it were on account of the great concourse expected to attend on this occasion, or that a rescue was apprehended, an extraordinary guard was provided, as appears from the charge of two guineas for that service among the expences*.

In the church-yard stands Clopton's hospital, a handsome brick building, with projecting wings, founded and endowed in 1730, agreeably to the will of the late Poley Clopton, M.D.† as an asylum

* Cullum's Hawsted, p. 163.

† This gentleman, in whom the name became extinct, was descended from a younger branch of a family formerly of considerable note in this county. The elder resided for a considerable time at Kentwell-Hall, near Melford, and the other had for some time been seated at Lyston, in Essex, about two miles

asylum for six poor men, and as many women, three of either sex out of each parish. They must be widowers and widows, upwards of sixty years of age, who have been housekeepers, paid scot and lot, and received no parochial relief. The front exhibits the arms of the founder: a Latin inscription below records the object of this institution, and underneath, in very large letters, are these words: DORENAVANT OUBLIEZ NE DOY.

On the same side of the church-yard with the hospital, is a neat new building, the residence of John Benjafield, esq. This house might perhaps have passed unnoticed, had it not been for a violation not merely of decency, but of what we have been taught to regard as sacred, which has lately been committed by its proprietor. I allude to the inclosure of a corner of the church-yard in the front of this mansion. And for what purpose has this peaceful sanctuary of the dead been invaded? for what purpose have their bones been disturbed, and perhaps the only remaining memorials of their existence been swept from the face of the earth? Why, forsooth, that a shrubbery might conceal the house from the gaze of inquisitive eyes, or hide from the view of its owner the numerous mementos of perishable humanity. This appropriation of part of the public property, for such in every point of view must a church-yard be considered, was, I am told, permitted by the corporation. If this information be correct, as there is every reason to believe, I know not which to admire most, the impudence of the demand, or the indecorum of the concession.

On the opposite side of the church-yard stands the shire hall, or sessions house, where the assizes for the county are held. It is a building of modern erection, on the site of the ancient church of St. Margaret, and contains two convenient courts, in which criminal and civil causes are tried at the same time. The old building, together with a piece of ground, was given by Thomas Badby, the same I presume, who, in 1560, purchased the site of the abbey, and other estates, granted in the same year, by queen

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off. That estate the doctor, who died a bachelor, left to his only sister, married to Edward Crispe, esq. of Bury.

Elizabeth, to John Eyre) to be applied to the present purpose, and the profits arising from them to be employed for the benefit of the inhabitants.

The *Abbey-gate*, one of the principal ornaments of Bury, was the grand entrance to the monastery, and opened into the great court-yard, in front of the abbot's palace. It is the only relic now left to attest the former magnificence of this establishment. Such is the excellence of its materials and workmanship, that it is still in a state of much more perfect preservation than might be expected from the number of years which it has stood exposed to the ravages of the elements, without roof and, without repairs. Upon the destruction of the original entrance to the abbey, in the violent assault of the townsinen in 1327, this gate was erected upon a plan, combining elegance with utility. Its form approaches a square, being forty-one feet by fifty, and sixty-two in height. The architecture is of the best period of the gothic style. The embellishments, arranged with taste, and executed with precision, are much more numerous than in edifices of an earlier date, but not in such profusion as in the later and more florid style.

The west front, next the town, is divided into two horizontal compartments, by an ornamented band, and perpendicularly into three, consisting of a centre, and two turriated projecting wings. The whole is superbly ornamented with devices, and niches for statues; the heads or groined work, forming the canopies to these niches, are elegant; and the pilasters of those in the centre and in both wings, terminate in well-wrought pinnacles. The spandrils of the arch, above the gate-way, are adorned with two quatrefoil bosses or medallions; and over them, near the top of the building, are two others, each representing two interlaced triangles. Most of these embellishments are in excellent preservation.

The pillars of the gate-way are composed of clustered cylinders; the capitals are simple, and chiefly the Gothic wreath. The counter-arch of the entrance is surmounted by an undulated arch or pediment, springing from the external capitals. Below the embattled band, which divides the building horizontally, is a cavetta

vetto moulding, ornamented with several figures, most of which are defaced; but a lion, a dragon, and a bull worried by dogs, may still be distinguished. The figure of the bull is eleven inches in length.

In the wall and arch is a groove for the reception of a portcullis. In the south-west and north-west angles were circular stair-cases, one of which is yet so perfect, that it is possible, with care, to ascend to the platform which runs round the top of the building; and has five embrasures at either end, and seven on each side. These stair-cases were originally surmounted by octagon towers, fourteen feet high; but one of these having been blown down at the beginning of last century, the other was soon afterwards demolished. The area is unequally divided by a stone partition. Its arch was furnished with brass gates, the hinges of which yet remain. The entrances to the staircases are in the interior division of the area, so that, if an enemy had forced the portcullis, and obtained possession of the anti-gateway, the defendants would still have commanded the access to the upper part of the fortress, whence they might have greatly annoyed the assailants. All these precautions, as well as the want of windows next the town, indicate the anxiety of the monks to prevent a repetition of those outrages which occasioned the necessity of erecting this edifice. The eastern or interior division forms a cube of about twenty-eight feet. Its walls are decorated with light and elegant tracery, and with the arms of Edward the Confessor, Thomas de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, and Holland, duke of Exeter. Over this division, a space of nearly equal dimensions appears to have been a room. Vestiges of its roof, floor, and fire-place, are still evident. The north and south sides have each two small windows. In the east end is a grand window, overlooking the abbey-grounds, and adorned with tracery of peculiar richness and elegance. This side of the abbey-gate is extremely plain and simple, its only embellishments being three niches on each side, corresponding with those in the projecting wings of the west front: but the principal object which claims

attention here, is the beautiful arch, the symmetry and elegant proportions of which are truly worthy of admiration.

This gate opens into the abbey-grounds, still surrounded with the ancient lofty wall, and containing some massive detached fragments of the magnificent edifices, which once occupied part of their site. In the garden, included within this precinct, specimens of various pieces of antiquity have at different times been discovered.

It is known that in the conventual church were interred many persons of high distinction, among the rest, Alan Fergaunt, earl of Richmond; Thomas de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, half brother to king Edward II.; Thomas Beaufort, duke of Exeter, uncle to king Henry V.; Mary, widow of Louis XII. of France, and sister to Henry VIII. whose remains were afterwards removed to St. Mary's church; sir William Elmham, sir William Spenser, sir William Tresil, knights. Many inhabitants of the monastery, remarkable for their learning and piety, were also buried here; but of these none was more celebrated than John Lidgate, whose poetical talents gained him the universal admiration of his contemporaries.

In 1772, some labourers being employed in breaking up a part of the ruins of this church, discovered a leaden coffin, which had been inclosed in an oak case, then quite decayed. It contained an embalmed body, as fresh and entire as at the time of interment, surrounded by a kind of pickle, and the face covered with a cerecloth. The features, the nails of the fingers and toes, and the hair, which was brown, with some mixture of grey, appeared as perfect as ever. A surgeon hearing of this discovery, went to examine the body, and made an incision on the breast; the flesh cut as firm as that of a living subject, and there was even an appearance of blood. The skull was sawed in pieces, and the brain, though wasted, was inclosed in its proper membrane. At this time the corpse was not in the least offensive, but on being exposed to the air, it soon became putrid. The labourers, for the sake of the lead, removed the body from its receptacle, and threw it

it among the rubbish. It was soon found, but by what means we are not informed, that the corpse which had been treated with such indecency, was the remains of Thomas Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, by his third duchess, lady Catharine Swinford, grandson of king Edward III. half-brother to Henry IV. by whom he was created duke of Exeter, knight of the garter, admiral and governor of Calais, and lord high chancellor of England. At the battle of Agincourt he led the rear-guard of the English army; afterwards bravely defended Harfleur against the French; was guardian to Henry VI. and dying at East Greenwich, on the 1st of January, 1427, was, in compliance with his will, interred in the abbey church of Bury St. Edmund's, near his duchess, at the entrance of the chapel of our lady, close to the wall on the north side of the choir. On this discovery, the mangled remains were enclosed in a strong oak coffin, and buried at the foot of the large north-east pillar, which formerly assisted to support the belfry.

In the spring of 1783, on breaking up some foundations in the north wall of St. Edmund's church, near the chapter-house, were found four antique heads, cut out of single blocks of freestone, and somewhat larger than the natural proportion. On the subject of these heads, Mr. Yates* quotes the various opinions of antiquaries, who he says have viewed them, but how any person with his eyes open, could take them for "Roman divinities," or for "the decorations of some temple, the ruins of which, might afterwards be employed in constructing the church;" it is scarcely possible to conceive. Nothing can be more evident, even from the inspection of the engraving given in his own work, than that two of these were representations of St. Edmund's head, accompanied by the leg of its brute protector. It is more than probable, that the other two, though without that striking appendage, were rude memorials of the same subject.

In February 1560, queen Elizabeth, by letters patent under the great seal, granted to John Eyre, esq. in consideration of the sum
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* Hist. of Bury, p. 9.

of 412l. 19s. 4d. paid by him, all the site, circuit, and precinct of the late monastery of Bury St. Edmunds, then recently dissolved, besides other premises and lands in the neighbourhood, formerly belonging to the abbot and convent. They afterwards passed into the hands of various purchasers, till in 1720, they were conveyed for the sum of 2800l. to the use of major Richardson Pack. That gentleman soon afterwards assigned the premises to sir Jermyn Davers, in whose family they continued till it became extinct a few years since, by the death of sir Charles Davers, bart.

The *Guildhall*, gives name to the street in which it stands. Its appearance certainly does not bespeak a public edifice. The ancient porch of flint, brick, and stone, are totally incongruous with the modern alterations in the body of the building; to which pointed windows, and an embattled parapet, would have given consistency. In the chamber over the entrance, the archives of the town are kept under three keys, which are in the custody of the recorder, the town-clerk, and the alderman for the time being. Here the town sessions are held, corporation members chosen, and other business of a similar nature transacted.

Bury seems very early to have enjoyed the benefit of a free-school; for abbot Sampson in 1198, erected a school-house, and settled a stipend on the master, who was required to give gratuitous instruction to forty poor boys. This building stood near the present shire-house, and the street received from it the name of School-hall-street, which it still retains. The *Free Grammar-school*, founded by king Edward VI. seems to have been but a revival of the former ancient institution. Its original situation was in East-gate-street, but that being found inconvenient, a new school-house was erected in North-gate-street, by public contribution. The bust of the founder stands over the door, in the front of the building. There are forty scholars on the foundation, and it is free for all the sons of towns-people, or inhabitants. The number of pupils of the latter class amounts to about eighty. This seminary is superintended by an upper and under master, and adjoining to the school is a handsome house for the former. The present

present head master is the Rev. Dr. Malkin, well known to the literary world, by several publications of considerable merit.

This town also contains three charity schools. In one of these forty boys, and in the two others, fifty girls, are clothed and instructed in the English language. Besides collections and occasional gifts, there is a settled fund of 70*l.* per annum towards defraying the expenses of these establishments. In addition to these institutions, a school on the plan of Mr. Lancaster was opened in September 1811, in College street, and about 200 poor boys were admitted into it.

The *Theatre*, was built in 1780, on the site of the old market cross, from a design by Mr. Robert Adam, and is a beautiful specimen of his taste and architectural skill. It is of white brick, but the ornamental parts are of free-stone. As it stands detached from other buildings, the elegance of its construction may be contemplated to great advantage. George, the second earl of Bristol, gave 500*l.* towards the erection of this theatre, and 400*l.* towards the finishing of the shambles, which stand in the same square, opposite to that edifice, and are built of free-stone,

On the Hog Hill, or Beast Market, stands the common *Bridewell*, formerly a Jewish synagogue, which in old writings is called Moyse Hall. Its dimensions are thirty-six feet, by twenty-seven. The walls are of great solidity, faced with stone, and the whole is built upon arches. The circular windows bespeak the high antiquity of this structure, which is conjectured to be of not much later date than the conquest, soon after which, the Jews settled in this place. As all their synagogues were ordered to be destroyed, during the reign of Edward III. it cannot but be esteemed the greater rarity.

At the upper side of the market are the *Wool Halls*, where great quantities of wool used to be annually deposited, when that article was the principal source of employment of the poorer inhabitants of Bury, and its vicinity.

In Church-gate street, is a meeting house for the Dissenters,

and in Whiting street another for Independents. The Quakers have a neat place of worship in the Long Brakeland.

At the south side of the open place, known by the name of the Angel Hill, stand the *Assembly Rooms*, a newly erected edifice of simple exterior. The ball room is well proportioned, seventy-six feet in length, forty-five in breadth, and twenty-nine feet high. Adjoining to it is an apartment used as a card and supper-room, thirty-seven feet by twenty-four; and the building likewise contains a subscription news-room. The three balls held annually, during the great fair in October, are in general attended by great numbers of persons of the first rank and fashion, as are also the four or five winter balls; but trades-people, however respectable and opulent, are rigorously excluded. It has been universally remarked, that there is not perhaps a town in the kingdom where the pride of birth, even though conjoined with poverty, is so tenaciously and so ridiculously maintained as at Bury.

The *Suffolk Public Library*, formed by the union of two libraries, the one instituted in 1790, and the other in 1795, is situated in Abbey-gate street. It is not confined to the class which commonly constitutes the stock of a circulating library, but embraces many works of first-rate importance and utility. The number of subscribers is about one hundred and fifty, and the sum expended annually in new publications, amounts to about 120l.

The *Angel Inn*, one of the most conspicuous buildings in the town, stands on the west side of the Angel Hill. The vaults underneath it are supposed from their construction to have formerly belonged to the abbey, and appear to have once had a subterraneous communication with that establishment. This inn was given, with some small tenements and pieces of ground, by William Tassell, esq. partly towards the maintenance of the ministers, and partly for the repair of the churches, and the ease of the inhabitants.

At the end of Southgate street, a mile from the centre of the town, is situated the new *Gaol*, which, to use the words of the be-

nevolent Mr. Nield, "does honour to the county, and is superior to most in this kingdom; whether we consider its construction to answer the three great purposes of security, health and morals, or the liberality of the magistrates in providing every comfort which can attend imprisonment."* This gaol which has a neat stone front, wrought in rustic, was completed in 1805. The buildings are inclosed by a boundary wall, twenty feet high, of an irregular octagon form, the diameter being two hundred and ninety-two feet. Four of the sides are one hundred and ninety-two feet each, and the other four seventy feet and a half. The entrance is the turnkey's lodge, on the lead flat of which executions are performed. The keeper's house, also an irregular octagon building, is situated in the centre of the prison, raised six steps above the level of the other buildings, and so placed that all the court-yards as well as the entrance to the gaol are under constant inspection. The prison consists of four wings sixty-nine feet by thirty-two; three of these are divided by a partition wall along the centre, and the fourth is parted into three divisions; by which means the different classes of prisoners are cut off from all communication with each other. The chapel is in the centre of the keeper's house, up one pair of stairs; stone galleries lead to it from the several wings, and it is partitioned off, so that each class is separated the same as in the prison.

The *House of Correction*, nearly adjoining to the gaol, has by recent regulations, been in some measure consolidated with that establishment. It is bounded by a separate wall, inclosing about an acre of ground, and the prison stands in the centre. This is a square building, having the keeper's house in front, and contains two divisions, which, with the nine in the gaol, make eleven in all. These are appropriated according to the following arrangement: 1. and 2. Male debtors. 3. King's evidence, and occasionally other prisoners. 4. Convicted of misdemeanors. 5. Transports and convicted of atrocious felonies. 6. For trial for atrocious

* Gentleman's Mag. Dec. 1805, p. 1091.

cious felonies. 7. For trial for small offences. 8. Female debtors. 9. Female felons for trial. 10. Females convicted of misdemeanors. 11. Females convicted of felonies.

The rules and regulations for the government of these prisons are truly excellent. The earnings of the prisoners employed by the county are thus divided: two-fifths to the county, one-fifth to the governor, and two-fifths to the prisoner, one to be paid weekly, and the remainder on discharge. Their occupations are grinding corn, for which there are two mills, and spinning wool. The keeper of the gaol and house of correction has a salary of three hundred pounds per annum, besides perquisites and fees, * and they have a chaplain and a surgeon, with a yearly salary of sixty pounds each.

Within the bounds of Bury, a very elegant seat was built in 1773, from a plan of Mr. Adam, by John Symonds, LL. D. professor of modern history and languages, in the university of Cambridge, who gave it the appellation of *St. Edmund's Hill*, from the beautiful eminence on which it stands. Few spots in Suffolk, observes Mr. Gough,† command so extensive and pleasing a prospect.

A little to the southward of the town, a brick edifice, with two small detached buildings has been erected since the commencement of the present war, as a magazine for arms and ammunition. The necessity of such an establishment at Bury, where no troops are stationed, and where no apprehension certainly need be entertained of any sudden surprise, may justly be questioned. The truth seems to be, that the corporation of Bury wanted a place for one of their number, and in humble imitation of another assembly,
recommended

* It would be an injustice to a deserving individual, not to quote the character given of the present keeper, Mr. John Orridge, by Mr. Nield, who says: "in the appointment of a gaoler, I consider the county particularly fortunate in their choice of Mr. Orridge; who, to great abilities, unites firmness and humanity in the discharge of his important trust."

† Camden, Vol. II. 161.

recommended this measure, that he might be gratified with the sinecure office of store-keeper.

The town had five gates till about forty years ago, when they were all taken down by order of the corporation, to afford a more convenient passage for carriages; and at each of these gates there was formerly either an hospital or some religious foundation, or both, as at East, South, and Risby gates. Beyond the North gate, on the east side, and contiguous to the Thetford road, are the ruins of St. Saviour's Hospital, the most celebrated in Bury, and which must have been a very extensive building, if, as we are told, the parliament assembled here in 1446. The entrance seems to have been originally adorned with a stately portal; the space for the entrance, with the fragments of a large window above it, yet remain. Part of the wall which surrounded the hospital and its appurtenances, is also still standing.

The arches in the east wall of the monastery, described by Grose,* as well as the East gate itself, are now demolished. These arches were of considerable antiquity, being evidently as old as the wall itself, which was erected before 1221, by abbot Sampson, to inclose a piece of ground which he had purchased there for a vineyard. The use of them was to serve as a water-course, and perhaps to form an occasional foot-bridge, by means of planks laid from one projecting buttress to another, there being an arched passage left between them and the wall, to the west of which was another bridge for foot-passengers. Not far from the east gate stood St. Nicholas' hospital, some remains of which, such as the original entrance, and one window at present filled up on the north side, are yet to be seen. The edifice itself is now converted into a farm-house; and at a small distance to the west stands the old chapel, formerly belonging to the hospital, an extensive building, having seven buttresses on each side, but not remarkable either for beauty or elegance, now transformed into a barn and stable. On the north side of the road, between East-bridge

* *Antiq.* Vol. V. p. 56.

bridge and this hospital, a few fragments of old wall mark the site of that of St. Stephen.

Just without the South gate was the hospital of St. Petronilla. Though this structure has long been demolished, the chapel which belonged to it is still pretty entire; its east window, of beautiful tracery, was to be seen in 1810, but is now walled up. This once sacred edifice is at present applied to the purposes of a malt-house. The hospital stood on the south side of this chapel, and from its site appears to have been an extensive building; part of the walls, now serving for fences, yet remain. A small piece of ground between the hospital and chapel, was probably the cemetery of the establishment, many human bones having been dug up there.

At the West-gate formerly stood Our Lady's chapel, of which there are no visible remains. An hermitage contiguous to it is now transformed into a cow-house.

Close to Risby-gate was formerly a chantry, called Stone Chapel, the neatly cemented flint-stone walls of which excite admiration. It is now the Cock public-house. At a small distance from this spot is an octangular stone, which once served as the pedestal of a cross. Tradition reports, that about the year 1677, the cavity at the top, in which the cross was erected, being filled with water, the country-people who resorted to Bury-market, then held without Risby-gate, because the small-pox raged in the town, were accustomed to wash their money, lest it should convey the infection to the neighbouring villages.

At the time of the Reformation there was also in Bury a religious establishment, called Jesus College, which probably gave name to College-street, in which it was situated. It was founded by king Edward IV. in the 21st year of his reign, and consisted of a warden, and six associates or priests. This building is now converted into a work-house.

The Vine-fields, eastward of Bury, command a charming view of the town, and particularly of the church-gate, the abbey-gate, and grounds. This spot derives its name from the vineyard belonging

lodging to the abbey, which was situated on this declivity. It was purchased about the end of the 12th century, by Robert de Gravele, sacrist of the convent, as we are informed, "for the solace of invalids, and of his friends," and was by him inclosed with a stone wall. The vestiges of the parterres may still be traced here.*

Bury, although seated on two rivers, cannot boast of its communications by water. The river Larke has indeed been rendered navigable to within a mile of the town, but the inhabitants derive little benefit from it, in proportion to what they might receive from its extension. All hopes of this are however extinguished, by the exorbitant demands of the corporation for permission to carry it into their jurisdiction. A few years since, a project was formed for constructing another navigable canal from Bury to Manningtree, in Essex. The intended line was surveyed by Mr. Rennie; and, including a tunnel of two miles, which would have been required, near Bradfield, the expence was estimated at seventy thousand pounds. The plan met with the general approbation of the inhabitants of Bury, and the country through which the canal would have passed, as they were satisfied respecting the important advantages to be derived from its execution. This, however, was frustrated by the efforts of persons connected with the Larke navigation,

* A late writer on the climate of Great Britain, contends that it has been gradually growing colder and less favorable for the production of those fruits which require a genial sun. This hypothesis he supports, by the fact, that some centuries ago the vineyards, belonging chiefly to abbeys and religious establishments, were highly flourishing, and yielded abundance of wine, with which the pious fathers of those times felt no repugnance to solace themselves. At present we know that nothing of the kind exists in the country, the climate of which is not considered sufficiently warm to mature the fruit for the purpose of making wine. It might perhaps be imagined, that our ancestors possessed some method of training and managing the vine, which has been lost in the lapse of ages, did not the prodigious progress since made in every branch of science, and agriculture among the rest, forbid such an idea. The more probable conjecture is, that the people of former times were contented with a beverage which modern refinement in luxuries would reject with disdain.

vigation, whose interests would have been materially affected by such an undertaking. They found means to gain over the duke of Grafton and the earl of Bristol, who had at first been disposed to patronize the project, and also to obtain the support of a majority of the corporate body; so that any attempt to counteract such a formidable opposition, could only have been attended with fruitless expence and ultimate disappointment.

King James I. in the fourth year of his reign, granted this town a charter of incorporation. Two years afterwards he gave the reversion of the houses, tythes, and glebes, called the Almoner's Barns, and of the fairs and markets of the town in fee-farm, the reversion of the gaol, with the office of gaoler belonging to the liberty of Bury; and also the toll-house now the market-cross, in present possession. In the twelfth year of his reign, the same monarch was farther pleased to give the churches, with the bells, libraries, and other appurtenances, also the rectories, oblations, and profits of the same churches, not formerly granted; and much enlarged the liberties of the corporation for the better government of the town. At the same time he confirmed to the feoffees of Bury, all lands and possessions given by former benefactors.

The donations in lands, houses, and money, for public and charitable purposes, are very considerable in this town. A few have already been mentioned, but the remainder are by far too numerous to be here particularized.

Bury has three annual fairs, the first on the Tuesday, and two following days in Easter week; the second for three days before and three days after the feast of St. Matthew, September 21; and the third on the 2d of December, for two or three days. The alderman for the time being, who is lord of the fairs, has a right to prolong them at pleasure. The second, which is the principal, and probably the most ancient, usually continues three weeks. The charter for it was granted to the abbot in 1272, by king Henry III: and it was formerly one of the most celebrated marts in the kingdom. It was then held, as it is still, on the extensive space called the Angel-hill, where different rows of booths were assigned

assigned to the manufacturers of Norwich, Ipswich, Colchester, London, and other towns, and even to some foreigners, especially the Dutch. On this occasion Bury was the resort of persons of the highest distinction, for whom the abbot kept an open table; while those of inferior rank were entertained in the refectory by the monks. We are told that the widowed queen of France, sister to Henry VIII. came every year from her residence at Westhorpe, with her noble consort, the duke of Suffolk, to attend this fair, where she had a magnificent tent for the reception of the numerous people of rank who resorted thither to pay their respects to her, and a band of music for their diversion. This fair, in regard to the business transacted at it, has been on the decline for half a century past, and become rather a place of fashionable resort than a temporary mart, as most of the merchandise and goods now brought hither, are articles of luxury and fancy.

Bury has two weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday. They are both abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind: but the first is far the most considerable.

The annals of Bury record the visits of many royal and noble personages, drawn thither by motives of piety, or by the fame and splendor of its monastic establishment. Besides these circumstances of local interest, the town and its immediate vicinity have been the theatre of important national events.

It has already been observed, that Bury was frequently honored with the presence of king Edward the Confessor, who was perhaps the most eminent of the benefactors of the convent, and some of the fruits of whose liberality are still enjoyed by this town.

In 1132, Henry I. returning to England after his interview at Chartres with Pope Innocent III. was overtaken by a violent tempest. Considering it as a judgment of Providence for his sins, he made in the hour of danger a solemn vow to amend his life, in pursuance of which, as soon as he had landed, he repaired to Bury to perform his devotions at the shrine of St. Edmund.

Soon after the treaty concluded by king Stephen, with Henry, son of the empress Maud, by which the latter was acknowledged his

his successor, Stephen's son, Eustace came to Bury, and demanded of the abbey and convent considerable supplies of money and provisions, to enable him to assert his claim to the throne. On the refusal of the abbot to comply with this requisition, the prince ordered the granaries of the monastery to be plundered, and many of the farms belonging to it to be ravaged and burned.* In the midst of these violent proceedings, he was seized with a fever, and expired at Bury on St. Lawrence's day 1153, in the eighteenth year of his age.

During the unnatural contest in which Henry II. was engaged with his sons, instigated by their mother, and aided by the king of France, a considerable army was assembled at Bury, by Richard de Lucy, lord chief justice; Humphrey de Bohun, high constable; Reginald, earl of Cornwall, and other noblemen, to support the cause of their rightful sovereign. Robert de Beaumont, earl of Leicester, the general of the rebellious princes, having landed with a large body of Flemings at Walton in this county, proceeded to Framlingham Castle, where he was received by Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk, who had espoused the same cause. Here he was joined by a reinforcement of foreign troops; and after ravaging the adjacent country, he set out for Leicestershire with his Flemings, who, as we are told by an old writer, thought England their own; for when they came into any large plain, where they rested, taking one another by the hand, and leading a dauce, they would sing in their native language:

Hop, hop, Wilkine, hop Wilkine,
England is mine and thine.

Their mirth, however, was soon converted into mourning; for on their way they were met by the royal army at Fornham St. Genoveve, where, on the 27th of October, 1173, a bloody engagement

* A few years since an ancient leaden seal, supposed to have been hidden during these troubles, was dug up under the pavement of the principal aisle of St. Edmund's church. It is conjectured to have been the great seal of Ranulph earl of Chester, a zealous opponent of Stephen.

ment took place, and terminated in their total defeat. Ten thousand of their number, according to some writers, were killed; but others assert, that five thousand were slain, and the same number taken prisoners. Among the last, were the earl of Leicester and his countess, with many other persons of distinction. In this engagement, the sacred standard of St. Edmund was borne before the royal army, which now made Bury its head quarters.

After this victory the royal general marched against the earl of Norfolk, who withdrew to France; but returning soon afterwards with an army of Flemings, he took the city of Norwich, which he plundered and burned. The king, who was in Normandy, being informed of these proceedings, hastened back to England, and assembling his troops on all sides, ordered their rendezvous at Bury. With this army Henry marched to chastise the earl; and having demolished his castles at Ipswich and Walton, advanced towards his other places of strength at Framlingham and Bungay; but the earl, finding that any farther opposition would be unavailing, submitted to the king, and thus terminated this disgraceful contest.

In this reign the Jews, who had established themselves, among other places, in this town, when they first came into England under William the Conqueror, were very numerous at Bury, where they had a regular place for divine worship, denominated the synagogue of Moses. In 1179, having, as it is said, murdered a boy of this town, named Robert, in derision of Christ's crucifixion, and committed the like offences in other parts of England, they were banished the kingdom; but they probably found means to make their peace in some places: for it appears that about ten years afterwards, in the second year of the reign of Richard I. they had, by their excessive usury, rendered themselves so odious to the nation, that the people rose with one accord to destroy them. Among the rest, many of those who inhabited Bury were surprised and put to death; and such as escaped by the assistance of the abbot Sampson, were expelled the town, and never permitted to return.

King Richard I. previously to his departure for the Holy Land,

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paid

paid a devotional visit to the convent and shrine of St. Edmund, when the abbot requested permission to accompany him in his intended expedition, as the bishop of Norwich had already obtained leave to attend the king; but it was not deemed expedient that the abbot should be absent at the same time, and his petition was consequently rejected. On the return of that monarch from Palestine, he offered up the rich standard of Isaac, king of Cyprus, at the shrine of St. Edmund.

To Bury belongs, if not in a superior, at least in an equal degree with Runimede, the honor of that celebrated charter, by which the rights and liberties of Englishmen are secured. It is not generally known, perhaps, that the foundation of Magna Charta, is a charter of Henry I. which had fallen into oblivion as early as the time of king John. A copy of it having fallen into the hands of Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, was by him communicated to the principal nobles of the kingdom, a meeting of whom was convened at Bury to deliberate on the subject. Upon this occasion, each of the persons present went to the high altar of the church of St. Edmund, in which the assembly was held, and there swore, that if the king should refuse to abolish the arbitrary Norman laws, and restore those enacted by Edward the Confessor, they would make war upon him until he complied. The king, on his return from Poitou in 1214, met his barons at Bury, and with the utmost solemnity confirmed this celebrated deed; binding himself by a public oath to regulate his administration by the grand principles which it established.

Henry III. paid several visits to Bury. In the year 1272, he held a parliament here, and by its advice proceeded to Norwich to punish the authors of a violent insurrection against the prior and monks of that city. Having accomplished the object of his journey, he returned to this town, where he was seized with the disorder, which soon afterwards terminated his reign and life.

In 1296, Edward I. held a parliament at Bury, for the purpose of demanding an aid of the clergy and people. The former, however, fortified with a papal constitution, refused to contribute any thing;

thing; and continuing firm in this determination, the king seized all the revenues of the church, and among the rest, confiscated the goods of the abbot and convent of this place, together with all their manors, and the borough of Bury. These disputes lasted upwards of two years, till the clergy were at length compelled to submit, and to grant the king a subsidy of one fifteenth, or, according to some accounts, one tenth, of their goods and rents.

In the reign of Edward II. his queen Isabella, being dissatisfied with the conduct of the Spencers, who were then the favourites of that imbecile monarch, obtained the assistance of the prince of Hainault, and landed with a force of 2,700 men, furnished by him at Orwell haven; on which she marched to this town, where she continued some time to refresh her troops, and collect her adherents. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the consequence of this measure was the deposition of the misguided monarch.

Edward III. and his grandson Richard II. also visited Bury, and paid their adoration at the shrine of St. Edmund. During the reign of the latter, Bury experienced the mischievous effects of that spirit of rebellion which pervaded various parts of the kingdom. In 1381, soon after the insurrection of the Kentish men under Wat Tyler, the people of Norfolk and Suffolk rose in great numbers, and under the conduct of Jack Straw, committed excessive devastations. Proceeding in a body of not less than 50,000 men to Cavendish; they there plundered and burned the house of Sir John de Cavendish, the lord chief-justice, whom they seized and carried to Bury; here they struck off his head, and placed it on the pillory.* They then attacked the monastery. Sir John Cambridge, the prior, endeavored to escape by flight, but being taken and executed near Mildenhall, his head was set up near that of the lord chief-justice. Sir John Lakenhythe, the keeper of the barony, shared the same fate. The insurgents then

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plundered

* The mob are supposed to have been the more exasperated against Sir John, because it was his son who dispatched Wat Tyler in Smithfield.

plundered the abbey, carrying off jewels to a considerable amount, and doing much mischief to the buildings. They were, however, soon dispersed by Henry Spencer, the martial bishop of Norwich*, who meeting them at Barton Mills, with a very inferior force, gave them so severe a check, that they were glad to return to their homes.

In 1433, Henry VI. then only 12 years old, celebrated Christmas at the monastery of Bury, where he resided till the St. George's day following. Previously to his departure, the king, the duke of Gloucester, and several of his noble attendants, were solemnly admitted members of the community.

In 1446 a parliament was held in this town, at which that monarch presided in person. This parliament was convened under the influence of Cardinal de Beaufort, the inveterate enemy of Humphry, duke of Gloucester, the king's uncle, and the popular and beloved regent of England; and there is but too much reason to believe, that the real purpose of this meeting was, to afford an opportunity for his destruction. Hume observes, that it assembled, not at London, which was supposed to be too well affected to the duke, but at St. Edmund's Bury, where his enemies expected him to be entirely at their mercy. Their plan was but too successful; on the second day of the sessions he was arrested, all his servants were taken from him, and his retinue sent to different prisons. Preparations were made for bringing him to a public trial; but his enemies, dreading the effect of the innocence and virtues
of

* This prelate was bred to the profession of arms, and highly distinguished himself in Italy, in the wars of Pope Adrian, a native of England, with the duke of Milan. The pope, to reward his services, conferred on him the bishopric of Norwich, in 1370. Having, under a commission from Pope Urban VI. but against the will of the king, raised an army, and landed in the Netherlands, to chastise the schismatics of that country; he was deprived, for two years, of his temporalities, to which he was, however, restored in 1385 by the parliament, on account of his eminent services in suppressing this rebellion.

of *the good duke*, as he was emphatically styled, had recourse to a more certain method of ridding themselves of him than by impeachment. The morning after his apprehension, the duke was found lifeless in his bed, and though an apoplexy was declared to have been the cause of his death, yet all impartial persons ascribed it to violence. Pitts relates, that he was smothered with bolsters, and a traditional opinion prevails, that this atrocity was perpetrated in an apartment of St. Savior's hospital, then an appendage to the monastery, by William de la Pole, marquis of Suffolk. This event happened on the 23d, or 24th of February. The duke's body was conveyed to St. Alban's and there interred.*

Another parliament met at Bury in 1448; and in 1486, the town was honored with the presence of Henry VII. in his progress through Norfolk and Suffolk.

In 1526, an alarming insurrection of the people of Lavenham, Hadleigh, Sudbury, and the adjacent country, was quelled by the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, who met for that purpose at Bury, whither many of the ringleaders were brought, and appeared before those noblemen in their shirts, and with halters about their necks, when they received the royal pardon.

On the death of Edward VI. in 1553, John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, having procured lady Jane Grey to be declared the heir to the crown, to the exclusion of the princesses Mary and Elizabeth, daughters of Henry VIII. marched with an army into Suffolk, to suppress any attempt that might be made to oppose his plans, and made Bury the rendezvous of his troops. Here he waited for reinforcements; Mary was meanwhile proclaimed queen by the council, who ordered the duke to return to Cambridge. On the way he was deserted by most of his men, and thus terminated this ill-judged enterprize.

During the reign of the fanatical Mary, Bury witnessed several of those horrible scenes, which then disgraced various parts of

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* See Beauties, Vol. VII. p. 82.

the kingdom. James Abbes was here burned for a heretic on the 2d August 1555; Roger Clarke, of Mendlesham, in 1556; and Roger Bernard, Adam Forster, and Robert Lawson, on the 30th June, the same year. In like manner, John Cooke, Robert Miles, Alexander Lane, and James Ashley, suffered for the same cause, shortly before the queen's last illness; and Philip Humphrey, and John and Henry David, brothers, were here brought to the stake only a fortnight anterior to Mary's death.

Queen Elizabeth, in her journey through Norfolk and Suffolk, in 1578, paid a visit to this town, where she arrived on the 7th of August, as appears from the register of St. James's parish in Bury.

During the reign of her successor, this town was visited by a most destructive calamity. This event is thus recorded by Stow. "In the year 1608, April 11, being Monday, the quarter-sessions was held at St. Edmund's Bury, and by negligence, an out malt-house was set on fire; from whence, in a most strange and sudden manner, through fierce winds, the fire came to the farthest side of the town, and as it went left some streets and houses safe and untouched. The flame flew clean over many houses, and did great spoil to many fair buildings farthest off; and ceased not till it had consumed one hundred and sixty dwelling houses, besides others; and in damage of wares and household stuff to the full value of sixty thousand pounds." To this accident, however terrible and distressful in itself, are probably owing the present beauty and regularity of the streets, most of which are now seen intersecting each other at right angles. King James, who was a great benefactor to the town, contributed vast quantities of timber toward rebuilding it.

The next reign was marked by a visitation still more dreadful than the preceding. In 1636, the plague raged here with such violence, and so depopulated the town, that the grass grew in the streets. Four hundred families lay sick of that distemper at the same time, and were maintained at the public charge, which is said to have amounted to 200l. a week.

In

In the 17th century, when the example of our weak, though learned, James I. had excited the popular zeal against the imaginary crime of witchcraft, Bury exhibited some most disgraceful instances of the effect of this persecuting spirit. In 1644 one Matthew Hopkins of Manningtree in Essex, who styled himself, Witch-finder general, and had twenty shillings allowed him for every town he visited, was with some others commissioned by parliament in 1644, and the two following years, to perform a circuit for the discovery of witches. By virtue of this commission, they went from place to place, through many parts of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Huntingdonshire, and caused sixteen persons to be hanged at Yarmouth, forty at Bury, and others in different parts of the country, to the amount of sixty persons. It is to this circumstance that Butler alludes in his Hudibras, when he makes his hero say :

Has not this present parliament,
A ledger to the devil sent,
Fully empower'd to treat about
Finding revolted witches out?
And has he not within one year,
Hang'd three score of them in a shire?

Part II. Canto 3.

Among the victims, sacrificed by this wretch, and his associates, were doubtless Mr. Lawes, an innocent, aged clergyman, of Brandeston, a cooper and his wife, and fifteen other women, who were all condemned and executed at one time at Bury.

Hopkins used many arts to extort confession from suspected persons, and when these failed, he had recourse to swimming them, which was done by tying their thumbs and great toes together, and then throwing them into the water. If they floated they were guilty of the crime of witchcraft, but their sinking was a proof of their innocence. This method he pursued, till some gentlemen, indignant at his barbarity, tied his own thumbs and toes, as he had

been accustomed to tie those of other persons, and when put into the water, he himself swam, as many had done before him. By this expedient the country was soon cleared of him, and this circumstance also is alluded to by Hudibras, who, speaking of Hopkins, says :

Who after, proved himself a witch,
And made a rod for his own breech.

In this town also occurred about the year 1650, the ludicrous circumstance adverted to by Butler, in the following lines :

Did not a certain lady whip
Of late her husband's own lordship ?
And though a grandee of the house,
Claw'd him with fundamental blows ;
Ty'd him stark naked to a bed-post,
And flogg'd his hide as if sh'had rid post.

Part II. Canto I.

The crime, for which the unfortunate nobleman received this discipline from his termagant spouse, was, his having shewn an inclination to forsake the cause of Cromwell. This treatment, however, made him so sensible of his fault, that he humbly asked pardon, and promised to behave better in future ; and for this salutary exercise of her influence, the lady had thanks given her in open court.

Bury witnessed another execution for witchcraft, on the 17th March, 1664, when two poor widows, whose only guilt probably consisted, either in the deformity of their bodies, or the weakness of their understandings, were tried before that learned and upright judge, Sir Matthew Hale, and sentenced to die. This extraordinary trial was published, as an appeal to the world, by Sir Matthew, who, so far from being satisfied with the evidence, was extremely doubtful concerning it, and proceeded with such extreme caution, that he forbore to sum it up, leaving the matter to the jury, with a prayer to God, to direct their hearts in so important an affair.

The

The abbey and town of Bury, have produced many men distinguished for learning and piety. Among these may be mentioned,

JOHN DE NORWOLD, who being educated here, was at length chosen abbot, and went to Rome to be confirmed in that dignity by the pope. He wrote much on other subjects, but was principally concerned in the great controversy between Robert Grossetest, and Pope Innocent IV. None of his writings are now extant, but his *Annals of England*. He died, and was interred in his monastery, in 1280.

JOHN EVERSDEN, a monk, excelled in the belles lettres, and was considered a good poet and orator, and a faithful historian. He wrote several things which acquired considerable celebrity, and died in 1336.

ROGER, surnamed the Computist, was remarkable for his monastic virtues, and extraordinary learning. In his more advanced age he was chosen prior, after which, he wrote *An Exposition of all the difficult words through the Bible; Comments on the Gospels*, and other works. He flourished about 1360.

BOSTON OF BURY, was a native of this town, and a monk in the monastery here. He travelled over almost all England, to inspect the libraries, and compiled an alphabetical catalogue of all the books which they contained. To render the work the more complete, he gave a concise account of each author's life, and the opinions of the most learned men of his time respecting his writings, noting in what place and library, each book was to be found. He also wrote the following works: *Of the original Progress and Success of Religious Orders, and other Monastical affairs; A Catalogue of Ecclesiastical writers; The Mirror of Conventuals*, and *State of his own Monastery*, besides other books. He flourished in 1410.

EDMUND BROMFIELD, was a man of such erudition, that Leland is of opinion, that in this respect, none of the monks of this monastery ever surpassed him. He is said to have gone through his studies in England, and then to have repaired to Rome, where he displayed such abilities, that he was chosen professor

fessor, and styled by the doctors there, Count Palatine of the university. He was appointed bishop of Llandaff by the pope, in 1389; and dying in 1391, was interred in his own cathedral.

Of all the inhabitants of this monastery, none was perhaps more celebrated in his time, than JOHN LYDGATE, called, the *monk of Bury*, not as Cibber conjectures, because he was a native of this town, for he was born about the year 1380, at the village of Lydgate in this county. Having studied at an English university, he travelled into France and Italy, where he acquired a competent knowledge of the language of those countries, and on his return, opened a school in London. At what time he retired to the convent at Bury, is uncertain, as is also the period of his death; though it is known that he was living in 1446. He is characterized by Pitts, as an elegant poet, a persuasive rhetorician, an expert mathematician, an acute philosopher, and a tolerable divine. Considering the age in which he lived, Lydgate was really a good poet; his language is much less obsolete than Chaucer's, and his versification far more harmonious. Among an incredible number of poems and translations, a catalogue of which may be found in Tanner, he was the author of the following pieces:

The Life and Martyrdom of St. Edmund, king of the East Angles.*

The Life of St. Fremund, cousin to St. Edmund.

A Poem, concerning the Banner and Standard of St. Edmund.

A Ballad Royal of Invocation to St. Edmund, at the instance of king Henry VI.

Lydgate also translated into verse, Boccaccio's Latin work in ten books, entitled *De Casibus Virorum et Fœminarum Illustrum*. It was from the French version, by Laurence, an ecclesiastic,

* Strutt, in his Royal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities, has given a plate, representing William Curtis, abbot of Bury, presenting to king Henry VI. a book translated out of Latin by John Lydgate, a monk there, containing the life of Edmund, king of the East Angles, which Henry receives, seated on his throne.

inastic, that Lydgate's poem, which consists of only nine books, was composed. In the earliest edition, printed in London, without date, it is thus entitled: *The Tragedies gathered by John Bochas, of such princes as fell from theyr estates through the mutabilitie of fortune; since the creation of Adam until hys time, &c. Translated into English, by John Lydgate, monke of Bury.*

His tomb in the abbey church, destroyed with many others at the dissolution, is said to have had this inscription :

Mortuus mulo, superis superstes,
Hic jacet Lydgate tumulatus urna,
Qui fuit quondam celebris Britannus
Fama Poetis.

Which has been thus quaintly rendered :

Dead in the world yet living in the sky,
Intombed in this urn doth Lydgate lie,
In former times fam'd for his poetry,
All over England.

RICHARD DE AUNGERVYLE, better known by the name of De Bury, from this his native place, was born in 1281, and educated at the university of Oxford. On finishing his studies, he entered into the order of Benedictines, and became tutor to the prince of Wales, afterwards king Edward III. On his pupil's accession to the throne, he was first appointed cofferer, afterwards treasurer of the wardrobe, archdeacon of Northampton, prebendary of Lincoln, Sarum, and Lichfield, keeper of the privy seal, dean of Wells, and lastly, was promoted to the see of Durham. He likewise held the offices of lord high-chancellor and treasurer; and discharged two important embassies at the court of France. Learned himself, he was a patron of learning, and corresponded with some of the greatest geniuses of the age, particularly with the celebrated Petrarch. The public library which he founded at Oxford, on the spot where now stands Trinity College, was a noble instance of

his munificence. This establishment continued till the general dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII. when the books were dispersed into different repositories. This prelate likewise wrote a book, entitled *Philobiblos*, for the regulation of his library; and a M.S. copy of this performance is still preserved in the Cottonian collection. He died at the manor of Auckland, April 24, 1545, and was interred at Durham.

STEPHEN GARDINER, who is said to have been the natural son of Richard Woodvill, brother to Elizabeth, the queen of Edward IV. was born at Bury in 1483, and educated at Trinity-hall, Cambridge. On leaving the university, he was taken into the family of Cardinal Wolsey, by whom he was recommended to Henry VIII. and from this time he rose with rapid steps to the first dignities both in the church and state. His talents were confessedly great; and it cannot be denied that he exerted them with zeal in promoting the views of his benefactor. He had a considerable share in effecting the king's divorce from Catharine of Arragon; he assisted him in throwing off the papal yoke; he himself abjured the pope's supremacy; and wrote a book in behalf of the king, entitled: *De vera et falsa obedientia*. For these services he was elevated to the see of Winchester; but opposing the Reformation in the succeeding reign, he was thrown into prison, where he continued several years, till Queen Mary, on her accession to the throne, not only released him, and restored him to his bishoprick, but also invested him with the office of lord high-chancellor. Being now in fact entrusted with the chief direction of affairs, he employed his power in some cases for the most salutary ends; and in others abused it to the most pernicious purposes. He drew up the marriage articles between Queen Mary and Philip II. of Spain, with the strictest regard to the interests of England. He opposed, but in vain, the coming of Cardinal Pole into the kingdom. He preserved inviolate the privileges of the university of Cambridge, of which he was chancellor, and defeated every scheme for extending the royal prerogative beyond its due limits. It must be acknowledged, however, that he had a principal share

to the see of Rome; and what upon his memory, that he was deeply engaged in the persecution carried on against the Protestants in this respect is far from being so great as is commonly supposed. Bonner, bishop of London, having been the author of these barbarities. Previously to his death on November 13, 1555, he is said to have manifested remorse for this part of his conduct, and to have said: *Erravi cum Petro, sed non flevi cum Petro*. In the book above mentioned, he wrote a retraction of several sermons, and other treatises; and is supposed to have been the author of *The necessary Doctrine and Duty of a Christian*, a piece commonly ascribed to Henry

WILLIAM CLAGGETT, an eminent divine of the seventeenth century, was born in this town in 1646, and educated at Cambridge. His first station in the church was that of minister in his native place; and he died in March, 1688, lecturer of St. Michael Bassishaw, London, and chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty. He was author of a great number of theological tracts: and four volumes of sermons published after his death.

NICHOLAS, brother of this divine, was also born at Bury in 1654, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of D. D. 1704. He was preacher of St. Mary's in this town, and rector of Hitcham. He died in 1727. His son, Nicholas, became bishop of Exeter.

JOHN BATTELY, D. D. was born at Bury in 1647, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He became chaplain to archbishop Sancroft, who gave him the rectory of Adisham, in Kent, and the archdeaconry of Canterbury. He was the author of a brief account in Latin of the Antiquities of St. Edmund's Bury, and died in 1708.

BARROW was, in the ninth of Edward I. the lordship and estate of the countess of Gloucester; but afterwards became the property of Bartholomew lord Badlesmere, who, espousing the cause of the earl

earl of Lancaster, and the other discontented barons against king Edward II. was taken prisoner at Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, and hanged at Blean near Canterbury, in 1322. His estate being consequently forfeited, was given by the king to his favorite, Hugh de Spenser, who enjoyed it till the accession of Edward III. when it was restored to Giles lord Badlesmere, son of the former proprietor. His son, Bartholomew, died possessed of it in the 12th of Edward III. leaving his four sisters his heirs. On the division of his estates among them, this manor fell to the lot of Margaret, wife of John de Tibetot. Robert, their son, died, seized of this manor forty-sixth of Edward III. leaving three daughters his heirs, but to which of them it came we are not informed. The ruins of the seat belonging to these families, a little to the southward of the church, bespeak it to have been a noble structure. In the church is the monument of sir Clement Higham, the last Roman Catholic speaker of the house of commons in the time of Queen Mary. "Here, too," observes Mr. Gough,* "the turnpike road from Bury to Newmarket, is unfortunately for the repose of some brave warriors, carried through a tumulus or barrow, in which human bones may at any time with very little trouble be discovered."

The Rev. Dr. Philip Francis, the translator of Horace, was rector of this parish. The late rector, the Rev. George Ashby, was an industrious antiquary, and possessed considerable collections, principally relative to this county. On his death in 1808, they were disposed of by Mr. Deck, a bookseller at Bury, and are now distributed in various hands.

FORNHAM ALL SAINTS, is the lordship of sir Thomas Rookwood Gage, Bart. out of lands in this parish, Penelope, countess Rivers, gave a rent charge of eight pounds per annum, that a sermon against popery might be preached four times a year at Bury. This lady had the singular fortune to marry in succession three gentlemen who had been her suitors at the same time, but had children only by her second husband, sir

John

* Camden II, 162.

John Gage, of Fide, in Sussex. She left the estate of Hengrave to her second son, Edward. In this parish is the mansion of John Moseley, Esq.

Near this village a battle is said to have been fought by Edward, son of king Alfred, with Ethelwald, his uncle's son, over whom he gained a complete victory.

HAWSTED, in Domesday-book HALDSTED, is situated between three and four miles south-west of Bury. The bounds of this parish pass through the north and south doors of the church of the adjacent village of Howton, so that the perambulating cavalcade proceeds through that edifice in its course. On the bounds to the south-west stood some years since a majestic tree, called the gospel oak, beneath which the clergyman used to stop in the annual perambulations, and repeat some prayer proper for the occasion. The parish is estimated in Domesday-book to contain thirteen carucates, or 1300 acres, but the real quantity is 2000.

We learn from Domesday-book that a church existed at Hawsted at the period of the compilation, but of the time in which the present church was built, there are no authentic records; the architecture, however, bespeaks it to have been erected in the beginning of the sixteenth century. It is constructed of free-stone and flints, broken into smooth faces, which, by the contrast of their colors, produce a very good effect. The porches, buttresses, and embattled parapets, are, in general, the most labored parts, the flints not only being mixed with the free-stone, but beautifully inlaid in a variety of patterns. Of this inlaying, the lower part of the steeple exhibits specimens of considerable elegance, in mullets, quatrefoils, interlaced triangles, &c. The walls, for about two feet above the ground, are of free-stone, and project all round in the manner of a buttress, like those of Windsor Castle, a circumstance unusual in a country church. The steeple is square, and sixty-three feet high. The chancel is of a different age, and inferior style, its walls being composed of rough flints, plastered over. Till the year 1780, the roof of this edifice was of thatch, which was then exchanged for tiles.

The

The church consists of a body or nave, only fifty-eight feet long, twenty-nine wide, and about thirty-six to the highest point of the roof, the braces and principals of which are carved; and of the latter, every other is supported by an angel. These angels, however, have been deprived of their heads and wings. This mutilation was probably performed by order of Mr. William Dowling, of Stratford, in this county, who made his circuit for the purpose of effecting this puritanical reformation in the years 1643 and 1644, destroying such images and inscriptions in churches as were deemed superstitious, to the extreme regret of the antiquary and lover of the arts. On the upper edge of the font are still to be seen the remains of the fastenings by which the cover was formerly locked down for fear of sorcery.*

The chancel is thirty-three feet and a half by eighteen, and twenty-four feet high. The ceiling is covered and plastered, and divided into compartments by mouldings of wood, adorned with antique heads and foliage. All the windows have been handsomely painted; several coats of arms of the Drurys and Cloptons still remain, as also some headless figures of saints and angels. The destruction of the faces of superstitious images was often a sacrifice that satisfied Cromwell's ecclesiastical visitors. The church and chancel are divided by a wooden screen of Gothic work. On this screen, denominated the rood loft, still hangs a relic of Roman Catholic times. This is one of the small bells which are supposed to have been rung at particular parts of divine service, as at the consecration and elevation of the host, whence they are called *sacring*, that is, consecrating bells, to rouse the attention of such of the congregation whose situation would not permit them well to see what was transacting at the high altar. These bells are now very rarely seen; and the author of the History

* The constitution of Edmund, in 1236, enjoins—*Fontes baptismales sub terra clausi teneantur propter sortilegia*. How long this custom continued we cannot determine; but a lock was bought for the font in Brockdish church, Norfolk, so late as 1553.

tory of Hawsted expresses his surprize that this should have escaped all the reformations which the church has experienced. In the steeple are three bells, on the smallest of which is this inscription, in the old English character :

Eternis annis resonet campana Joannis.

Of the sepulchral monuments contained in this church, some of the most remarkable shall be briefly noticed.

Within an arched recess in the middle of the north wall of the chancel, and nearly level with the pavement, lies a cross-legged figure of stone. The late sir James Burrough, in the Appendix to *Magna Britannia*,* asserts, that it is for one of the family of Fitz-Eustace, who were lords of this place in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. and there can be no doubt that it is coeval with the chancel, which is of that age. It is a handsome monument, the arch being elegantly sculptured with foliage, and a Gothic turret rising from the head and feet, connected by a battlement at top.

Not less ancient probably than the preceding, is a flat slab of Sussex marble, seven feet long, on which no vestige of an inscription remains. Sir John Cullum conjectures it to have been for an ecclesiastic, and observes, that stones of this shape were frequently the lids of coffins sunk no lower than their own depth in the earth.

In the middle of the church towards the east is another flat slab of Sussex marble, which, by its escutcheons in brass, appears to cover the remains of Roger Drury, esq. who died in 1500.

On a flat stone close to the steps leading to the communion table is the portrait of a lady in brass, in a head-dress of the fashion of Henry the Seventh's reign, triangular at top, with long depending lappets. At her girdle are suspended her bag or purse, and also her beads. From the escutcheons on the stone, it appears to commemorate Ursula, fourth daughter of Sir Robert Drury, who married Giles, son of Sir Giles Allington.

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I

On

* Vol. V. p. 340.

On the top of an altar-monument of Sussex marble, in the south-east corner of the church, is the portrait in brass of a knight in armour between his two wives, about two feet high. His hair is clipped short; his whiskers and parted beard are long; his armour is flourished with some different metal, with large protuberances at the shoulders; at his neck and wrists are similar narrow ruffs or ruffles; and his toes are very broad. The ladies are habited both alike, though one of them died forty years before her husband; and the other survived him, as is represented by her eyes being open whilst those of the other are closed.*

The following epitaph, in the black-letter character, on a brass plate, may, by comparison, serve to ascertain the date of similar figures that have lost their inscriptions:

Here lyeth clothed now in earth, Syr Wyllm Drury, knyght,
 Such one as whylest he lyved here, was loved of every wyght;
 Such temperance he did retayne, such prudent curtesy,
 Such noble mynde, with justice joynd, such lyberality;
 As fame itself shall sound for me, the glory of his name,
 Much better than this metall mute, can ay pronounce the same.
 The leventh of frosty Janyver, the yere of Christ, I fynd,
 A thousand fyve hundred fyfty seven, his vital thryd untwin'd
 Who yet doth lyve, and shall do styll, in hearts of them yt knew hym,
 God graunt the slyppes of such a stok, in vertues to ensue him.†

Beneath

* On this impropriety Sir John Cullum makes the following observations illustrative of the fashions of those days. "The hair had now (1557) been dressed for some time in a much less forced and unnatural fashion, parted in the middle, and gracing each temple. The cap, now become of a moderate size, had assumed a not inelegant curve in front, and was embellished with a fillet; the mantle or upper garment has round hanging sleeves reaching to the ground; the ruffs at the neck and wrists are the same as the man's; as are also the broad toes and protuberances at the shoulders. The beads had quitted the girdle, and given place to the Bible, which hung by a ribbon almost as low as the feet."

† The family of the Drury's, which long flourished at this place, produced many persons distinguished in their time, but the most celebrated, was Sir William

Beneath the two ladies, are figures of seventeen children, with their names.

In the chancel, is a fine marble bust of Sir William Drury, in armour. He was elected one of the knights of the shire in 1586, and in 1589, was killed in a duel in France. His corpse was brought to England, and interred here.

In the south-east corner of the chancel, is a mural monument to the memory of the lady, of whom Dr. Donne says,

Her pure and eloquent blood
Spoke in her cheeks, and so distinctly wrought,
That one might almost say her body thought.

It consists of a basement about 3 feet high, on which, under an ornamental arch, lies the figure of a young female, as large as life, with her head reclining on her left hand. Her mantle is drawn close about her neck, and edged with a small ruff; her
I 2 hair

William Drury, the grandson of him for whom the above epitaph was composed; of whom Fuller observes, that as his name, in the Saxon language, signifies a pearl, so he might fitly be compared to one for preciousness, being hardy, innocent, and valiant. His youth he passed in the French wars, his maturer years in Scotland, and his old age in Ireland. In the minority of king James I. when the French had gained possession of Edinburgh castle, he was knight marshal of Berwick, and being sent by queen Elizabeth to reduce the castle, he ably fulfilled that commission, and in a few days, restored it to the rightful owner. In 1575, he was appointed lord president of the province of Munster in Ireland, and proceeding thither with a competent force, executed impartial justice in spite of all opposition. When he entered upon his office, the earl of Desmond disputed his right to interfere in regard to the county of Kerry, pretending, that it was a palatinate belonging to himself, and exempt from English jurisdiction. Not terrified by the menaces of the earl, Sir William entered Kerry to enforce the authority of his sovereign, and returned in safety, with no more than 150 men, through 700 of Desmond's adherents, who sought to surprise him. In 1578 he was sworn lord justice of Ireland, and was proceeding to reduce Desmond, when he was seized with a mortal distemper, which put an end to his life the same year at Waterford.

hair is dressed in many small and short curls, without cap or other covering. Above is an emblematical female personage, surrounded with a glory, and scattering flowers on the figure below : on each side of the basement sits a greyhound, the cognizance of the family. This is a very pleasing monument of painted alabaster, and well executed. The long Latin inscription, on a black marble tablet, is supposed to be from the pen of Dr. Donne.

The lady to whose memory this monument was erected, was Elizabeth, the younger, and only surviving daughter, of Sir Robert Drury. She died in 1610, at the early age of 15. Tradition reports, that her death was the consequence of a box on the ear, given her by her father. This absurd story, is supposed to have originated from her being represented, both on her monument, and in a picture of her, still extant, reclining her head on one hand. Another tradition relating to her is, that she was destined for the wife of prince Henry, eldest son of James I. She was certainly a great heiress, and their ages were not unsuitable, but it may reasonably be doubted, whether there is more truth in this story than in the other. So much is certain, that Dr. Donne determined to celebrate the anniversary of her death, in an elegy, as long as he lived ; but we have nothing beyond the second anniversary. The truth seems to be, that his panegyric was so profusely lavished in two essays, as to be quite exhausted. Some of the lines have been noticed in the forty-first number of the Spectator, where they are erroneously said to relate to Donne's mistress, instead of the departed daughter of his friend.

Opposite to the monument of this young lady, is a noble mural monument in honour of her father, Sir Robert Drury. It consists of a basement, on which is a sarcophagus of black marble, beneath a double arch, supported by Corinthian pillars. Over the arch, in a marble frame, is a most spirited bust in armour, as large as life, representing Sir Robert ; who before he was out of mourning for his father, attended the earl of Essex to the unsuccessful siege of Rohan, in 1591, where he was knighted at the early age of 16. The Latin epitaph, recording his merits, is as-

cribed to the pen of Dr. Donne, who was so liberally patronised by him, and to whom he assigned apartments in his mansion in Drury Lane. This monument was executed, at the expence of Sir Robert's widow, by Nicholas Stone, who had given so fine a specimen of his abilities, in the tomb of her father and mother, in Redgrave church. On two small pannels in the basement, are inscriptions in Latin and English, on Dorothy, another daughter of Sir Robert, who died at the age of four years. The latter is as follows :

She little, promis'd much,
Too soon untide;
She only dreamt she liv'd
And then she dy'de.

A large mural monument, contiguous to that of Elizabeth Drury, consists, like the last, of a sarcophagus on a basement, over which is a lofty entablature, supported by two square fluted pillars, of the Ionic order, and surmounted by a large escutcheon of the arms and crest. The whole is made of a white, hard plaster, painted of a dark grey color, and ornamented with gilding and flowers. It is the work of an Italian; for, by the accounts of the steward of Hawsted Hall, it appears, that in 1675, three sums of 5*l*. were advanced "to the Italian, on account of the monument." It is a heavy performance. A tablet over the sarcophagus, has an inscription in gold letters, in honor of Sir Thomas Cullum, Bart.*

13

Various

* This gentleman, who purchased the manor of Hawsted, which has ever since continued in his descendants, belonged to a family long seated in the county. Being a younger son, he was put to business in London, and became a very successful draper in Gracechurch street. He married a daughter of Mr. Nicholas Crispe, who died in the prime of life, leaving him the father of a numerous offspring. Mr. Cullum was one of the sheriffs of London in 1646, and in August 1647, was, with the lord-mayor and several others,

Various other monuments of the Cullum family are to be found in this church, and among the rest, one in memory of Anne, daughter of John lord Berkley, of Stratton, and wife of Sir Dudley Cullum, Bart. who died in 1709, in her 44th year.

Of the rectors of this parish, may be mentioned Joseph Hall, A. M. who was presented to it, in 1601, by Sir Robert Drury. He was afterwards bishop of Exeter and Norwich, and well known for his learned and pious writings, as well as for his sufferings. The last rector was Sir John Cullum, M. A. fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, who was presented to the living by his father. It was this gentleman, who wrote and published the *History and Antiquities of Hawsted*, in which he gives the following account of himself:—"He was born 21 June 1733, and educated at Bury School, whence he went to Catharine Hall, Cambridge, of which, after having taken the degrees of bachelor, and master of arts, he was elected fellow, 7 Dec. 1759. In March, 1774, he became a member of the Society of Antiquaries; in December that year, was instituted to the living of Great Thurlow, in this county; in March 1775, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and in this

others, committed to the Tower for high treason, that is, for having been concerned in some commotions in the city in favor of the king. In 1656 he made his purchase in this place, to which he retired from the hurry of business and public life. Very soon after the Restoration he was created a baronet; which mark of royal favor, together with the cause of his former imprisonment, might have been expected to secure him from all apprehension of danger: but whether it were that he had temporized a little during some period of the interregnum, or that money was to be squeezed from the opulent by every possible contrivance, he received a pardon under the great seal, dated 17 July, 1661, for all treasons and rebellions, with all their concomitant enormities, by him committed, before the 29th of the preceding December. From this general pardon were excepted some crimes, as burglaries, perjuries, forgeries, and several others, among which is mentioned witchcraft. He died 6 April 1664, at the advanced age of 78. In a street in London which still bears his name, he possessed considerable property, and just escaped witnessing its destruction by the dreadful conflagration in 1666.

this year, 1784, is innocently, at least, amusing himself, in compiling the history, such as it is, of his native place."

Hawsted was given, during the reign of Edward the Confessor to the abbot and convent of Bury, and was involved in the enormous grant of that monarch to the monastery, of the royalties of all the villages in eight and a half contiguous hundreds. Lands were afterwards granted in this parish, by the abbot, to different persons; and in process of time, a family took its name from the place. In the reign of king Stephen, we find, that Ralph de Halstede, and Roger his brother, afforded the abbot an opportunity of carrying a point of great consequence against the crown. The story is thus related, in the manuscript catalogue of the lands, liberties, &c. belonging to the abbey of St. Edmund at Bury, described by Tanner.* William Martell, the king's sewer, attended by many prelates, barons, and others; and sitting in his seat of justice in the bishop's garden, at Norwich; two courtiers, Jordan de Bosseville, and Richard de Waldan, produced a young man, named Herbert, who was ready to prove to the court, that he served Robert Fitz-Gilbert in the army, when the king led his forces against Bedford, at that time in possession of his enemies; and that Robert, and Adam de Horningsherth, had discourse with Ralph de Halstede, and Roger, his brother, (who had come privately out of the town, and changed their horses, shields, and saddles,) about betraying and murdering the king. They therefore demanded, in the king's name, that the cause might be heard, and justice done. Upon this, Ordering the abbot, who was present, stood up and harangued the court, informing them, that the accused brothers were within the liberty of St. Edmund, and therefore amenable only to him. This privilege was discussed at large; and the abbot established his claim, by the determination of the court, and confirmation of the king.

The earliest principal lords of the village, specified as such in the records, are the family of Eustace, or Fitz-Eustace. It be-

I 4

longed

* Not. Monast. 506.

longed afterwards to the Cloptons, by whom it was sold, or rather exchanged, in 1504, to the Drury family, for the manors of Hensted and Blomstons, in this county, and one thousand marks. Sir Robert, the last male heir of this distinguished house, left three sisters, to one of whom, married to Sir William Wray, the estate at Hawsted devolved. By the widow of this lady's only surviving son, Sir Christopher, it was disposed of, in 1656, to Thomas Cullum esq. for 17,697l. on which the interest of the Drurys ceased here, after a continuance of 190 years. In the descendants of that gentleman, who was afterwards created a baronet, this manor has continued ever since, the present lord being Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, bart. of Bury St. Edmund's.

Hawsted House, or Place, is supposed to have been rebuilt, or at least, thoroughly repaired, by Sir William Drury, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is situated on an eminence and the whole formed a quadrangle, 202 by 211 feet within: but part of it has been taken down, not from decay, but because it had become useless. This mansion afforded no bad specimen of the skill of former artists, in regard to durability. The walls were chiefly built of timber and plaster; the latter, in the front, being thickly stuck with fragments of glass, which made a brilliant appearance in the sun-shine, and even by moon-light. Much of it still remains, and appears to have been little injured by more than two centuries. It might be worth while, to attempt to recover the receipt for making this excellent composition; all that we know respecting it at present is, that it contains a considerable quantity of hair, and was made of coarse sand, abounding with stones almost as large as horse-beans. The house itself contains nothing remarkable. It formed a quadrangle, inclosing an area 58 feet square, and was detached from the other buildings by a wide moat, surrounded by a terrace, and besides the apartments found in the houses of gentlemen of the present day, it had its smoking-room, still-room, and chapel. Contiguous to one of the chambers was a wainscoted closet about seven feet square, fitted up, as it is conjectured, for the last lady Drury. It was probably designed

signed, at first, for an oratory, and from the pannels having been painted with various sentences, emblems, and mottoes, it was called the painted closet. These paintings, which are well executed, have been removed to a small apartment in Hardwick House, near Bury, which is likewise the property of the Cullum family.

On the porches are still extant, in stone, the arms of Drury, and those of Stafford of Grafton, to which family belonged the lady of Sir William Drury, who succeeded to the estate on the death of his grandfather, in 1557. Between these porches stands a stone figure of Hercules,* as it was denominated, holding in one hand a club across the shoulders, the other resting on one hip. This figure formerly discharged, by the natural passage, into a carved stone basin, a continual stream of water, supplied by leaden pipes from a pond at the distance of near half a mile. From the date preserved on the pedestal, this was probably one of the embellishments bestowed upon this place, against the visit with which it was honored by queen Elizabeth in her progress, in 1578.† She rode in the morning from Sir William Cordell's, at Melford, and dined with one of the Drurys, at Lawshall Hall, about five miles from Hawsted.‡ In the evening she came to
Hawsted,

* It has been suggested, that this uncouth figure, notwithstanding its appellation, might be designed to represent merely a wild man, or savage, as it has no attribute of Hercules but the club, and all the limbs are covered with thick hair. It bears a great resemblance to the arms of the extinct noble family of Berkeley, of Stratton, and those of Lord Wodehouse. *Hombre salvaggio*, just come out of the woods, with an oaken plant in his hand, overgrown with moss and ivy, was one of the personages that addressed queen Elizabeth at her famous entertainment at Kenilworth Castle. *Cullum's Hawsted*, p. 131.

† "Modern times," observes Sir John Cullum, "would scarcely devise such a piece of sculpture as an amusing spectacle for a virgin princess."—The figure in question, has lately been rendered less offensive to the eye of modesty.

‡ This visit is thus recorded in the register of that parish, under the year

1578 :

Hawsted, and the apartment which she occupied ever after retained her name. Tradition reports, that she dropped a silver-handled fan into the moat. It was probably on this occasion, that her majesty bestowed the honor of knighthood on the master of this mansion.

In this parish is also a good mansion, called *Hawsted Farm*, the residence of Christopher Metcalf, Esq. It was almost rebuilt in 1783, by that gentleman, of the white brick made at Woolpit.

Hardwick House, is the property of the Cullum family, the estate upon which it stands being indissolubly united to their manor of Hawsted. It is situated upon the very line that divides the open and woodland country, and commands a pleasing view of Bury and its neighbourhood, above which it is considerably elevated. This estate appears to have been given, by king Stephen, to the abbey of Bury, and continued in the hands of the monks till the dissolution. Tradition reports, that it was the abbot's dairy, and that the principal mansion was his occasional residence. No part of the present building, however, is of any considerable antiquity, except a spacious chimney, under ground; so that no idea can now be formed, of what its ancient grandeur may have been. It was purchased, in 1610, by Sir Robert Drury, and in the following year, annexed for ever to the manor of Hawsted.

Sir John Cullum* mentions a singular custom, which, within a few years, he saw twice practised in the garden of Hardwick House, namely, that of drawing a child through a cleft tree. "For this purpose," says that gentleman, "a young ash was each time selected, and split longitudinally about five feet. The fissure was kept open by my gardener, while the friends of the child,

1578: "It is to be remembered that the queen's highnesse, in her progresse, riding from Melford to Bury, 5o Aug. regineque 20 annoque d'ni predicto, dined at Lawshall Hall, to the great rejoicing of the said parish and county thereabouts."

* Hist. and Antiq. of Hawsted, p. 233.

child, having first stripped him naked, passed him twice through it, always head foremost. As soon as the operation was performed, the wounded tree was bound up with packthread; and as the bark healed, the child was to recover. The first of these young patients was to be cured of the rickets, the second of a rapture. About the former I had no opportunity of making enquiry, but I frequently saw the father of the latter, who assured me, that his child, without any other assistance, gradually mended, and at last grew perfectly well.*

Hardwick Heath has for some years been famous for one of the finest flocks of sheep in the county, though consisting of no more than 300. They are horned, and have black faces and legs. This was one of the three flocks, in the environs of Bury, that formerly belonged to the abbot.

Sir Robert Drury, who died in 1615, founded an alms-house at Hardwick, for six poor unmarried women, with a yearly revenue of 5*l.* each; two of them to be taken from the town of Bury, one from Hawsted, one from Wepsted, one from Brockley, and one from Chadburgh and Reed, alternately.

HENGRAVE, belonged in the reign of Edward I. to Edmund de Hengrave, a celebrated lawyer; and in 1375, to Thomas Hethe. In 1 Richard III. the manor was granted to Henry Lord Grey, of Codnoure, but afterwards devolved to the crown, of which it was purchased, in the reign of Henry VIII. by Sir Thomas Kitson, who built the fine old hall; and made it the family seat. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, who dying in 1602, the estate devolved,

* Dr. Borlase, in his antiquities of Cornwall, mentions a similar custom practised in that part of the island. There is, he says, in the parish of Marden, a stone with a hole in it, 14 inches in diameter, through which he was informed, by an intelligent neighboring farmer, many persons had crept, for pains in their backs and limbs; and that fanciful parents, at certain times of the year, are accustomed to draw their children through, to cure them of the rickets. It is not a little curious, that the eastern and western extremities of the kingdom, should coincide in this singular custom, the spirit of which seems to be deduced from the remotest antiquity.

velved, by marriage, to Thomas lord Darcy, whose second daughter married Sir John Gage, of Fife, Sussex, and thus conveyed Hengrave to a new family. In July 1662, Edward Gage, Esq. of this place was created a baronet; he had five wives, and died in 1707, aged 90, and from him the title and property have been transmitted to Sir Thomas, the present possessor.

Hengrave Hall is an admirable example of the fine old mansions with which this country abounds. The date of its erection is given by the following inscription in three compartments, cut in the stone, in the centre of the curious oriel window over the entrance. *JOHES HEN. FILIUS FECIT TOMA KYTSON.—IN DIEU ET MON DEUTY—ANNO D'NI MDCCCC TRICESIMO OCTAVO.* This inscription was found a little beneath the bow window, and the second division of it is under the royal arms. This mansion affords an unique specimen of ancient domestic architecture. The whole is of brick and stone. "the gateway," observes Mr. Gough, is of such singular beauty, and in such high preservation, that perhaps a more elegant specimen of the architecture of that age can scarcely be seen.† It was once, more extensive than at present, several alterations having been made, and some parts at the north, and north-east angle taken away in 1775. The building, which is still large, encloses a quadrangular court, and the apartments open into a gallery, the windows of which overlook this court. They formerly contained a quantity of stained glass, and the bay-window in the hall still retains some fine specimens, consisting of various armorial bearings. This window is also very singular for its glazing, mullions, fan-tracery, pendant and spandrels all of which nearly resemble the highly florid example in Henry VIII's chapel. The form of the turrets on each side of the entrance, and at the corners of the building, as also of the two small turreted columns at the door, bear a striking resemblance to Moorish minarets, or the cupolas of Indian edifices.†

Some

† Gough's Conder, Vol. II. p. 182.

Below the Architectural Antiquities are two views of this fine old mansion

Some years since, this mansion was the abode of a sisterhood of expatriated nuns, of Bruges, to whom the owner of Hengrave, who is himself of the Roman Catholic persuasion, liberally afforded an asylum. During their residence here, they lost, by death, their superior, a lineal descendant of the great Sir Thomas More. When the decree in favor of emigrants was issued in France, they availed themselves of the permission to return to their own country. A domestic chapel, fitted up in one of the angles of the building, and provided with an organ, still remains (1810) in the state in which they left it.

Very near the Hall, stands a small church, which is distinguished by one of the ancient round towers, that seem to be peculiar to this portion of the kingdom. No use appears to have been made of this edifice for many years, the rectory having been consolidated with Flempton. Of the monuments within it, the principal are those of the Kitson's, John Bouchier, earl of Bath, who married into the family; his son, John Lord Fitzwarren, Thomas son of earl Rivers, and several of the Gages.

There is a fine marble tomb, in memory of Sir Thomas Kitson, the founder of Hengrave Hall, with effigies of himself and one of his wives; but it is rather singular, that in the inscription a blank is left for the name and parentage of his first wife. This gentleman, who came from the obscure village of Yealland, in Lancashire, having obtained immense wealth by commercial speculations in the cloth-trade, received the honour of knighthood. He purchased the manor of Hengrave from the crown, and possessed several other estates in Suffolk, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and the city of London, for which he served the office of sheriff. He was afterwards appointed by the duke of Norfolk, steward of the Franchise of Bury St. Edmund's, and died Sep. 13. 1540, aged 55.

HORNINGSHERTH,

sion, one representing the whole of the south front, and the other the central compartment, with the entrance, and also a ground-plan of the building previous to the alterations made in 1775.

HORNINGSHERTH, commonly called HERRINGER, formerly had two parish churches, distinguished by the names of Horningsherth Magna, and Parva: but the latter is quite demolished, the parishes having been consolidated in 1548. They formerly belonged to the abbey of Bury. Little Horningsherth Hall, was one of the pleasure-houses of the abbot, where, above a century after the dissolution, his arms, together with those of Edmund the Confessor, were to be seen carved and painted in the great chamber.

ICKWORTH formerly belonged to the abbey of Bury, by the gift of Theodred, bishop of London. The whole parish is now converted into a park, in which stands the seat of the noble family of Hervey, who acquired this estate by marriage with that of Drury. John Hervey, was in 1703 created, by queen Anne, a peer of the realm, by the title of baron Hervey of Ickworth,* and in 1714, was invested by George I. with the more honorable title of earl of Bristol. Frederic William, who succeeded his father in 1803, is the present, and fifth earl.

Ickworth park may vie with any in the kingdom, being eleven miles in circumference, and containing 1800 acres. The old mansion of the noble proprietor is not remarkable; but not far from it stands

* "As for titles of honor," says Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, "I never was concerned in making any peer but one, and that was, my lord Hervey, the present earl of Bristol. I had made a promise to Sir Thomas Felton, when the queen first came to the crown, that if her majesty should ever make any new lords, I would certainly use my interest, that Mr. Hervey should be one. And accordingly, though I was retired into the country, under the most sensible affliction for the death of my only son, yet when the queen had resolved to make four peers, I had such a regard to my word, that I wrote to Lord Marlborough and Lord Godolphin, that if they did not endeavor to get Mr. Hervey made a peer, I neither would nor could shew my face any more."

In the *Court of Great Britain*, this nobleman is characterized, as "a great sportsman, and a lover of horse-matches and plays. He always made a good figure in the House of Commons, is zealous for the laws and liberties of the people; a handsome man in his person, fair complexion, middle stature."

stands a new building, planned upon a very extensive scale, by the late earl, who was also bishop of Derry, for the purpose of depositing in it the various works of art which he had collected, during a long residence in the classic regions of Italy. It was intended to be composed of a circular building in the centre, connected with the wings by a colonnade on each side. The accomplishment of this plan was frustrated, however, by the circumstance of the earl's collections falling into the hands of the French in 1798, on which occasion he was himself confined by the republicans in the castle of Milan. This event seems to have occasioned the earl to abandon his design of returning to England, and he continued to reside in Italy, till his death, in 1803. With a caprice for which many members of his family have been remarkable,* he is said to have left to strangers all his personal property, including such collections as he had made in the last years of his life. Various encumbrances prevented his successor from completing his father's plan, and he even seriously deliberated on the propriety of pulling down the shell of this new building, and selling the materials; but these, it was found on examination, would scarcely reimburse the expense of their removal. From the immense sum that would be required to finish this structure, it is not improbable that the hand of time will be suffered to reduce it to a ruin.

This edifice, which fronts the south, and stands a little to the west of the old mansion, is built of what is denominated Roman brick, and was begun about the year 1795. The centre, which is nearly circular, is 140 feet high; the cupola that crowns it is 90 feet in its largest diameter, and 80 in the smallest. It is adorned with a series of Ionic columns, between the windows of the lower apartments, and Corinthian pillars between those of the principal floor. Over the windows of the latter are basso relievos, representing subjects taken from the Iliad. Above the entrance is seen Alexander presenting to his father the celebrated horse Bucephalus, whom he alone could subdue, and on either side a scene from the Olympic games. All these are at present covered with boards, to protect them from the inclemency of the weather

†

and

wanton injury. Over the windows of the first story is another set of basso relievos uncovered, consisting of the following subjects from the *Odyssey* :—Penelope weaving—Mentor and Telemachus proceeding in quest of Ulysses—The sacrifice—Penelope dreaming of her husband's return—Mercury persuading Calypso to release Ulysses—His shipwreck—Ulysses saved from the wreck by Leucothoe—The harpies—Penelope carrying the bow of Ulysses to the suitors—The hero destroying them—Penelope recognizing her husband—Mercury conducting the ghosts of the suitors to Styx—Ulysses concluding a treaty with the chiefs of Ithaca.

The interior of this edifice exhibits a mere shell with a kind of open wooden staircase to ascend to the roof, which commands a beautiful and extensive view of the adjacent country. The cupola is crowned with a circular railing, within which the chimneys rise in a single stack, in such a manner as not to be visible on the outside of the building. The intended drawing and dining room, the only apartments bounded by an interior wall, are each 40 feet in length, but from the nature of the building, of unequal breadth.

The wings, and the galleries connecting them with the edifice in the centre, have been run up to the height of only three or four feet. The left wing was designed for an assembly room, and that on the right, to contain a gallery of statues on the ground-floor, and of pictures above ; and in both, provision has been made for a circular reservoir for water. The length of each colonnade and wing is 60 yards, and that of the whole building, from one extremity to the other, 600 feet.

The designs for this edifice were furnished by Italian artists, and sent over from Italy, and the construction of so much of it as has been erected, was superintended by Mr. Sandys. The sculptures are the workmanship of two brothers, named Carvalho, also natives of Italy, and are modelled after the celebrated designs of Flaxman. The total expense already incurred amounts to near 40,000*l*.

We

We are informed by Bettleley, that in his memory a large pot of Roman money was discovered at Ickworth.

RUSEY is remarkable for nothing but the form of the steeple of its church, which being round, is conjectured to be of Danish erection.

SAXHAM MAGNA, belonged, with the advowson of the church, to Bury abbey, and was granted, 33 Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Long and his wife. It belonged, for several descents, to the family of Eldred, one of whom, John, mentioned below, built the house long known by the name of Nutmeg Hall, in the reign of James I. In 1641, his son, Revet Eldred, was created a baronet. In this family the estate continued, till about 1750, when it was purchased by Hutchinson Mure, Esq. who greatly improved and embellished his domains. The old house was accidentally burned down in 1779, and a new one erected north-west of it, from a plan of Mr. Adam. This is now the residence and property of Thomas Mills, Esq.

At the upper end of the chancel on the south-side is a bust as large as life, of painted stone, not badly executed, and underneath this inscription :

Memoriæ sacrum,
John Eldred.

New Buckingham in Norfolk was his first being ; in Babilou he spent some part of his time ; and the rest of his earthly pilgrimage hee spent in London and was alderman of that famous cittie.

His Age }
His Death } LXXX

The Holy Land so called I have senne,
And in the land of Babilon have beene ;
But in yt. land where glorious saints doe live,
My soul doth crave of Christ a roome to give ;
And there with holy angells halilujahs sing
With joyful voyce to God our heavenly king.
No content but in thee O Lord.

Under the bust is a raised monument, with a black marble; on
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ties left to the parish, is this inscription :---" By Lady Ann Eldred, June 6th, 1671, 100l."

At SAXHAM PARVA was formerly the seat of the family of Lucas, and afterwards of that of Crofts. The latter long flourished here in high repute; several individuals belonging to it received the honor of knighthood; and one of them, Sir Thomas Crofts, was, 36 Elizabeth, high-sheriff of this county. His grandson, William, having been brought up from his youth at court, was appointed captain of the guard to Henrietta, queen of Charles I. gentleman of the horse to the duke of York, and gentleman of the bed-chamber to Charles II. He was a great sufferer by his adherence to the Stuart family, whose confidence he enjoyed, and was at length sent ambassador to Poland, in which capacity his services were so highly valued, that Charles II. during his exile at Brussels, advanced him to the dignity of a peer of the realm, by the title of Lord Crofts of Saxham. Dying in 1677 without male issue, the title became extinct. In the chancel of the church is an elegant altar monument of marble to the memory of this nobleman; and another close beside it for his lady, who died in 1672. He is represented in a recumbent posture, in his robes, with a flowing wig in the fashion of the times; and the lady is seen upon her monument in the same attitude. Several other individuals of that family are interred in this part of the church, where they had also a vault, which has lately been walled up. The east window contains various coats of arms of the family in painted glass, but a considerable quantity put up by the father of Colonel Rushbrook, has been removed by him to Rushbrook-Hall. This church is remarkable for one of those round towers, ascribed to the Danes, fifty-six feet high, and fifty-nine in circumference. The upper part of this tower is embattled, and beautifully ornamented with window frames. The mansion-house, to which lord Crofts had added a grand apartment for the reception of Charles II. was of brick, and probably built in the reign of Henry VII. It was pulled down in 1771, when it appeared as sound as at its first erection. The painted-glass in the church was removed thither

from this edifice. The estate is still vested in Richard Crofts, Esq. of Herling, Norfolk.

The manor of WHEPSTEAD formed part of the possessions of the abbey of Bury; and after the dissolution, was granted 31st Henry VIII. to Sir William Drury. It has since passed through various hands, and is now the property of Major General Hammond, who resides at Plumston-hall, in this parish. It is an old irregular building, in the style of many of the second-rate mansions of this county, and has been repaired and modernized by the present possessor.

The church at this place formerly had a spire upon the steeple, which was blown down by the high wind at Oliver Cromwell's death; as was also that of Dalham in the hundred of Risbridge.

HUNDRED OF RISBRIDGE.

This hundred is bounded on the east by the hundreds of Baberg, Thingoe, and Lackford; on the west by Cambridgeshire; on the south by the river Stour which parts it from Essex; and on the north by Lackford. It contains two market-towns, Clare and Haverhill.

CLARE, formerly a place of considerable note, is seated on the Stour, and contains about 500 houses, and 2600 inhabitants. It has a weekly market on Fridays, and two annual fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and July 26. The houses are in general mean, and the streets broad, but unpaved. On the north side of it stands an ancient house, which attracts attention, from its ornaments consisting chiefly of armorial bearings and foliage, but so defaced with whitewash, that it is impossible exactly to ascertain the figures. The front of a house near the market, exhibits, in basso relievo, the figure of a swan fastened to a tree, with a gold chain. Some fact is doubtless intended to be commemorated by this piece of antiquity, which has recently been renewed and beautified.

Of the once celebrated castle of Clare, on the south side of the town,

town, few vestiges now remain; though it appears to have been not inferior in grandeur to any of the feudal mansions in the kingdom. The site of the whole fortification, which may be distinctly traced, contains about twenty acres, once surrounded by water, and divided into an outer and inner bayley, the latter only ever inclosed with a wall. On the summit of a steep hill, about one hundred feet high, of no great circumference at the base, and probably of artificial formation, stands a fragment of the keep, which, before the use of fire-arms, must have been a place of great strength. A narrow path winding round the hill leads to this relic of antiquity, which, surrounded with verdure, forms a picturesque object. It appears to have been of a circular form within; but the exterior was a polygon, with buttresses at the angles: there are three of these buttresses in the part yet remaining. A fragment of the wall, built, like the keep, with a composition of mortar and flints, runs down the hill along the north side of the area of the castle; and a small portion is still standing on the opposite side. Such is now all that remains to attest the existence of the magnificent castle of Clare.

Respecting the first foundation of this castle, we find nothing authentic. Seated on the frontier of the kingdom of the East-Angles, and close to the borders of that of Essex, the most probable conjecture is, that it was erected during the heptarchy. No mention, however, is made of it in history till near two centuries after the union of the petty sovereignties in the person of Egbert. At this time, and during the reigns of Canute, Hardicanute, and Edward, Aluric, an earl, the son of Withgar, was in possession of it, and in the beginning of the tenth century founded in the castle the church of St. John the Baptist, in which he placed seven prebends. At the period of the Norman conquest, Clare was one of the ninety-five lordships in this county assigned by William to his kinsman Richard Fitz-Gilbert, to whose assistance he was materially indebted for his victory at Hastings. From this place he was sometimes denominated Richard de Clare, though he more usually went by the name of Tonebruge, from his

his residence in that town now called Tunbridge. He left his English estates to his son Gilbert, who likewise made Tonebruge his seat; and who by a deed bearing date 1090, tested at the castle called Clare, gave to the Monks of Bec, in Normandy, the church of St. John Baptist above-mentioned, with the prebends belonging to it, to be disposed of to their sole and proper benefit, as often as they should happen to be void. This nobleman was created earl of Pembroke by king Stephen; and on his death in the fourteenth year of that king's reign, was succeeded by his son the celebrated Richard Strongbow, the first English adventurer who went to Ireland for the purpose of reducing that country. Dying without male issue in the new possessions which he had acquired by the sword, his estates in England devolved to his uncle Richard, who is thought to have been the first of the family dignified with the title of Earl of Clare. By him the monks of the castle here were translated to the church of St. Augustine at Stoke.

The fourth in descent from this Richard was Gilbert, surnamed the Red, who having obtained a divorce from his first wife, Alice de March, daughter of Guy, earl of Angouleme, married Joan de Acres, daughter of king Edward I. By this princess, who survived him, he had his son and successor, Gilbert, who dying without male issue, the honour of Clare became extinct, but his estate was divided among his three sisters. One of these ladies, Elizabeth, married to John de Burgh, son and heir to the earl of Ulster in Ireland, is more particularly memorable for having rebuilt and endowed University-Hall, in Cambridge, and given it the name of Clare-Hall, which it still retains.*

The honour of Clare now lay dormant for some years, during which John de Hausted held the castle for his life. On his decease, Lionel, third son of king Edward III. being then lieutenant of Ireland, was, in the thirty-sixth year of that king's reign, created duke of Clarence. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of William de Burgh, earl of Ulster, who died two years afterwards, leaving

* See Beauties, Vol. p. 36.

leaving him one daughter, Philippa, who was his sole heir. By her marriage to Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, the lordship of Clare was carried into his family. His son, on coming of age in 1405, found the castle in good repair, and amply stocked with rich furniture: but on his death, without issue, in the eighth year of Henry VI. it devolved on Richard duke of York. On the accession of his son Edward to the throne, these possessions became vested, and remained in the crown during his reign, and those of his successors. By act of parliament, 11 Henry VII. they were confirmed to the king, and so continued till 6 Edward VI. when they were granted, with other estates in Essex and Suffolk, to Sir John Cheeke, but were resumed by the crown in the first year of Queen Mary's reign. The castle and lordship of Clare afterwards came into the possession of Sir Gervase Elwes, of Stoke College, Bart. in whose heirs they still remain.

After the death of Lionel, son of Edward III. the honor of Clare, or Clarence, lay dormant till 13 Henry IV. when Thomas, second son of that king, having previously been constituted high-steward, and admiral of England, lieutenant of Ireland, and captain of Calais, was created duke of Clarence. He served with great distinction in the English army in France under his brother king Henry V. but at length besieging Beaufort, and hearing that the Dauphin was advancing, he marched with a small party to meet him, and fell in the engagement, leaving no legitimate issue, on which the title again became dormant. It was once more revived by Edward IV. soon after his coronation, in favor of his next brother George. He was the same year constituted lieutenant of Ireland; and for the better support of his dignity, obtained a grant of the estates of the earl of Northumberland, forfeited by his attainder. Notwithstanding these favors, he joined the party of Neville, earl of Warwick, who, on account of some pique against Edward, undertook to seat Henry VI. again upon the throne; and who, to bind the duke of Clarence still more firmly to his cause, gave him his eldest daughter in marriage. Of a disposition that seems to have been naturally perfidious, he

soon abandoned Warwick, and returning to his brother, assisted him to defeat the earl at Barnet. He was also one of those who put to death the young prince Edward, son of Henry VI. and heir to the crown in the Lancastrian line. The king, however, conceiving some jealousy of his brother, confined him in the Tower, where, as it was generally believed, he was drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine. By the earl of Warwick's daughter, he left a son, Edward, who, in her right, became earl of Warwick; but his father being attainted in the next parliament after his death, the title became a third time extinct. The dukedom having thus escheated to the king, he made the herald, properly belonging to it, a king at arms, and gave him the appellation of Clarenceux. His office is to marshal and arrange the funerals of the baronets, and all gentry below that rank, on the south side of the Trent, whence he is sometimes called *Surroy*, in contradistinction to *Norroy*.

The honor of Clare was not revived till 22 James I. when Sir John Hollis, of Houghton, in Nottinghamshire, who had been previously created lord Houghton, was elevated to the dignity of earl of Clare. In 1688, John, his great grandson, succeeded to the earldom. He married Margaret, third daughter of Henry Cavendish, duke of Newcastle; and on the death of his father-in-law without male issue, he was, in consideration of his services in contributing to seat William III. on the throne, created by him marquis of Clare and duke of Newcastle. He was accounted the richest English peer of his time; but having no male issue, he left the bulk of his landed possessions to Thomas Hollis Pelham, son of his youngest sister Grace, whom king George I. successively invested with the titles borne by his uncle; which again became extinct with that family during the succeeding reign. At length in 1789, his present majesty, George III. conferred the dukedom of Clarence on his third son, prince William Henry.

Near the ruins of the castle stands Clare priory, formerly a monastery of canons regular of St. Augustine, founded in 1248,
by

by Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester, from whom descended the Mortimers, earls of March, and the royal house of York, as is related in the pedigree of Joan of Acres, daughter of Edward I. and wife of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, in a poem inserted in Weever's Funeral Monuments.* This house being an alien priory, and a cell to the abbey of Bee, was made indigenous by king Richard II. in the nineteenth year of his reign, and by him given as a cell to St. Peter's at Westminster. Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford, gave to this house the hermitage of Standedune, that divine service might be there celebrated for him and his. This, and several other donations and endowments, by various benefactors, were confirmed by the archbishop of Canterbury and the pope. It was granted 31 Henry VIII. to Richard Friend; and a part of the buildings has nearly ever since that time been occupied as a dwelling. They have been recently repaired; but retain, with the name, all the appearance of their original destination. The priory was lately the property of William Shrive, esq. who had it from the Barkers, to whom it has returned.

In the church belonging to this priory, which is now converted into a barn, was buried Joan of Acres. She was the second daughter of king Edward I. by queen Eleanor, and was born, in the first year of her father's reign, in the Holy Land, at Ptolemais, more commonly called Acres, and celebrated in modern history by the name of Acre. She was married at the age of eighteen to Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester; after whose death she gave her hand to Ralph de Monthermer, who had been servant to the earl. She died in her manor of Clare in May 10, 1305, in the first year of Edward

* The original of this piece is preserved on a roll of parchment in the old English character, with the following title :—" This dialogue betwix a secular askyng and a frere answering at the grave of dame Johan of Acris, shewith the lineal descent of the lordis of the honoure of Clare from the tyme of the fundation of the freeris in the same honoure, the yere of our Lord MCCXLVIII. unto the first of May, the yere MCCCCLX." To the English roll is annexed another: of the same in Latin.

Edward II. who, with most of the English nobility, attended her funeral. Here was also interred the body of Edward, her eldest son, by Ralph de Monthermer, who, gaining the favor of the king, was created earl of Gloucester and Hertford.

Lionel, duke of Clarence, and earl of Ulster in Ireland, third son of king Edward III. was likewise buried in the chancel of the church belonging to this priory, together with his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William de Burgh, earl of Ulster. She died in 1363. Not long afterwards he married Violenta, daughter of John Galeazzo, duke of Milan, with whom he received a large portion. His nuptials were celebrated at Milan with extraordinary pomp. Stow gives the following account of the entertainments on this occasion :---“ In the month of April Lionell, duke of Clarence, with a chosen company of English nobility, went towards Mellaines, there to marry Violenta, the daughter of Galeacius, the second of that name, duke of Milan, at whose arrival such abundance of treasure was in a most bounteous manner spent in making most sumptuous feasts, setting forth stately sights, and honoring with rare gifts above two hundred Englishmen, who accompanied his son-in-law, as it seemed to surpass the greatnesse of the most wealthie princes; for in the banquet whereat Francis Petrarch was present among the chiefest guests, there were above thirtie courses of service at the table, and betwixt every course as many presents of wondrous price intermixed, all which John Galeacius, chiefe of the chosen youth, bringing to the table, did offer unto Lionell. There were in one only course seventy goodly horses, adorned with silk and silver furniture, and in the other silver vessels, falcons, hounds, armour for horses, costly coats of mayle, breast-plates glittering of massie steele, helmets and corselets, decked with costly crestes, apparell distinct with costly jewels, souldier's girdles, and lastly, certain gemmes, by curious art set in gold, and of purple and cloth of gold for men's apparel in great abundance. Such was the sumptuousnesse of this banquet, that the meats or fragments which were brought from the table would have sufficiently served ten thousand men.

“ But

" But not long after, Lionell, living with his new wife, whilst after the manner of his own country, as forgetting or not regarding his change of ayre, addicted himself over much to untimely banquetings. Spent and consumed with a lingering sicknesse, he died at Alba Pompeia, called also Longuvill, in the marquisate of Montserrat, in Piedmont, on the vigil of St. Luke the Evangelist, A. D. 1368, in the 42d yeare of his father's reigne."

Camden, in his *Annals of Ireland*, relates that Lionell was buried in the city of Pavia, hard by St. Augustine the doctor; but that his bones were removed, brought to England, and interred a second time in the conventual church of Augustine Friars at Clare. Philippa, Lionel's only daughter by his first wife, was married, as has been before observed, to Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, by whom she had a son, Roger. Anne, daughter of the latter, marrying Richard of Cambridge, transferred the right to the crown to the house of York.

The parish church, an ancient and beautiful structure, with a square tower, is at present the principal ornament of Clare. From its stately appearance, there is every reason to presume that it was erected at the cost of the lords, who allowed the townspeople the use of it. The font is of stone, and from its form and decorations, is evidently of the same age as the church. Among other persons of note interred here, is Edmund, son of the above-mentioned Roger Mortimer, earl of March, and next heir to the crown after the death of king Richard II. The church contains but one monument of a knight, said to be one of the Cavendish family.

The second market-town in this hundred is HAVERHILL, or, as it is written in old records, *Haverhull* and *Haverel*. Its market, which is small and inconsiderable, is held weekly on Wednesday; and it has two annual fairs on the 12th May and 26th August. In 1801 it contained 150 houses, and 1104 inhabitants, of whom 487 were returned as employed in trade and in the manufacture of checks, cottons, and fustians. The principal street is wide; but the houses are mean. The church is a large ancient struc-

ture, and there are two meeting houses, and a charity school, in the town, which was formerly of much greater extent; the ruins of another church and of a castle being still visible. The south end of the main street is partly in Suffolk, and partly in Essex.

The manors of Desening and Haverhill, belonged, 4 Henry IV. to Lord Stafford, and to Humphrey, duke of Buckingham 28 Henry VI. In 1 Richard III. Henry lord Grey, of Codrington, had a grant of the manors of Haverhill and Hersham. The church was impropriated to the priory of Castleacre, in Norfolk; and the rectory and advowson of the vicarage, were granted, 29 Henry VIII. to Thomas, lord Cromwell.

Haverhill was the birth-place of Dr. SAMUEL WARD, a celebrated divine of the 17th century, and master of Sidney College, Cambridge, whose father was minister of this place, and lies buried in the chancel of the church. He accompanied Bishop Carlton, Dean Hall, and Dr. Davenant, to the synod at Dort, but imprisonment and ill usage, during the troubles under Charles I. occasioned his death in 1643.

The villages worthy of notice in this hundred are:—

BARNARDISTON, commonly pronounced BARNSON, which belonged to Thomas de Woodstock, earl of Buckingham and duke of Gloucester, sixth son of King Edward III. and was one of the estates with which he endowed the college of Pleshy, in Essex, on its foundation 16 Richard II. This place gave name to a family, the various branches of which have had seats at Kedington, Brightwell, and Wyverston in this county.

COWLING, or COOLING was the estate of William Long Espee, earl of Salisbury and Somerset, natural son to King Henry II. by the fair Rosamond. In this parish is a handsome mansion, the residence of ——— Dickens, Esq.

DALHAM, the lordship and demesne of Walter de Norwich, a parliamentary baron in the reign of Edward II. passed, together with his other estates, on the death of his great grandson, to William de Ufford, earl of Suffolk. It afterwards came into the family of the Estotevilles, and at length became by purchase the

property of the Affleck family, which was, in 1782, elevated to the honours of baronetage, and has regularly resided at the mansion here, called *Dalham-Hall*. This mansion was built about the year 1705 by Dr. Patrick, bishop of Ely. The offices below are arched, and at top, a noble gallery twenty-four feet wide, runs quite through the building.

On the top of the steeple of Dalham church is this inscription: "Keep my sabbaths."—"Reverence my sanctuary."

DEPDEN, a small village of about thirty houses, is remarkable only as the birth place of Dr. ANTHONY SPARROW, bishop of Norwich, whose father, a wealthy man, then resided here. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he became a fellow, and so continued till the commencement of the civil wars under Charles I. when that society was suppressed for its loyalty. Soon after the Restoration of Charles II. he was successively appointed archdeacon of Sudbury, president of Queen's College, bishop of Exeter, and at length translated to the see of Norwich, which he enjoyed about eight years, and died in 1685.

HUNDON, was 9 Edward I. the lordship and estate of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, and afterwards of Lionel, duke of Clarence, from whom it descended to the royal house of York. The manor, or reputed manor of Hundon, with the parks called Great Park, Estry Park, and Broxley Park, was granted, 3 Edward VI. to Sir John Cheke, as part of the possessions of the college of Stoke Clare.

In 1687, between two and three hundred Saxon coins were discovered by the sexton, while digging a grave in the church-yard of this village. They were all of nearly the same size and weight, "about the bigness of our groat," say the authors of the *Magna Britannia*, and equivalent to the Roman *denarii*, but scarcely two could be found with the same inscription. This variety might arise from the numerous mints in different places of the kingdom, with distinct masters to each, who had power to put what stamps they pleased upon their own coin.

In a building attached to the church is a noble pyramid of marble,

marble, erected to the memory of Arethusa, wife of James Vernon, esq. and daughter of lord Clifford, heir apparent of Richard, earl of Burlington. She was mother of the late earl of Shipbrooke, and died in 1728.

KEDINGTON, or, as it is written in Domesday-book, Keditune, now corruptly called *Ketton*, was, at the time that survey was taken, the estate of Ralph Baynard. His grandson, William, having forfeited his honour and estates, the principal of which was Baynard's Castle, London, by joining in a conspiracy against Henry I. lost his barony, which being seized by that king, was given by him to Robert, a younger son of Richard Fitz-Gilbert, progenitor of the most ancient family of the earls of Clare. It was, in later times, the property of the Barnardistons, a family which produced many persons of eminence, and resided at the fine mansion of Kedington-Hall.* In 1663, Sir Thomas Barnardiston, of this place, knight, was created a baronet; but the title is now extinct.

In the church of this place are monuments for several of the Barnardistons; and the windows did, if they do not still, exhibit various memorials of that family. In the south window, for example, was represented a Barnardiston, with seven sons behind him, and his wife with the same number of daughters; and at a little distance is a tomb for Sir Thomas Barnardiston, and Elizabeth his wife, by whom that window was built. On the north side

* Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston, of this place, knight of the shire for Suffolk, was a man of exemplary piety and virtue, and a firm friend to the liberties of his country. He died in 1653. In the reign of Queen Anne, two baronets of this family, Sir Samuel and Sir Thomas Barnardiston, sat at the same time in the House of Commons.

This family is also remarkable for having given rise to the appellation of *Roundhead*, during the civil commotions under Charles I. "The London apprentices," says Rapin, "wore the hair of the head cut round; and the queen, observing out of a window, Samuel Barnardiston among them, cried out: 'See what a handsome round head is there!' Hence came this name, which was first publicly used by Captain Hyde.

side of the church also is a handsome monument, with the portraiture of another Sir Thomas Barnardiston, and Elizabeth, his lady, who died in the beginning of the sixteenth century.

The celebrated archbishop Tillotson was minister of this place at the time of the Commonwealth.

LIDGATE was granted by William the Conqueror to Reynold sans Nase, a gallant soldier, who received his surname from having lost his nose when attending that monarch in his wars. Going afterwards on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, he gave this lordship to the abbey of Bury St. Edmund's.

Lidgate is memorable for having given birth and name to John Lidgate, a Benedictine monk of Bury, of great celebrity among his contemporaries for his learning and poetic talents.

"Here," says Kirby, "was a mount moated round near the church, on which remain the ruins of a castle."* Scarcely any vestiges even of the foundations are now left: but the moats are still to be seen. The inhabitants usually call it king John's castle; and its ruins are to this day dug up to repair the roads in its dirty neighbourhood.

STOKE *juxta* CLARE is so denominated to distinguish it from *Stoke juxta Neyland*, in the adjoining hundred. This place is remarkable for the monastery of the Benedictine order, translated hither from the castle of Clare by Richard de Tonebruge, who at the same time gave to it the manor and a little wood called Stoke Ho. About 1415, Edmund Mortimer, earl of March obtained the king's permission to change this institution into a collegiate church, consisting of a dean and secular canons. This exchange was duly ratified by pope John XXIII. and Martin V. At the dissolution it was valued at 324l. 4s. 1d. per annum, and granted to Sir John Cheke and Walter Mildmay, from whom it passed to the family of Trigg. It then became the property of Sir Gervase Elwes, who was created a baronet July 22, 1660, and died in 1705.

Sir Gervase, says Mr. Topham, in his highly interesting and
instruc-

* *Suffolk Traveller*, second edit. p. 251.

instructive life of the late John Elwes, esq. "was a very worthy gentleman, that had involved as far as they would go all the estates he received and left behind him." On his death, his grandson and successor, "Sir Hervey, found himself nominally possessed of some thousands a year, but really with an income of one hundred pounds per annum. He declared on his arrival at the family seat at Stoke, that he would never leave it till he had entirely cleared the paternal estate, and he lived to do that, and to realize above one hundred thousand pounds in addition." At his death the estate at Stoke devolved to his nephew the late John Elwes, esq. from whom it descended to the present possessor, J. H. T. Elwes, esq.*

* In the annals of avarice, there is not a more celebrated name than that of Elwes. The accumulation of money was the only passion and employment of the long life of Sir Hervey, who, though given over in his youth for a consumption, attained to the age of upwards of eighty years. To avoid the expense of company, he doomed himself, for above sixty years, to the strictest solitude, scarcely knew the indulgence of fire and candle, and resided in a mansion where the wind entered at every broken casement, and the rain descended through the roof. His household consisted of one man and two maids; and such was the systematic economy which governed his whole establishment, that the annual expenditure of Sir Hervey, though worth at least 250,000*l.* amounted to 110*l.* "Among the few acquaintances he had," says Mr. Topham, was an occasional club at his own village of Stoke, and there were members of it two baronets besides himself, Sir Cordwell Firebras, and Sir John Barnardiston. However rich they were, the reckoning was always an object of their investigation. As they were one day settling this difficult point, an odd fellow, who was a member, called out to a friend who was passing: "For heaven's sake step up stairs and assist the poor! Here are three baronets, worth a million of money, quarrelling about a farthing!" On the death of Sir Hervey in 1763, he lay in state, such as it was, at Stoke; and some of his tenants observed with more humour than decency, that it was well he could not see it. His immense property devolved to his nephew, John Meggot, who, by his will, was ordered to assume the name and arms of Elwes.

Mr. Elwes, whose mother had been left a widow by a rich brewer, with a fortune of one hundred thousand pounds, and starved herself to death, proved himself a worthy heir to her and Sir Hervey. On his first coming to Stoke after

At GREAT THURLOW was once a small hospital or free chapel of the yearly value of 3*l.* which was granted by Edward IV. to the

after his uncle's death, he began, it is true, to keep fox-hounds; and his stable of hunters at that time was said to be the best in the kingdom. This was the only instance in the whole life of Mr. Elwes of his sacrificing money to pleasure; but even here every thing was conducted in so frugal a manner, that the whole of his establishment, huntsman, dogs, and horses, did not cost him three hundred pounds a year. After a residence of near fourteen years at Stoke, he was chosen to represent Berkshire in parliament, on which occasion he removed to his seat at Marcham in that county. He now relinquished the keeping of horses and dogs; and no man could be more attentive to his senatorial duties than Mr. Elwes while he continued to sit in the House of Commons. On his retirement from public life, to avoid the expense of a contested election, he was desirous of visiting his seat at Stoke, where he had not been for some years. When he reached this place, once the seat of more active scenes, of somewhat resembling hospitality, and where his fox-hounds had diffused something like vivacity around, he remarked that "he had formerly expended a great deal of money very foolishly, but that a man grows wiser in time."

Of the way of living of this accomplished miser during this his last residence at Stoke, the following account is given by his biographer:—

"The rooms at his seat at Stoke, that were now much out of repair, and would have all fallen in, but for his son, John Elwes, Esq. who had resided there, he thought too expensively furnished, as worse things might have done. If a window was broken, there was to be no repair, but that of a little brown paper, or piecing in a bit of broken glass, which had at length been done so frequently, and in so many shapes, that it would have puzzled a mathematician to say what figure they described. To save fire, he would walk about the remains of an old green-house, or sit with a servant in the kitchen. During the harvest he would amuse himself with going into the fields to glean the corn on the grounds of his own tenants; and they used to leave a little more than common, to please the old gentleman, who was as eager after it as any pauper in the parish. In the advance of the season, his morning employment was to pick up any stray chips, bones, and other things to carry to the fire, in his pocket; and he was one day surprised by a neighboring gentleman in the act of polling down a crow's nest for that purpose. On the gentleman wondering why he gave himself this trouble. "Oh, Sir!" replied old Elwes, "it is really a shame that these creatures should do so. Do but see what waste they make! They don't care how extravagant they are."

the Maison de Dieu, now part of King's College, Cambridge. The hall, with the lordship, formerly belonged to the Waldegraves,

"As no gleam of favourite passion, or any ray of amusement, broke through this gloom of penury, his insatiable desire of saving was now become uniform and systematic. He used still to ride about the country on one of the worn-out mares, but then, he rode her very economically, on the soft turf adjoining the road, without putting himself to the expence of shoes, as he observed, 'the turf was so pleasant to a horse's foot.' When any gentleman called to pay him a visit, and the boy who attended in the stable, was profuse enough to put a little hay before the horse, old Elwes would slyly steal back, and take it carefully away.

"That very strong appetite, which Mr. Elwes had in some measure restrained, during the long sitting of parliament, he now indulged most voraciously, and on every thing he could find. To save, as he thought, the expence of going to a butcher, he would have a whole sheep killed, and so eat mutton to the end of the chapter. When he occasionally had his river drawn, though sometimes horse loads of small fish were taken, not one would he suffer to be thrown in again; for he observed, 'he should never see them again.' Game, in the last state of putrefaction, and meat, that walked about his plate, would he continue to eat, rather than have new things killed, before the old provision was finished. With this diet, the charnel-house of sustenance, his dress kept pace, equally in the last stage of dissolution. Sometimes he would walk about in a tattered brown-coloured, and sometimes in a red and white woollen cap, like a prisoner confined for debt. His shoes he never would suffer to be cleaned, lest they should be worn out the sooner. When any friends, who might occasionally be with him, were absent, he would carefully put out his own fire, walk to the house of a neighbor, and thus make one fire serve for both. But still, with all this self-denial, this penury of life, to which the inhabitant of an alms-house is not doomed, still did he think himself profuse, and frequently say, 'he must be a little more careful of his property.'

"The scene of mortification at which Mr. Elwes had now arrived, was all but a denial of the common necessities of life; and indeed it might have admitted a doubt, whether, if his manors, his fish-ponds, and some grounds in his own hands had not furnished a subsistence, where he had not any thing actually to buy, he would not rather have starved than have bought any thing. He one day, during this period, dined upon the remaining part of a moorhen,

graves, and afterwards to Sir Cordel Firebrace, Bart. By the latter they were sold to James Vernon, Esq. whose descendant now has his seat here.

In the contiguous parish of **LITTLE THURLOW** is a noble old mansion, long the residence of the family of Soame. The church contains a handsome monument, in memory of Sir Stephen Soame, knt. who had been lord mayor of London. He built the family residence during the reign of queen Elizabeth; he also founded here a free-school and an alms-house, and died in 1619.

HUNDRED OF BABERGH.

This hundred is divided from Essex on the south by the Stour; on the west it is bounded by the same river, and the hundred of Risbridge; on the north by the hundreds of Thingoe and Thedwestry; and on the east by those of Cosford and Samford. The principal place in the hundred of Babergh is,

SUDBURY, a borough and market town of high antiquity, and once of much greater importance than at present, situated on the Stour, which is navigable for barges to this place, and over which there is a well built stone bridge. It comprehends three parishes, now incorporated, with the same number of large, hand-

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some

hen, which had been brought out of the river by a rat; and at another ate the undigested part of a pike, which a larger one had swallowed, but had not finished, and which were taken in this state in a net. At the time this last circumstance happened, he discovered a strange kind of satisfaction, observing: 'Aye! this was killing two birds with one stone! In the room of all comment, let it be remarked that at this time Mr. Elwes was perhaps worth near eight hundred thousand pounds.'

This extraordinary man died November 26th 1789, at his seat at Marcham, in Berkshire, having by will bequeathed all his real and personal estates, to the value of half a million sterling, to his two natural sons, George and John Elwes, the latter of whom is the present proprietor of Stoke.

some churches, St. Gregory's, St. Peter's, and All Saints, 594 houses, and 3283 inhabitants. It is a corporate town, governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and twenty-four capital burgesses. Ever since 1559 it has returned two members to parliament, elected by the whole body of freemen, about 720 in number; and it gives the title of baron, to the duke of Grafton. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, on March 12th and July 10th.

Sudbury was anciently denominated *Southburgh*, in contradistinction to Norwich, then called *Northburgh*. It was one of the first places at which king Edward III. settled the Flemings whom he invited to this country, to instruct his subjects in the woollen manufacture, of which they were before wholly ignorant. The various branches of this manufacture continued to flourish here for some centuries, and afforded subsistence to a great number of the inhabitants of this town, who were chiefly employed in the weaving of says, burying crape, and ship's flags: but Sudbury, like many other places in this county, possessing scarcely any remains of its former trade, which has fixed its seat in other districts of the kingdom, is consequently on the decline.

Simon de Sudbury, who was archbishop of Canterbury in 1375, and beheaded by the populace in Wat Tyler's insurrection, was a native of this town: his family name was Theobald. He built the upper end of St. Gregory's church, and on the spot where his father's house stood, he founded and endowed a college, which at the suppression, was of the yearly value of 122l. 18s. Leland says, that the same prelate, in conjunction with John de Chertsey, founded here a priory of the order of St. Augustine, though Weever ascribes it to Baldwin de Shimpling and Mabel his wife, who were both interred in the chancel of the priory church. This priory had a revenue, valued at the dissolution at 222l. 18s. 3d. per annum; and part of the building, converted into a private habitation, is still standing. In the reign of John, Amicia, countess of Clare, founded in this town an hospital, dedicated to Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary; and a church, or chapel, in its neighborhood, dedicated

ated to St. Bartholomew, was given to the abbey of Westminster, by Wulfric, master of the mint to king Henry II. upon which a priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to that abbey, was settled there. This priory, of which Kirby has given a print, was pulled down in 1779.

The body of Simon of Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, was interred in St. Gregory's church in this town, "where," says the author of a *Tour through Great Britain*,* published in 1748, "his head is still shown. It was not long since entire, covered with the flesh and skin, dried by art; the month wide open, occasioned by convulsions, through the hard death he died, having suffered eight blows, before his head was cut off." Mr. Gough says, that it is still shewn, the skin tanned, and the ears entire.† It is deposited under a marble stone, four yards long and two broad, in the chapel, or the part of the church, which was built by himself; the monument erected in honor of him, in the cathedral of Canterbury, being only a cenotaph.‡ An inscription in the window of the chapel, near his tomb, recorded his foundation in these words:

Orate pro Domino Simone Thepold, alias Sudbury, qui istam capellam fundavit Anno Domini 1365, in commemoratione omnium animarum. Dedicat. dat. Consecrat.

Sudbury has still a manufacture of says; and also a small silk manufactory, established some years ago by the London mercers, on account of the dearth of labour in Spitalfields. The town gives name to one of the two archdeacons of this county.

Sudbury was the birth place of THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, one of the most eminent English painters of the 18th century. He was born in 1727, and at a very early age, manifested a remarkable propensity for the art in which he was destined so highly to excel. He was sent, while yet very young, for instruction to London, where he first practised the modelling of figures of animals, in which he attained great excellence. He drew, under the

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direction

* Vol. I. p. 33.

† Camden II. 164.

‡ See Beauties, Vol. VIII. p. 362.

direction of Gravelot, the ornaments for Houbraken's heads, and painted small landscapes for sale. At length he undertook portraits, and after a residence for some years at Ipswich and Bath, he finally fixed his residence in the metropolis, in 1774. His excellence in a short time engaged the notice of his majesty, of whom, as well as of most of the branches of his family, he executed admired portraits. No other patronage was necessary to raise him to the first rank in his profession, in regard to business and emolument. In other respects, Gainsborough possessed all the characters of original genius. His talents for music were extraordinary, and with very little knowledge of books, he wrote letters in a style, which might have been taken for a close imitation of the manner of Sterne. His conversation was sprightly and humorous, and his heart was ever alive to friendly and generous emotions. He died at his house in Pall Mall, August 2, 1788, and was interred in the church-yard at Kew.

Gainsborough had a brother, a dissenting minister at Henley upon Thames, who possessed as strong a genius for mechanics, as he had for painting. At his death, he left all his models of machines, engines, dials, and other curiosities to the painter, by whom they were presented to one of his earliest patrons the well known Philip Thicknesse. A sun-dial, of ingenious contrivance, was given by that gentleman to the British museum. Few men were more highly respected than this worthy divine, who was not less eminent for benevolence, simplicity, and integrity, than for genius. It has also been stated, that an elder brother than either of these, who continued to reside at Sudbury, was scarcely inferior to them for proficiency in the arts.

WILLIAM ENFIELD was also born at Sudbury, in 1741. After receiving his education among the protestant dissenters at Daventry, the congregation at Liverpool made choice of him for their minister, when he was no more than 22 years of age. Here he published two volumes of *Sermons*, and also a collection of *Hymns and Family Prayers*. In 1770 he was appointed tutor and lecturer in the belles lettres at Warrington Academy.

demy, a situation which he filled for some years with general approbation, and unwearied diligence. He was the compiler of many useful books, among the most popular of which may be ranked the *Speaker*, composed of pieces for recitation from the best English authors. The *Preacher's Directory*; the *English Preacher*, a collection of sermons by the most celebrated divines; *Biographical Sermons*, on the principal characters of the Old and New Testament, and many single sermons on particular occasions, were also the productions of his pen. He likewise published in quarto, *Institutes of Natural Philosophy*, and had the degree of L.L. D. conferred on him during his residence at Warrington. Some time after the dissolution of the academy at that place, he was, in 1785, chosen pastor of the Octagon meeting-house, at Norwich, the duties of which charge he fulfilled till his death, on the 3rd November, 1797. Besides his literary labors already enumerated, he executed the arduous task of abridging *Brucker's History of Philosophy*, which appeared in 1791, in two volumes quarto. He contributed largely to the *Biographical Dictionary*, published under the superintendence of Dr. Aikin. The very numerous list of subscribers to his posthumous *Sermons*, in 3 vols. 8vo. attest the general estimation in which this amiable, elegant, and justly admired writer, was held.

LAVENHAM, commonly called *Lanham*, formerly a market town, but now much decayed, is seated on an hill of easy ascent, at the foot of which runs the river Breton, or Bret. It contains 331 houses, and 1776 inhabitants.

This place was once famous for its manufacture of blue cloths. For the better regulation of this manufacture, and employing and providing for the poor, three guilds, or companies, of St. Peter, the Holy Trinity, and Corpus Christi, were established. On the decline of this manufacture, Lavenham still retained a considerable stapling trade for making serges, shalloons, says, stuffs, and spinning fine yarn for London, which became very flourishing from the erection of a wool-hall, which being commodiously situated, for the traders of the adjacent parts of the county, was

much frequented. Of all these manufactures, Lavenham now has nothing, but the spinning of woollen yarn, and the making of calimancoes. A considerable manufacture of hempen cloth, has, however, of late years, been established in this town. It is governed by six capital burgesses, who are chosen for life, and appoint the inferior officers. It has a free-school, a bridewell part of which is appropriated to the purposes of a workhouse, and a spacious market-place, with a stone cross in the centre, but the market has long been disused. It has an annual fair, on Shrove Tuesday, for horses; and another, on the 10th of October, which lasts four days, for butter and cheese,

The church, standing on the hill, at the west end of the town, is not only the principal ornament of Lavenham, but is accounted the most beautiful fabric, in its kind, in this county. It is chiefly built of free-stone, the rest being of curious flint-work; its total length is 156 feet, and its breadth 68. The steeple, admirable both for its strength and beauty, is 141 feet high, and 42 in diameter, and has six bells.

That some of the De Veres, earls of Oxford, and the Springs, who were opulent clothiers in this town, were the principal founders of this church, is evident, from their arms being put up in so many parts of the building; but we have no certain account by which of them, or at what period it was erected. We are informed, that "in the time of one Thomas Spring, a rich clothier, this church was old and decayed, whereupon he gave two hundred pounds towards the repairs, and his posterity, joining with the earls of Oxford, the posterity of his daughter finished it."* Weever tells us, that Thomas Spring, surnamed the rich clothier, died in 1510, and was buried under a monument, on the north side of the chancel; and that he built both the south and north chapels on each side of the chancel; but he must be mistaken in this circumstance, as appears from two legends, inscribed near the top of these chapels. That on the north side is, *Orate pro animis Thomæ Springe, Armig. et Alicie uxoris, ejus qui istam capellam*

* Mag. Brit. Vol. V. p. 177.

capellam fieri fecerunt, Anno Dom. millimo CCCCC vicesimo quinto. And that on the north: *Simonis Brauchi et Elizabet-- uxoris ejus qui istam capellam fieri fecerunt.* From the first of these inscriptions, it is evident, that Weever's account is erroneous, in regard to the time when this part of the building was erected, and from the latter, respecting the person by whom it was founded. Of the monument which he mentions, not the smallest traces are now to be found. In the vestry, indeed, there is an old tomb, with this inscription: *Orate p̄ aibz Thomæ Sprynge qui hoc vestibulum fieri fecit, in vita sua et Margarete uxor. cā. A. D. millimo CCCCLXXXVI. et p̄ dea---Margarete obiit die Mēss---A. D. millimo CCCCLXXXIV. quor̄ aīabz ppiciet De. Amen.* Hence it appears, that this Thomas Spring built the vestry, and it is highly probable, that he, in conjunction with some of the earls of Oxford, who were then lords of the honor of Lavenham, began to erect this elegant structure, and that it was finished by their descendants. This conjecture is strengthened, by the different quarterings of the arms upon the building. Upon the steeple are the arms of De Vere, quartered with those of Nevil, Howard, and Montague;* also those of Monthermer, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, the episcopal arms of Canterbury and London; and on the top of it, twenty-six coats with the arms of the Springs only.

The porch is an elegant piece of architecture, very highly enriched, and in it are six shields, all within garters, with the arms

* It can scarcely admit of a doubt, that these were the arms of John de Vere, 13th earl of Oxford, who was high chamberlain and admiral of England, in the reign of Edward IV., and died in 1513. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard Nevil, earl of Salisbury, and as he was heir apparent to both the title and estate of his father, had a right of quartering the arms of his mother, who was daughter of Sir John Howard, uncle to the first duke of Norfolk of that name; as well as those of his wife's mother, who was the daughter of Thomas Montague, fourth earl of Salisbury. These arms are not within a garter, and it is known that the nobleman in question was not a knight of this order.

of the De Veres, impaled and quartered with those of many of the most noble families in the kingdom. They are adorned with boars, which were the supporters of the arms of the De Veres, and upon one of them are the letters I. O. probably intended for the initials of John, the fourteenth earl of Oxford, who was a knight of the garter, and married the daughter of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk. He is conjectured to have erected this porch, and died in 1529.

In the interior, the roof is admirably carved, and the two pews belonging to the earls of Oxford, and the Springs, though now somewhat decayed, were highly finished pieces of Gothic work in wood. The windows are numerous, and some of them are still embellished with painted glass, representing the arms of the De Veres and others.

On the left hand side of the altar is a monument of alabaster, and marble painted and gilded, erected to the memory of the Rev. Henry Copinger, rector of Lavenham. In an arched recess between two Corinthian columns, which support a cornice, surmounted with the arms of the family, are represented, in alto relievo, the reverend divine and his wife, facing each other, in the attitude of prayer, both in black, with white ruffs round their necks. On either side, upon a pedestal, stands an angel at full length, with a scroll in his hand; one bearing these words: *Dilecti accipite coronam vitæ*---and on the other, *Mortui venite ad Judicium*. Under the principal figures are three compartments. In the middle are seen their children, all habited in black and kneeling before an altar, eight sons, two and two on one side; and four daughters, singly, on the other. The first of the former is represented cross-gartered down the leg, in the fashion alluded to, by Shakspeare, in the fifth act of his *Twelfth Night*. In the pannel on the left, is this inscription:

Sacrum memoriæ

Henrici Copingeri antiquissima Copingerorum familia in agro hoc Suffol-
ciensi oriundi, hujus ecclesiæ quadraginta et quinque annos pastoris paci-
fici,

Sci, fideiissimi et vigilantissimi, monumentum hoc amoris et pietatis ergo dilectissimam uxorem Anna marito optime merenti hæc invita supergressus innotuit posuit.

Amens maritus, proli fecundus pater,
 Sancti pius pastor gregis,
 Qui sensu dextre codicis docuit sacri,
 Nec voce quam vita magis;
 Qui larga abundè pavit indigos manu,
 Securus annonæ domi:
 Hic plenus annis plenior Deo jacet,
 Secum polo gregem trabens,
 Mutus jacet; sed lingua quam vivo decus
 Vitam paravit mortuo.

The inscription on the right hand side is as follows:—

“ This monument was erected at the sole cost of Mrs. Anne Copinger, in memory of her dear husband, the reverend, learned, and godly divine, Mr. Henry Copinger, (fourth son of Henry Copinger, of Buxhall, in this countie, Esq. by Agnes his wife, daughter to Sir Thomas Jermin, of Rushbrooke-Hall, Knt.) the painful and vigilant rector of this church by the space of forty-five years; prebendarie of the metropolitan church of St. Peter in York; lord of this town, and patron of the church of Buxhall aforesaid, who married Anne, daughter of Henry Fisher, of Linne in Norfolk, Gent. By her he had eight sons and four daughters; and after he had lived godly seventy-two years, died peaceably 21st Dec. Anno 1622.”

Underneath all is this inscription: *Iustorum Memoria benedicetur.*

Of the divine to whom this monument was erected, Dr. Fuller relates the following anecdote: Dr. Reynolds, who held the living of Lavenham, having gone over to the church of Rome, the Earl of Oxford, the patron, presented Mr. Copinger, but on condition that he should pay no tithes for his park, which comprehended almost half the land in the parish. Mr. Copinger told his lordship, that he would rather return the presentation, than by such a sinful gratitude betray the rights of the church. This an-

answer so affected the earl, that he replied : " I scorn that my estate should swell with church goods." His heir, however, actuated by less liberal sentiments, contested the rector's right to the tithes ; and it cost Mr. Copinger 1600*l.* to recover that right, and leave the quiet possession of it to his successors.

In the north aisle is a small mural monument, upon which are represented a man and woman engraved on brass, kneeling before a table, and three sons and three daughters behind them. From the mouth of the man proceeds a label, on which are these words : *In manus tuas dñe commendo spiritum meum.* Underneath is this inscription, which, like that of the label, is in the old English character :

Contynuall prayse these lynes in brasse
Of Allaine Dister here,
A clothier vertuous while he was
In Lavenham many a yere.
For as in lyefe he loved best
The poore to clothe and feede,
So with the riche and all the rest
He neighbourlie agreed ;
And did appoynte before he dyed,
A speciall yearlie rent,
Whiche shoulde be every Whitsontide
Amonge the poorest spent

Et obiit Anno Dñi 1534.

Whatever may have been the nature of this benefaction mentioned in the preceding inscription, it is now lost, and no person can give any account of it.

In the chancel there is a very old grave-stone, which formerly had a Saxon inscription, at present completely defaced. Kirby says,* that in the church-yard, on the tomb of one John Wiles, a batchelor, who died in 1694, is this odd jingling epitaph :

Quod fuit esse quod est, quod non fuit esse quod esse
Esse quod est non esse, quod est non erit esse.

There

* Historical Account of Twelve Prints of Monasteries, &c. in the county of Suffolk, p. 22.

There are several substantial charities belonging to this town. The inhabitants were many years since enabled to purchase an estate of 80*l.* per annum for repairing the alms-houses, and supporting the poor placed in them. In 1696, Edward Colman, Esq. of Furnival's-Inn, bequeathed 200*l.* for the education of the children here; and such additions were made to this sum by the donations of others, as purchased a convenient dwelling-house and school-room, and an annuity of thirty pounds for a master. Mr. Coleman likewise left 200*l.* to be laid out in land, and the rent to be applied towards binding out one poor boy yearly from Milden, Brent Illeigh, or Lavenham.

Lavenham was one of the two hundred and twenty-one lordships in Suffolk given by William the Conqueror to Robert Malet, who forfeited his possessions by joining Robert, the eldest son of the Conqueror, on which, in 2 Henry I. that king conferred it on Aubrey de Vere, in whose posterity it remained till alienated by Edward, Earl of Oxford, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to Paul d'Ewes, Esq. Robert de Vere, in 18 Edward I. obtained a charter for a yearly fair in this town; and 3 Edward III. Robert, his son and heir, procured another, authorizing his tenants at this place to pass toll-free throughout all England; which grant was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth in the twenty-seventh year of her reign. The lordship is at present vested in Richard Moore, Esq. of Melford.

Among the customs peculiar to this place, it may be remarked that the tenants of the manor, and other inhabitants, have always been exempt from serving at any court held for this hamlet; and that the tenure called *Borough English* is still to be met with here.

Lavenham was the birth-place of RICHARD DE LANHAM, a divine of considerable eminence and great learning, who was beheaded with Archbishop Sudbury by the followers of Wat Tyler in 1381.

THOMAS SPRING, commonly called the *rich clothier*, if not born in this town, at least acquired his wealth by the trade of it.

From him descended the respectable family of that name, of whom William Spring, Esq. of Pakenham, was, in 1641, created a baronet by Charles I.

Sir THOMAS COOKE, Lord-mayor of London in 1462, was the son of Robert Cooke, of Lavenham. He was arraigned under Edward IV. for lending money to the house of Lancaster; but though he escaped through the integrity of the judge and jury, with his life, he was heavily fined and long imprisoned. His daughter, Mildred, married William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, lord-treasurer of England, who had a large fortune with her. His descendants, to whom also he bequeathed a considerable patrimony, built Gidea-Hall, near Rumford, in Essex, where they flourished for several successions.

NEYLAND is seated on the north bank of the Stour, over which it has a large brick bridge of one arch leading into Essex. From its low situation it is subject to occasional inundations. The woollen manufacture, which was once very flourishing in this town, is reduced to a low ebb, only some yarn being now made for the manufacture of crape and bombazeen at Norwich. It has a mean weekly market on Fridays; and a fair yearly on the 2d of October. According to the enumeration of 1801, it contained 147 houses, and 881 inhabitants.

The church, with its spire steeple standing in the middle of the town, is its principal ornament. It contains nothing remarkable, except a few ancient monuments for persons formerly eminent in the clothing trade. One Abel, a cloth worker, we are informed,* built the handsome porch of this church, in the wall of which he has a funeral monument, and to signify his name, as also to make up his coat-armour, the letter A and the picture of a bell are cast upon the monument.

The manor of Neyland was one of those given to Hubert de Burgh by Henry III. when he created him Earl of Kent; but falling into disgrace with that king, he was obliged to part with several of his castles and lands to secure the quiet enjoyment of the

* *Magna Britannia*, Vol. V. p. 179.

the rest. In 13 Edward III. it belonged to Lord Scroop, of Masham.

This town gave a title of honor to Sir Richard Weston, son and heir of Sir Jerome Weston, of Roxwell, in Essex, who having been employed in various embassies, and discharged several offices of trust with great integrity in the reign of James I. and his successor, was by the latter advanced to the peerage by the title of Lord Weston of Neyland. Being soon afterwards constituted lord-treasurer of England, and appointed a knight of the garter, he was in 8 Charles I. created Earl of Portland; and both these honors were enjoyed for some successions by his descendants.

The other places in this hundred worthy of notice are as follow:---

ACTON, formerly called Aketon, a small village standing on the western side of the road from Sudbury to Lavenham. In 9 Edward I. the manor of this parish was the possession of Robert de Buers; but it was afterwards given by King Edward IV. to Henry Lord Bouchier, for his faithful services to the York family. In this parish was anciently a chauntry of the annual value of 67l. 2s. 8 d.

Acton Place was formerly the seat of the Daniels, and sold by them to Robert Jennens, Esq. who began to rebuild this mansion, which, though a fine structure, was never completely finished. His son, William Jennens, Esq. died in 1791, at the age of 93, or as some say 100, with the reputation of being the richest subject in the kingdom. On his decease the fine tapestry was torn from the walls, and sold, with the furniture and other moveables. This noble mansion having since that time been inhabited only by an old man and woman, now presents a deplorable spectacle of dilapidation; and the approach to it cannot be traced but by the colour and height of the grass which has grown over the gravel. The interior still exhibits some vestiges of its former splendor. The hall is adorned with alto relievos; and the ceiling with an admirable painting of a subject from the heathen mythology. At each corner is also a figure of one of its fabled divinities,

At

At the end, and on each side, are paintings of fruit and animals by *Snyders*: and circular recesses contain six busts of admirable workmanship. In the pannels over the fire-places, in different apartments, are portraits of the late proprietor and his parents; and the library contains a beautiful fruit piece by *Snyders*. A curious specimen of the female industry of former days still exists here in what is denominated the *Point-Room*, the whole of which is hung with needle-work in blue and white, the furniture of the bed and chairs being of the same. The adjoining apartment is called the *Silk-Room*, from the elegant painted silk with which it is furnished. Here is yet shewn as a curiosity a small bed, the furniture of which is said to be lined with the shirts of King *William III.* who was god-father to the late owner of this mansion. The offices form wings on each side of the house, and give the whole an air of grandeur, which the more strongly excites regret at its present neglected condition. The garden has fared even worse than the building, for it has been plowed up, and is now cultivated as a field.

BOXFORD, five miles from *Sudbury*, is situated in a fertile and highly cultivated valley, between two brooks, which unite a little below it. The parish contains ninety-nine houses, and 536 inhabitants. The town, consisting of several streets, carries on a considerable trade in malt; and has a manufactory for dressing sheep and deer skins. Here are two yearly fairs, on *Easter-Monday*, and *December 21.*

The church is a spacious building, ninety-five feet long, and fifty-two broad, and has a spire steeple. The porch on the south side is of stone; over the entrance are seven niches, with a number of inscriptions now nearly obliterated. The town contains also a free grammar-school, founded by *Queen Elizabeth.*

About a mile south-east of this village, situated in the parishes of *Boxford*, *Stoke*, and *Ossington*, is *Peyton Hall*, granted by *William the Conqueror* to *Robert Malet*, the progenitor of the ancient family of *Peyton*, by which it was long possessed; and
south-

south-west of Boxford church is Codenham Hall, a good seat, formerly the residence of the Bennett family, but now a farm-house.

BOXSTEAD was, 9 Edward I. the manor and estate of the abbey of Bury, but was afterwards granted, by what means we are not informed, to Robert Harleston, who being attainted by the first parliament of Edward IV. it was given, with some other manors, to Richard Duke of Gloucester, brother of that monarch. It was afterwards the seat of the Pooleys. This ancient equestrian family spread itself into the several flourishing branches here, at Columbine Hall in Stowmarket, and at Badley, in the hundred of Bosmere.

BURES, or BUERS, an inconsiderable village situated on the Stour, is the place where, according to Galfridus de Fontibus, St. Edmund was crowned king of the East-Angles. Our reasons for coinciding with those who are inclined to place the scene of that ceremony at Bury, have already been stated. It has a fair yearly on Holy Thursday.

The neat church and spire steeple were formerly great ornaments to this village; but in 1733 the spire was set on fire by lightning, and burned down to the steeple, which was much damaged. The bell-frames were likewise consumed, and the bells melted. In a tomb on the north side of this church lies the cross-legged figure of a knight, whom tradition reports to have been named Cornard, and to have sold a farm in the parish called Corn Hall, for four-pence, in the time of Henry III. Here are likewise the monuments of the Buers, who took their names from this place, Sir Andrew, who died in 1360; and his son Robert, the following year. Several individuals of the Walgrave family are also interred in this church, as: Sir Richard Walgrave, Knt. who died in 1400, and Joanna, his wife, in 1406, to the inscription on whose tomb is added---“He that prays for others labours for himself;”--- Sir Richard Walgrave, Knt. and Joanna, his wife, the daughter of Sir Thomas Montichensy, Knt. who died, the former in 1434, and the latter in 1450; Edward Walgrave, and Mabel his wife,

who died in 1506; and Sir William Walgrave, Knt. and Margery, his wife, without date.

Weever giving an account of the antiquity of the Walgraves, informs us, that they were a rich family in Northamptonshire, before the conquest, at which time John Walgrave, resident there, was its representative. One Walgrave, a German, who came over to England with William I. meeting with him, proposed, that if he would give him his only daughter and heir in marriage, he would procure a grant, from the Conqueror, to ensure to him the quiet enjoyment of all his lands and possessions. The English Walgrave, accepting the proposal of his German nameake, the latter obtained a grant from William, under his own hand and seal, confirming to him, and his posterity, all his lands; which grant, in the French language, was in the hands of the lords of this manor in 1612. This family of Walgrave, or Waldegrave, resided, for many generations, at Smallbridge, in this parish, now almost entirely demolished; but afterwards removed into the county of Essex.

A legacy of 2000*l.* was left, by William Martin, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, in the hands of certain trustees, that out of the interest, among other things, the sum of 40*l.* might be annually paid to the vicar of this parish, and his successors for ever.

BRENT ILLEIGH, a village and manor, belonging to the ancestors of Sir Henry Shelton, who procured, of King Henry III., the grant of a market for it, long since discontinued. His posterity flourished here for many years, but the property was afterwards sold to the family of Colman. Dr. Colman, of Trinity college, Cambridge, built a fine parochial library, at the end of the chancel, and well furnished it with books; and Edward Colman, Esq. erected and endowed a neat alms-house, for six poor people: but the last of that family, transferred the estate to his kinsman, Edward Goat, Esq.

CAVENDISH, is situated on the Stour, between Long Melford and

and Clare, and is remarkable for giving name to one of the most illustrious houses in Great Britain. A younger branch of the Gernons, a family of considerable note in Norfolk and Essex, being seated in this village, of which they were lords, assumed the surname of de Cavendish, and produced several individuals of great eminence. Among these, were

SIR JOHN CAVENDISH, who was born in this place, and in 46 Edward III. was made chief justice of the King's Bench, which office he filled with great reputation till 5 Richard II., when the people of this county, instigated by the example of Jack Straw and Wat Tyler, rose in rebellion, under John Raw, a priest, and Robert Westbroom. The chief justice falling into the hands of the rabble, who were exasperated at the intelligence of the death of Wat Tyler, by the hand of his son, was dragged to Bury, and there his head being struck off, was set upon the pillory at the market cross. His remains were interred in the chancel of the church of this place. He had two wives, by whom he left issue, two sons and a daughter. It was his younger son, John, one of the esquires of the body to Richard II. that dispatched Wat Tyler, in Smithfield, for which service he was knighted, on the spot, by the king, who also settled a pension of 40*l.* on him and his heirs for ever.

SIR WILLIAM CAVENDISH, having in the reign of Edward VI. and Mary, held various important offices at court, obtained a considerable portion of the possessions of the dissolved monasteries, and thus laid the foundation of the subsequent splendid fortune of his house. His son, William, was created, by James I., Baron Cavendish, of Hardwicke, and earl of Devonshire, and was the ancestor of the present ducal house of that name; and from another branch of the same family, descended the Cavendishes, dukes of Newcastle.

The church at Cavendish, a handsome structure, with a square tower, is said to have been built by one of the abbots of Bury.

In this parish, about a mile on the road to Clare, is an elegant seat, built by ---- Hallifax, Esq. banker, of London, which commands an extensive and beautiful prospect.

CHILTON, was formerly the residence of the family of Crane, of which Sir John Crane, Knt. was created a baronet in 1627. This family, and consequently the title, is now extinct. The estate was purchased by — Golding, Esq. of New House, in the parish of Poslingford, in whose family it now continues, being the property of George Golding, Esq. of Thorrington Hall, in the hundred of Blithburgh.

The chapel of this place has long been converted into a thatched cottage. The outer walls, built with flint and rag-stone, the door and a window on the north side, two small windows at the east end, and one in the south front, are almost the only remains of the original edifice.

COCKFIELD, COKEFIELD, or COOKFIELD, consists of the manors of Cockfield Hall, which probably formed part of the possessions of Bury abbey; but Sir William Spring, knt. died seized of it 42 Elizabeth. The other is Earl's Hall, so called from its ancient proprietors, the Veres, Earls of Oxford. In that family it continued, till John, earl of Oxford, taking part with the house of Lancaster, against Edward IV. forfeited his estates, which were seized by that monarch, and given to his brother Richard, duke of Gloucester. In a few years, however, he was restored to his honors and possessions, by Henry VII. whom he assisted in wresting the crown from the same Richard; and they were enjoyed by his successors, till the death of Aubrey de Vere, the last earl of that family, about the year 1710. Both these manors are at present vested in Richard Moore, Esq. of Mel-ford.

EDWARDSTON was formerly a village of considerable note, on account of the lords who formerly resided there. In the time of William the Conqueror, it belonged to Herbert de Monte Canisio, or Montechensy. Of this family, Guarin, or Waryn, was so wealthy, that he was called the English Cræsus, and, according

to

to Camden, died worth two hundred thousand marks. The lordship, at length, descended, by marriage, to the Walgraves, who sold it, about the year 1598, to John Brand, a clothier of Boxford. It then became vested in the family of Brand, and has since passed through several hands.

At this place was once a religious house, a cell to the monastery at Abingdon, near Oxford: but the monks were removed about the year 1160, to the priory of Colne, in Essex, which obtained the impropriation of the great tithes of this parish. It is now the estate of the Bishop of Ely, to whose see it was annexed, in exchange for some valuable manors, by queen Elizabeth, in 1559.

GLEMSFORD, was one of the manors possessed by Odo, Earl of Champagne, when Domesday survey was taken; though the church of Ely had possessions here, as early as the time of Edward the Confessor. Some rents are paid out of the lordship to that see, and the inhabitants are exempted from serving on juries elsewhere than at Ely. Glemsford is a very extensive parish; it has a yearly fair, on June 24; and the manor, at present, belongs to Richard Moore, Esq.

MELFORD, a large and very pleasant village, nearly a mile in length, from which circumstance it is called Long Melford, contains upwards of 450 houses, and 2200 inhabitants. It is situated near the Stour, and has a yearly fair on Whit-Tuesday.

The church, standing on a rising ground, at the north end of this village, is a beautiful specimen of the architecture of the fifteenth century, about 180 feet in length, exclusive of the school-house at the end. The small square tower is of more modern erection than the body of this structure. It contains monuments for individuals belonging to various families, which formerly flourished at this place.

At the upper end of the north aisle, is an altar monument, to the memory of William Clopton, Esq. son of Sir Thomas Clopton, whose figure in armour lies upon it. He died in 1446. On the front of the monument is a brass plate, with a Latin epitaph, in old English characters, which shews, that however the virtues

of the subject, might entitle him to the love of mankind, when alive, the muses did not much befriend him after his death.*

Under

* It is to this gentleman, that a writ, issued by the court of chivalry, relates. This curious document, which shews with what formality affairs of honor were formerly adjusted, is preserved among the Harleian MSS. (No. 1178) and thus entitled in the catalogue, "A writ, in French, of John, Duke of Bedford, constable of England, requiring John, Duke of Norfolk, and marshal of England, to bring William Clopton, of Suffolk, Esq. to answer in the court of chivalrie, to Robert Eland, of the county of Lincoln, Esq. who charged the said William Clopton with putting his seal of arms to a false and forged deed." It is as follows:

"Johan Filz, frere et uncle au roys, duc de Bedford et d'Anjoy, conte de Richmond, et de Kendal, et connestable d'Angleterre, a notre trescher cousin Johan, duc de Norfolk, marschal d'Angleterre, saluz. Nous vous mandons et chargeons, que vous fates arrester et venir devant nous, ou notre lieutenant a Westminster, a la quinsime de saint Hillar, prochain venant, William Clopton, de conte de Suff. Esquire, pour adenques respondre devant nous, ou notre lieutenant, en la cour de chivalerie, a Robert Eland, Esquire, de conte de Nicholl, (Lincoln) de ce que le dit Robert adunques lui surmettra par voie, d'armes, touchant ce qu'il fauxment et encontre honeste et gentillesse d'armes, a mis et appose le seal de ses armes a un faux et forge fait, aux domages du dit Robert de Clb. et plus, a ce qu'il dit. Remandants par devant nous au dit jour ou icest notre mandement, tout se que vous en avez faitz. Donné sous le seal de notre office le 25 jour de Novembre, l'an du regne du notre senior le roy Henry sixime depuis le conquest d'Angleterre septiesme."

Whether the court came to any decision upon this serious charge, or whether any combat ensued, does not appear: but probably neither, for we soon after find the parties engaging in another court, and with arms very different from those of chivalry. In Easter term, 8 Henry VI. William Clopton, and William Galyon, Esquires, brought an action in the King's Bench, against Roger Bernardiston, of Kedyngton, in the county of Suffolk, gentleman, and Robert Eland, of Ratheby, in the county of Lincoln, gentleman, and Elizabeth, his wife, for having caused to be published at Kedyngton and Melford, two deeds, by virtue of which, the said Robert and Elizabeth, claimed the major and advowson of Hausted, to the disturbing of the said William and William, in the possession of the same, to the damage of xl. The affair was not determined in this court, but referred to arbitrators, by whose award the charge of forgery was retorted and established against Eland.

Under an altar monument of grey marble, within an arch, on the north side of the communion table, are interred John Clopton, son of the preceding, and his wife Alice Darcy. At their heads are still remaining their portraits, kneeling, painted small in fresco, with the arms of their families on their dress. He was sheriff of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, 30 Henry VI. and not long before his death, contributed to the repair, or perhaps rebuilding, of the beautiful chapel, at the east end of the church, now used for a school, as appears from the following inscription, in old English characters, on the battlements:

"Pray for the sowle of John Hill, and for the sowle of John Clopton, Esqwyre, and pray for the sowle of Rychard Loveday, Boteler with John Clopton, of whos godis this chappel is embaytyld, by his executors. Pray for the sowlis of William Clopton, Esqwyre, and Margery his wifis, and for all their parentis, and chyldren. And for the sowle of Alice Clopton, and for John Clopton, and for all his chyldren, and for all the sowlis that the said John is bounde to pray for, which deed this chappel new repaire, A^o Dⁿⁱ M^oCCCC^oLXXXXVI."

On the right of the altar, is the splendid monument of Sir William Cordell. Three Corinthian columns support the canopy, under which reclines the figure of the knight, in white marble. In the recesses, at the back, are four female figures, representing the cardinal virtues. A long inscription in Latin verse, records the honors and character of Sir William, who was an eminent lawyer, Speaker of the House of Commons, a member of queen Mary's Privy Council, Master of the Rolls, and founded the hospital at Melford.

On the outside of the pew, formerly belonging to the Martyns, are many grotesque heads, carved in oak, and some ancient stones in the floor, at the east end of the church, cover the remains of various members of that family.

The font has a cover, curiously carved, with a pinnacle and a cross on the top; and on the spot whence it was removed to its

present position, is a raised stone of white marble, in the form of a lozenge, with a black cross upon it.

The north window still contains some painted glass, with figures, and Latin inscriptions, but many of the panes, containing parts of them, have been broken, and common ones introduced to supply their place.

Very nearly adjoining to the church-yard, stands the Hospital, a plain brick building, inclosed with a wall. Over the entrance is inscribed, *This Hospital was founded by Sir William Cordell, knt. 1573.* It is endowed for a warden, twelve poor men, and two women, old and decayed house-keepers of Melford; and for want of persons of that description in this village, they are then to be taken from Shimpling, in this hundred.

On the east side of Melford Green, is *Melford Hall*, an old, spacious, brick building, in the style of the age of Elizabeth, with four small round towers in the front. It was formerly one of the country-seats, or pleasure-houses, belonging to the abbot of Bury, and after the dissolution of that monastery, this manor, together with the advowson of the church, was granted to Sir William Cordell, 37 Henry VIII. To this grant, Queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, added the lands of the hospital of St. Saviour, without the north gate at Bury, which Sir William afterwards settled on the hospital erected by him at Melford. Dying without issue, his estates devolved on his sister, the wife of Richard Allington, Esq. and by the marriage of their only child, Mary, were conveyed to Sir John Savage, whose son was raised to the peerage, by the title of Viscount Colchester. John, his son, was advanced to the dignity of Earl Rivers. Melford Hall, belonged to Mary, widow of the third earl, during the civil war, in the reign of Charles I. when, as Fuller informs us, it was the first fruits of plundering in England. The loss of the noble proprietor, in plate, money, costly hangings, and other rich furniture, here, and at her other seat, at St. Osyth, in Essex, is estimated by contemporary writers, at the immense sum of 100,000*l.* All this time, Melford Hall lay under a mortgage, to Sir John Cordell,

dell, made to him, by the first Earl Rivers. It was afterwards sold to Sir Robert Cordell, who being created a baronet in 1660, made this place his seat. On the failure of male issue, in that family, this estate devolved to the family of Firebrace, and is now the property and residence of Sir Harry Parker, Bart.

A little to the north of the church, is the old mansion of *Kentwell Hall*, formerly the residence of the Cloptons, who took their name from a village in this county, from which they, probably, were very early detached, as there is no record of their having any possessions there. In 43 Henry III. William de Clopton had property at Wickhambrook, and his grandson, Sir Thomas, acquired the manor of Kentwell, by marrying Catharine, daughter, and heiress, of William Mylde, or Meld, who died, 48 Henry III. Here his descendants continued to reside, till Sir William Clopton left an only daughter, married to Sir Simonds d'Eewes. Their only daughter, Sissilia who died in 1661, was the wife of Sir Thomas Darey, Bart. Soon after the revolution, the estate belonged to Sir Thomas Robinson; but his grandson, early in the last century, sold it to John Moore, whose descendant, Richard Moore, Esq. is the present possessor.

At the south end of the town is an old seat, called *Melford Place*, which was long the mansion of the family of Martyn. Roger Martyn, mercer, son of Lawrence Martyn, of Melford, was lord mayor of London, in 1567. His descendant, Roger Martyn, of this place, was created a baronet, in 1667. The family is extinct, and this seat is now the residence of — Spalding, Esq.

Some years since, several Roman urns were dug up here in a gravel-pit; and in a farm-yard, on Cranmer Green, in this parish, is a petrifying spring.

MONKS ILLEIGH, was thus named, because it formerly belonged to the monks of St. Peter, now commonly called St. Augustine's at Canterbury; to whom it was given, with Hadleigh, by Brithnoth, duke, or earl of Essex, before he marched to repel the incursions of the Danes, and fell in the battle of Malden, in 991.

It

It is a peculiar of the archbishop's, who is also patron of the church, but the manor belongs to the dean and chapter.

STOKE *juxta* NEYLAND, or STOKE NEYLAND, is so denominated to distinguish it from Stoke Clare, Stoke Ipswich. Here was formerly a monastery of some celebrity before the conquest; but we meet with little, or nothing of it afterwards. The church, with its majestic steeple, is a noble structure; the latter, about 100 feet high, may be seen as far off as Harwich, a distance of twenty miles; while the high grounds, in the vicinity of this place, also command a prospect of that harbour. Neyland, though containing a much greater number of houses is but a chapel of ease to the church of Stoke.

In the church of this place are several handsome monuments for the Howards. In the south part, between the high altar and choir, is interred Catherine, first wife of John Howard, duke of Norfolk, who fell at the battle of Bosworth, in support of the cause of Richard III. Her monument is of stone, with this inscription:

"Under this stone is buried the body of the right honorable woman, and ladie, some time wife unto the right high and mighty prince, Lord John Howard, Duke of Norfolk; and mother unto the right noble and puissant prince, Lord Thomas Howard, Duke also of Norfolk. Which ladie departed this present life, Ann. Dom. 1452."

In this church is also buried Margaret, the second wife of the same duke, and daughter of Sir John Chedworth, who, after his decease, married John Norreys, Esq. and died about the 9th year of Henry VII.

Gifford's Hall, in this parish, is the seat and property of William Mannock, Esq. in whose family the estate has been vested ever since the time of Henry VI. It was then purchased by Philip Mannock, who, as appears by the family pedigree, had previously resided at the neighbouring village of Stoke, in the church of which are some ancient inscriptions relative to different persons

persons of his family. The house surrounds a quadrangular court; the entrance is by a tower gateway, said to have been built in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. by Peter Gifford, a distant relation of Anne Bullen. Though its style is evidently of that period, and the mansion was probably then erected, it does not seem likely that it should have been raised by a Gifford, if it was then in the possession of the Mannocks. The whole is of brick, the mouldings of the windows, doors, and other ornaments, being of the same material. Opposite to this entrance, are some remains of an old chapel.*

Tendring Hall, anciently belonged to a family of that name. William de Tendring, had a grant of a market and fair, at Stoke by Neyland, 31 Edward I. About the year 1421, Sir William Tendering, left Alice, his daughter and heir, who married Sir John Howard, Knt. the immediate ancestor of the dukes of Norfolk. From that family it devolved to the Lords Windsor, and after the reformation, became the seat of that of Williams. Sir John Williams, Knt. and lord-mayor of London, in 1736, built a fine seat here, which, by purchase, became the property of Sir William Rowley, one of the lords of the admiralty. Joshua, his son, gave many proofs of courage and conduct in the naval service, for which he was created a baronet, in 1786. On his death, in 1790, Tendring Hall became the property of his son and successor, Sir William Rowley, the present baronet.

SIR WILLIAM CAPEL, draper, and lord-mayor of London, in 1503, and ancestor of the noble family of Essex, was a native of Stoke. Of this gentleman, our historians relate some extraordinary anecdotes. It is said, that after a splendid entertainment, which he gave to Henry VII. he concluded the whole with a fire, into which he threw a number of bonds, given by that king, for money borrowed of him. On another occasion, to shew his affection

* A south-west view of this gateway, was etched by Dr. Roberts, in 1779. An etching of it is likewise given, in Britton's Architectural Antiquities, Part XVIII.

fection for the same monarch, he dissolved a pearl, which cost him some hundreds of pounds, and drank it, to the king's health, in a glass of wine. Notwithstanding his loyalty, he was unmercifully fleeced by the avaricious Henry; but contrived to retrieve his affairs, by industry and commerce, so that he died wealthy, in age and honor.*

HUNDRED OF THEDWESTRY.

This hundred is bounded on the south, by the hundreds of Baberg, and Cosford; on the east, by Stow; on the north, by Blackburn; and on the west, by Thingoe. It contains no market town. The principal villages are as follow:

AMPTON, anciently the lordship of the abbot of Bury. The family of Calthorpe, which long resided at Ampton Hall, became extinct, in the person of Sir Henry Calthorpe, K. B. who dying, in 1788, devised all his estates to the male heir of his sister, Barbara, wife of Sir Henry Gough, of Edgbaston, Warwickshire, on condition that his nephew should assume the surname of Calthorpe, which was accordingly complied with; and in 1796, he was elevated to the peerage, by the title of Baron Calthorpe, of Calthorpe, in the county of Norfolk. His second son, who succeeded his elder brother, in 1807, is the present proprietor of Ampton.

The park of *Ampton Hall*, and that of *Livermere*, belonging to Nathaniel Lee Acton, Esq. join; and the owners, says the ingenious Mr. Young, with a harmony, very unusual, made a noble serpentine river through both, and built a large handsome bridge over it, at their joint expence, by which means they ornamented their grounds, to a degree otherwise impossible. In Lord Calthorpe's park, the water forms a bend against the slope of a wood,

* For a farther account of Sir William Capel, and his descendants, see *Beauties*, Vol. VII. 295.

wood, which has a very noble effect, and "upon the whole," continues the author just mentioned, "this river, considering it is formed out of a trifling stream, is one of the finest waters I have seen, in the grounds of any private gentleman. Mr. Lee (the father of the present proprietor) has a shrubbery, of about twenty acres, cut out of his park, that is laid out in a very just taste. The water and scoop in it, are particularly beautiful; the first winds through a thick planted wood, with a very bold shore; in some places wide, in others so narrow, that the overhanging trees join their branches, and even darken the scene, which has a charming effect. The banks are every where uneven; first wild and rough, and covered with bushes and shrubs; then a fine green lawn, in gentle swells, with scattered trees and shrubs, to the banks of the water, and seats, disposed with great judgment; and at the termination of the water, the abruptness, and ill effect of that circumstance is taken off, by finishing with a dry scoop, which is amazing beautiful; the bed of the river is continued for some distance, along a sloping lawn; with banks on each side, planted and managed with great taste; nor did I conceive that weeping willows, could any where, but hanging over water, have been attended with so beautiful an effect, as they have on the steeps of these slopes."

At Ampton is a comfortable alms-house, for poor, unmarried women, built and endowed in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Dorothy Calthorpe, a maiden lady, of the family of the present noble proprietor of Ampton. Her benefaction is commemorated in the following inscription, on the front of the edifice:

MDCXCIII.

Dorothea Calthorpe,

Hospitium hoc fundavit

Virgo in virginum solamen.

Contiguous to the building is a walled garden, over the entrance to which is inscribed: *Tam voluptati quam salutis.*

The

The same lady, in consideration of her once having resided at Bury, left, by her will, to that town, the sum of 500*l.* the interest of which, was to be employed in binding out poor boys apprentices. This sum, however, fell short, from losses in her estate, and bad debts owing to it; besides which, it is to be presumed, that she directed her charity at Ampton to be first provided for.

BARTON, called *Great Barton*, to distinguish it from *Little Barton*, or *Barton Mills*, in the hundred of Lackford, was formerly the lordship of the abbot of Bury. Part of the possessions of that monastery, known by the name of *Ox-pasture*, and containing one hundred acres, was granted, 31 Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Kitson. It was afterwards the estate of the ancient family of the Cottons, who resided at Necton Hall, in this parish. The manor, and a considerable estate, devolved to Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart. by his marriage with the daughter, and heiress, of Thomas Folkes, Esq. and at his death, became the property of his nephew, the Rev. Sir William Bunbury, Bart. who laid out the gardens, and improved the grounds with great taste. His son, Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, the present proprietor of Barton, who has represented the county of Suffolk, in nine parliaments, built the fine large room, which forms part of this mansion.

BRADFIELD COMBUST, called also BRENT, or BURNT BRADFIELD, probably received its surname from the destruction of Bradfield Hall, in 1327. This mansion then belonged to the convent of Bury, and was burned to the ground, at the time of the violent attack made by the townsmen of that place on the abbey and its possessions.

Bradfield is remarkable for being the birth-place and residence of a man, to whom the community at large owes greater obligations than, perhaps, to any other living character. His indefatigable exertions for the promotion of agriculture, the main source of the prosperity of a state, will entitle the name of ARTHUR YOUNG to the veneration of the genuine philanthropist, even among remote posterity. The manor and estate of *Bradfield Hall*,

Hall, the seat of this gentleman, was purchased, by one of his ancestors, in 1620, of Sir Thomas Jermyn, of Rushbrook. It stands upon a range of high land, which runs through the whole county. Two small brooks, rising in this parish, take contrary directions; one passing to Bury, and proceeding to the sea at Lynn; the other running to Lavenham, and falling into the ocean, at Harwich. Notwithstanding the elevation of this spot, timber here thrives extremely well; and having been scrupulously spared for many years, Mr. Young's small property is beautifully wooded with many fine trees. In 1725, his father, the late Dr. Young, formed an avenue of limes, which are now remarkably beautiful; and the present possessor has planted above forty thousand larch, and other trees, as nurses to oaks, sown thirty years ago; so that it is likely to continue well wooded, for many years to come. In some of his publications, Mr. Young has explained the great advantage resulting from such plantations, and especially from the more beautiful trees of an estate. He has also done something in the way of decoration, by water and shrubberies, and much improved the old mansion, which contains a copious and valuable library. Reduced, after a life of uncommon activity, to a state of total blindness, the father of improved British agriculture, still devotes his time, with the aid of an amanuensis, to the illustration of his favourite pursuit, with which, the unimpaired faculties of a vigorous mind, are still incessantly engaged. He is consequently, at present, without any farm; but the fields of his estate, when in his own hands, were the scene of a great variety of experiments, the result of which have either been laid before the public, in his *Annals of Agriculture*, or are reserved for a work, on which he has been occupied for many years.

In the neighbourhood of Bradfield Combust, are two other Bradfields, distinguished by the additions of *St. Clare* and *St. George*. The church of the latter stands in so elevated a situation, that from the steeple, though only 66 feet high, may be seen sixty churches in the circumference, which embraces part of Essex, Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire.

At DRINKSTONE is the seat of Joshua Grigby, Esq. who, about 1760, erected the house, which is a good one, and surrounded it with handsome plantations. About the same time the Rev. Richard Moseley, rector of the parish, built here one of the best parsonages in the county.

FORNHAM ST. GENOVEVE, is remarkable for the splendid victory gained there in 1173, by Robert de Lucy, chief justice of England, at the head of the army of Henry II. over the Earl of Leicester, the general of the foreign troops employed by his rebellious sons. Near Rymer House, about six miles from Bury, on the road to Thetford, are still to be seen the places of their interment. There are numerous tumuli, or barrows, denominated the Seven Hills, from the number of the largest, under which it is conjectured that the commanders were interred.

At this place is the seat of Sir Charles Kent, whose father, Charles Eggleton, Esq. assumed the name of Kent, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, and was created a baronet in 1782.

The church of this parish was on June 24, 1782, consumed by fire, occasioned by the inadvertence of a man who was shooting at jackdaws.

At FORNHAM ST. MARTIN, some tumuli are still to be seen in a meadow, about a quarter of a mile south of the church. In this parish is the pleasant seat of the rector, the Rev. Dr. Ord.

HESSETT, or HEDGSETT, was formerly the lordship of the abbot of Bury, by the gift of Earl Ulfketel, and granted, 32 Henry VIII. to Thomas Bacon, Esq. From the Bacons who resided here from the reign of Henry II. to that of Charles I. it passed through various hands, to Thomas Leheup, Esq. whose descendant, the present proprietor, has a mansion here. The church, a handsome structure, was erected by the Bacons; and in it several of that family are interred.

In the chancel of GREAT LIVERMERE church is interred the Rev. William Martin, father of the well known antiquary, *honest Tom Martin*, of Palgrave. He died in 1721, aged 71, and a monument

nument was erected to his memory, and that of his family, by his son, then the only survivor.

The benefices of Great and Little Livermere are consolidated, and are in the gift of Nathaniel Lee Acton, Esq. who is also the lord of the manor.

PAKENHAM is remarkable for having contained the seats of two families, elevated in the seventeenth century to the honour of baronetcy, but both now extinct. The one was that of the Springs, descended from Thomas Spring, the rich clothier of Lavenham, and the other that of the Ashfields, who resided at Nether Hall, in this parish. John Ashfield was the first high sheriff of Suffolk, separated from Norfolk, 17 Elizabeth; and was the ancestor of Sir John Ashfield, of Nether Hall, Knt. created a baronet in 1626.

ROUGHAM was given to the abbey of Bury, by Earl Ulfketel, and granted, 34 Henry VII. to Sir Arthur Drury, in whose family it continued till 1640.

Rougham Hall, formerly part of the estate of the Drurys, is now the property of Roger Kedington, Esq. In this parish is also the manor of Eldo, otherwise Old Hall, or Oldhaugh, as it is styled in the most ancient records. It was a grange of the abbot of Bury, was granted by Henry VIII. with other large possessions to the Jermyns, and now belongs to M. T. Cocksedge, Esq. At the north-east corner of Rougham church, is an ancient monument of Sir Roger Drury and his lady, the daughter and sole heiress of Sir Robert Naunton. They are interred beneath a flat stone, adorned with their figures in brass, about four feet high, and this inscription in black letter:---

Hic jacet Dns Rogus Drury miles qui obiit. . . . die Mens. . . .
Anno Domini M^oCCCC^o et Margeria Ux' ej' que obiit iiii die
Mens Septeb' Anno Domini M^oCCCCV^o quorum aiaib'. &c.

This is supposed to be the most ancient monument of the Drurys that can be ascertained. Its preservation, as of many others, is owing to a pew having been built over it. If pews, as

Weever complains, hide many monuments of the dead, they cannot be denied the merit of having saved some from destruction.

On the north side of the chancel is a mural monument, to the memory of Sir Robert Drury and his lady, the youngest daughter of Sir William Drury of Hawsted. From the inscription it appears that she died in 1621. The date of his death at the age of 82, is left incomplete, thus 162. . . .

Two singular purchases, which tend to illustrate the manners of the higher classes, between two and three hundred years ago, are recorded to have been made by a lady of that family. By indenture, dated 10 Henry VIII. Sir William Waldegrave, Knight, sold to Margaret Drury, of Rougham, widow, the wardship of Edmund Wreast, to be married with Dorothy Drury, her daughter. By another indenture of the like date, it appears, that the same lady bought of Robert Radcliffe, Lord Fitzwalter and Egremont, the wardship of Elizabeth Day, one of the daughters and heirs of Robert Day, late of Sterstone, Norfolk, deceased, whom she married to her second son, Francis.

RUSHBROOK, the manor of which formerly belonged to the abbey of Bury, has been remarkable since the dissolution for the family of Jermyns,* who resided at Rushbrook Hall, and produced many persons of considerable eminence. Sir Thomas Jermyn was privy counsellor and comptroller of the household to Charles I. and his second son, Henry, was master of the horse, and chamberlain to the queen. The exertions of the latter in behalf of the king during the civil war, were rewarded with a peerage; and in 1644, he was created Lord Jermyn of St. Edmundsbury. When Charles had fallen into the hands of his enemies, this nobleman attended the queen, to whom he is even said to have been privately

* We find that about the middle of the 16th century, Edmund Jermyn, Esq. gave an annuity of 40*l.* per annum, out of the manor of Torksey, in Lincolnshire, for the relief of the poor of Bury. At Rushbrook Hall there is a good portrait of this gentleman, in a strait-waisted doublet, and a round bonnet, adorned with flowers and jewels, dated A. D. 1567; *ætatis sue* 50. His benefaction is recorded on the painting.

rately married, to the continent, and was employed by Charles II. during his exile in various embassies, in which he acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of his master, that in 1660, he was elevated to the dignity of Earl of St. Alban's, and appointed Lord Chamberlain of the king's household. He died without issue, and the earldom, being limited to him, became extinct. His title of Lord Jermyn descended to Thomas, the eldest son of his brother; and Henry, the second son, was created Baron of Dover by James II. but died in 1708, without issue. This family concluded in heirs general, the eldest of whom carried this seat and estate to the family of Davers, by marriage with Robert, only son of Sir Robert Davers of Rougham, who, in 1682, was created a baronet. The title became extinct on the decease of Sir Charles Davers, Bart. in 1806, when the estate devolved to Robert Rushbrook, Esq. whose family was once in possession of this place, from which it derives its name.

Rushbrook Hall is a noble spacious mansion, moated round, with a plain front to the north, and two wings running to the south, and forming three sides of a square. The park belonging to it is very extensive.

This place witnessed some of the festivities occasioned by Queen Elizabeth's visit to the county in 1578, when, as we are told, "Sir Robert Jermyn of Roesbroke, feasted the French ambassadors two several times, with which charges and courtesie they stood marvellously contented."

In the church are several monuments of the Jermyns.

At WELNETHAM, as we are informed by Camden, were formerly found great quantities of potsherds, and platters of Roman manufacture, some of which had inscriptions; also ashes, bones of sheep and oxen, many horns, a sacrificing knife, urns, and other relics. Here also Sir Richard Gipps, in 1701, met with the head of a Roman spear, a sacrificing knife, vessels, coins, bricks, and pateras, one of which was inscribed ANISI M*.

N 2

That

* Collect. Buriens.

That gentleman, descended from an ancient and respectable family in this county, and well versed in its antiquities, resided here. He died in the manor-house, in 1708, and was buried in the church without an epitaph.

WOOLPIT is a considerable village on the road between Bury and Stow Market, the parish containing 108 houses, and 696 inhabitants. After the dissolution, the manor, advowson of the rectory, a warren, and other lands, in Elmswell and Woolpit, were granted to Sir Robert Gardiner, as parcel of the possessions of Bury Abbey. The lordship of the manor now belongs to Joshua Grigby, Esq. of Drinkstone.

At this place is made a very white kind of brick, equal in beauty to stone; hence denominated Woolpit brick, of which most of the mansions recently erected in this county are built.

The church is a fine Gothic structure, but has a mean spire. The north porch is highly decorated, and has a room above it. Over the entrance are five niches, with ornamental finials. A peculiarity which I have not elsewhere observed, is a niche in each of the two buttresses, at the corner of the chancel.

In a close near the east end of the church, is a spring, which is still called our Lady's spring. Tradition reports, that the church formerly contained a shrine to the Virgin Mary, to which pilgrims resorted, and that there was a chapel near the spring; but no vestiges of it are now left. The spring is quadrangular, and bricked, and supplies a large moat with very clear water.

From Camden's derivation of Woolpit, and the synonymous British *Cidiss*, Dr. Gale is inclined to place *Sitomagus* here rather than at Thetford, because the numbers agree better, and also on account of certain large and deep ditches, which he conjectures to be Roman remains. Woolpit is certainly an ancient place; Roman coins are frequently discovered there; the distances seem to answer, and other circumstances of names to concur.

HUNDRED OF BLACKBOURN.

On the north the hundred of Blackbourn is separated from Norfolk by the river Ouse; on the east it is bounded by the hundred of Hartismere; on the south by Stow, Thedwestry, and Thingoe, and on the west by Lackford.

IXWORTH, the only market town in this hundred, is but a mean place, containing 133 houses, and 827 inhabitants. Its market is on Friday, and it has two fairs, on May-day, and the 18th of October. At this place was formerly a priory of canons regular of St. Augustine, founded about the year 1100, by Gilbert de Blund, or Blount, in a pleasant valley near the river Thet, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It received many benefactions, being valued at its suppression at 280l. 9s. 6d. according to Speed; but, as Dugdale says, at 168l. 19s. 7d. From a monumental inscription in the church, on the north side of the altar, it appears that the possessions of this house were granted by Henry VIII. to Richard Codrington, and Elizabeth his wife, in exchange for the manor of Nonesuch, in Surry. On the spot where the priory stood, a neat mansion was built by the Norton family, to whom it for some time belonged.

The other places worthy of notice in this hundred are :

ASHFIELD, an obscure village, but remarkable for being the birth-place of the late Lord Thurlow, and his brother, the late Bishop of Durham. Their father the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, vicar of this parish, married Miss Elizabeth Smith, whose family had long resided here, at a seat called the Lee, and died in 1762. Edward, their eldest son, was born in 1735. He was educated under the auspices of his parent, and at a proper age removed to Caius College, Cambridge, but did not obtain a degree. On leaving the University, he entered himself of the Inner Temple, was called to the bar, and remained unemployed,

and unknown, until his abilities were called into action in the Douglas cause.* He now attained to such professional distinction, that he was appointed solicitor-general in 1770, attorney-general the following year, and lord-high chancellor in 1778; on which occasion he was elevated to the peerage, by the title of Baron Thurlow of Ashfield. In April 1783, he resigned the seals, which were again delivered to him in December, the same year. In 1786 he obtained the lucrative appointment of teller of the Exchequer, and was afterwards created Baron Thurlow of Thurlow. But the most remarkable period of his life was the epoch of his majesty's illness, in 1788 and 1789. His integrity then shone conspicuous; and his speeches on the regency question, will remain a record of unshaken rectitude. That declaration which may be said to have electrified the House of Peers;—"When I forsake my king in the hour of his distress, may my God forsake me!" is worthy of being engraven upon his tomb. In 1793, disapproving the course adopted by the ministry of that day, he again resigned his high office, and passed the remainder of his life in dignified retirement. The talents of Lord Thurlow, even out of the line of his profession, were so splendid, that Dr. Johnson himself appears to have been afraid of him. "I would prepare myself," said the great lexicographer, "for no man in England but Lord Thurlow. When I am about to meet him I should wish to know a day before." † His lordship, who was never married, died at Brighton, September 12, 1806.

His next brother Thomas, who embraced the clerical profession, was elevated to the see of Rochester in 1779, translated in 1787, to that of Durham, and died in 1791. He married Anne, daughter

* On this occasion he was counsel for Mr. Douglas, and received a challenge from Mr. Andrew Stuart, who had been one of the guardians of the Duke of Hamilton. The meeting took place in Kensington Gardens, and his antagonist remarked, that Mr. Thurlow advanced, and stood up to him like an elephant.

† Boswell's Life of Johnson, Vol. IV. p. 342.

ter of William Beer, Esq. of Lymington, in the county of Southampton, and his eldest son, Edward, succeeded, on his uncle's demise, to the barony of Thurlow.

BARDWELL, is said to have given name to the family of Berdwelle, who resided here as early as the time of William the Conqueror: and Sir William Berdwelle, a celebrated soldier, whose effigies in painted glass still remains in the north window of the church, died seised of this manor in 1434.

BARNHAM consists of two parishes, St. Martin's and St. Gregory's, and formerly had two parish churches: but that of St. Martin has long been in ruins. Near Barnham and between this place, Euston, Rushford, and Thetford, is a row of ten or eleven tumuli, which, according to the conjecture of Mr. Bloomfield, the historian of Norfolk, mark the scene of the sanguinary engagement between king Edmund and the Danes in 870.

At CULFORD, formerly the demesne of the abbey of Bury, is the chief country residence of Marquis Cornwallis, the widow of one of whose ancestors married Sir Nathaniel Bacon, half-brother to Sir Francis. It is a neat comfortable house, agreeably situated in a park. It was built in 1591 by Sir Nicholas Bacon, the first baronet of England, eldest son of the lord-keeper, and half-brother to the lord-chancellor; and was given by him, with an estate of 1000*l.* per annum, to his seventh son Nathaniel. This gentleman was created knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I. and married Jane Meautys, widow of Sir William Cornwallis, by whom he had a son, who died without issue, and a daughter, married first to Sir Thomas Meautys, and afterwards to Sir Harbottle Grimston, Bart. Sir Nathaniel was an eminent painter; and some specimens of his art still exist at Gorhambury.

The small neat church of Culford was built by Sir Stephen Fox, whose daughter was the wife of the third Lord Cornwallis. Within it is buried Sir Nathaniel Bacon, whose monument is adorned with a very good marble bust of him, and an epitaph, which informs us that he was well skilled in the history of plants, and the art of delineating them with his pencil. His lady is also interred

here, with an inscription, giving her a high character, as having supported and saved from ruin two ancient families into which she had been married.*

ELMSWELL. The church of this village, which has a very handsome tower, stands on an eminence, commanding a truly delightful prospect. It contains an elegant mural monument for Sir Robert Gardiner, Knt. who, as appears from the inscription, was chief justice in Ireland eighteen years, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and died February 12, 1619, aged eighty years. The monument is in very good preservation; the figure of Sir Robert, nearly as large as life, and well executed, is in a recumbent posture, and his son is represented as kneeling at his feet. The remains of the pedestal of a stone cross, which appears to have been curiously carved, are still to be seen in the church-yard; adjoining to which are alms-houses, built and endowed by the above-mentioned Sir Robert Gardiner, for six poor widows.

At this place was one of the country seats belonging to the abbot of Bury.

EUSTON, a village, pleasantly situated on the Lesser Ouse, was formerly the lordship of a family of that name. It afterwards descended to the family of Pattishall, and from them to Sir Henry Bennet, who, for his adherence to the house of Stuart, was appointed secretary of state by Charles II. and created Lord Arlington, Viscount Thetford, and Earl of Arlington. He built Euston Hall; and left an only daughter, Isabella, married to Henry Fitzroy, one of the natural children of King Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland, who was created by his father Earl of Euston and Duke of Grafton, and was the ancestor of the present noble proprietor of Euston.

Euston Hall is a large commodious mansion built of red brick, and destitute of superfluous decorations either within or without. The bed-chambers are on the ground floor; and the principal apartments above, according to the ancient fashion, derived from the old castles, which were so constructed for security. The house

* Gough's Camden, II. 163.

house is surrounded by trees of uncommon growth, and of the most healthy and luxuriant appearance: near it glides the river Ouse, over which is thrown a neat and substantial wooden bridge. The scenery about this mansion combines the most delightful assemblage of rural objects, and is justly celebrated by the author of the *Farmer's Boy*:

Where noble Grafton spreads his rich domains
Round Euston's water'd vale and sloping plains;
Where woods and groves in solemn grandeur rise.

The estate of Euston is of very considerable extent; its circumference being between thirty and forty miles, and embracing a great number of villages and hamlets.

On an elevated situation in the park stands the Temple. This elegant structure, designed for a banqueting-house, was built by the celebrated Kent, under the auspices of the late Duke of Grafton, who laid the first stone himself in 1746. It is in the Grecian style of architecture, and consists of an upper and lower apartment; forming a pleasing object from many points of view in the neighborhood of Euston, and commanding an extensive prospect.*

Fakenham Wood, near Euston Hall, is perhaps the largest in the county, and covers 314 acres. The late Duke of Grafton was a very able and successful agriculturist. Including his park of 1450 acres, he kept in his own hands upwards of 3200 acres.

FAKENHAM, a small village, situated in a pleasant valley, watered by a branch of the Ouse, is the property of the Duke of Grafton, and furnished the scenes of several of the pieces of Robert Bloomfield. In this village, nearly opposite to the church, is a cottage, in which the poet's mother was born. A moated eminence

* A view of Euston Hall, and another of the Temple in the park, are given in Storer and Greig's illustrative *Views of the Works of Robert Bloomfield*.

eminence in this place is supposed to have been the site of a mansion formerly destroyed by fire :

The moat remains, the dwelling is no more !

Its name denotes its melancholy fall,

For village children call the spot Burnt Hall.

Near the inner margin of the moat still exist several decayed trees, the remains of a circle of elms, that, according to the poet, once completely surrounded the mansion. This he describes as the residence of one of the characters introduced into the tale of the *Broken Crutch*, and has probably taken up his ideas of the ancient hospitality of the place from some tradition current in the neighborhood :

—— his kitchen smoke

That from the tow'ring rookery upward broke,

Of joyful import to the poor hard by

Stream'd a glad sign of hospitality.*

HONINGTON will in future be celebrated as the birth-place of Robert Bloomfield, one of the simplest and most captivating of our pastoral poets. A cottage near the church was purchased as a barn by his grandfather, and has been gradually improving into a neat and comfortable dwelling. It was formerly covered with thatch ; but a new roof being necessary at a time when straw could scarcely be procured, the poet, to whom it had devolved, with great reluctance covered it with tiles, as he lamented the loss of its original simplicity. During the harvest of 1782 or 1783, the village of Honington suffered severely by fire : four or five double tenemented cottages, the parsonage and out-houses, a farm-house, and all its appurtenances, were reduced to ashes in little more than half an hour. This cottage was immediately in the line of the flames, and after being on fire several times, was saved almost

* Two views of Fakenham will be found in the work mentioned in the preceding note.

most miraculously by the exertions of the neighbors, assisted by Mr. Austin, of Sapiston, and his men. The poet's mother then kept a school at the cottage, and fled from the distressing scene into the fields, surrounded by a group of her infant scholars, in full persuasion that her dwelling had become a prey to the flames. Contrary to her expectation, however, she finished her career under its friendly roof; and was buried on the last day of 1804, close to the west end of the church, near her first husband, who died of the small-pox.* A stone was erected to her memory by the late Duke of Grafton, and upon it is an inscription written by the Rev. R. Fellowes, curate of Fakenham.

At

* Bloomfield, after alluding to the family distress occasioned by this disease, notices his parent's death, and the general horror which this contagion inspired, in these words.

————— Heav'n restor'd them all,
And destin'd one of riper years to fall.
Midnight beheld the close of all his pain,
His grave was clos'd when midnight came again;
No bell was heard to toll,—no funeral pray'r,—
No kindred bow'd,—no wife, no children there:
Its horrid nature could inspire a dread,
That cut the bonds of custom like a thread.
The humble church-tow'r higher seem'd to shew,
Illumin'd by the trembling light below;
The solemn night-breeze struck each shiv'ring cheek,
Religious reverence forbade to speak:
The starting sexton his short sorrow chid,
When the earth murmur'd on the coffin lid;
And falling bones, and sighs of holy dread,
Sounded a requiem to the silent dead.

With this poem, written in favor of vaccine inoculation, Dr. Jenner was so well pleased, that he presented its author with a durable memorial of his esteem.

For a neat memoir of the life of the poet, and farther particulars respecting his family, the reader is referred to the Illustration of his Works already quoted.

At LANGHAM is the seat of Sir Patrick Blake, whose father was created a baronet in 1772.

At LITTLE LIVERMERE, or LIVERMORE, is an elegant seat built by Mr. Coke, by whom it was left to the Duke of Grafton, who for some time resided there. It next became the property of Baptist Lee, Esq. who considerably improved the house, surrounded it with a large park, and made it his seat. This gentleman's fortune was augmented by a prize of 30,000*l.* in the lottery. His son, Nathaniel Lee Acton, Esq. is the present proprietor. The grounds are flat, but well wooded, and adorned with a fine artificial piece of water, already described in treating of Ampton in the hundred of Thedwestry.

At NORTON, near the south-western extremity of this hundred, Henry VIII. is said to have been induced, by a credulous kind of avarice, to dig for gold. He was disappointed in his search, the vestiges of which were still visible a few years ago.

SAPISTON, a pleasant village, is worthy of notice only for having been the place where Robert Bloomfield commenced his career as the *Farmer's Boy*, a situation which introduced him to an acquaintance with those employments which he has delineated with such felicity and correctness.

The church, like many others in this county, is covered with thatch, from which circumstance it has more than once been nearly unroofed by the pilfering of the jackdaws. In the church-yard lie buried Mr. Austin, the kinsman and master of Giles, (the *Farmer's Boy*) Mrs. Austin, and nine of her infant children. The manor belongs to the Duke of Grafton.

At STOWLANGTOFT resided Sir Simonds D'Ewes, one of the most learned and indefatigable antiquarians of the seventeenth century.* Part of his mansion-house, called Stow Hall, was pulled down

The MS. Journal of the life of this gentleman, by himself, in the British Museum, () contains some very curious particulars, that tend to throw light on a part of English history, and many anecdotes not generally known.

(*) Harl. MSS. No. 616.

down several years ago; but the remains, in 1782, received great additional improvements from its present possessor, Sir Walter Rawlinson,

Sir Simonds having minuted down most of the facts that he records soon after they happened, his narrative carries with it a degree of authenticity, to which modern history cannot lay claim. It extends to very minute particulars, in which he interweaves several matters relative to his friends, the public affairs of the nation, and of Europe in general. It reaches from his birth in December 1602, to May 1636, ending abruptly. (*)

In the Harleian Library (†) is "the lineal descent and pedigree of the ancient family of Ewes, or Des Ewes, sometime lords of the dition of Kessel in the dutchie of Guelderland, which familie, by the recesses of Adrian D'Ewes, the true heere thereof, into England, in the reign of Henry VIII. is now seated at Stow Langtoft, in the county of Suffolk, by the English contractions only of the name of Des Ewes into D'Ewes," written by the hand of Sir Simonds: and another in Latin, illuminated with the arms beautifully painted. Adrian D'Ewes died in London of the sweating sickness in 1551, leaving four sons, Gerard, or Garret, James, Peter, and Andrew. The portraits of Adrian, and his wife, Alice Ravenscroft, were, in the window of St. Michael Bassishaw church in London, engraved by Weever, with a Latin inscription.

Gerard, or Garret, was the stationer who lived at the sign of the Swan in St. Paul's Church-yard, from 1562 to 1584, whose rebus was a house with two men in a garret casting *deus* at dice. (‡) He purchased the manor of Gaines, in Upminster, Essex, and died in 1591, leaving Paul, his son and heir, one of the six clerks in Chancery, who sold Gaines, and bought Stow Hall, at Stowlangtoft. The figure in armor of Gerard, in brass, on his gravestone, in the chapel at Gaines, is delineated with the Latin inscription in Weever's Funeral Monuments: (§) and we are told in the octavo History of Essex, (||) that this monument remained in Upminster chapel at the time of its being taken down and rebuilt by Sir James Esdaile.

Sir

(*) To this are added his will in English, written by himself, dated March 28, 1626; a translation of his will from English into Latin, dated September 19, 1639; and another will drawn up by himself in Latin, dated July 31, 1641, with an imperfect transcript of it.

(†) No. 381, f. 234.

(‡) Ames, 320. Camden's Remains, art. *Rebus*.

(§) P. 653.

(||) Vol. IV. 326.

Rawlman, who inherited it from his father, Sir Thomas, Lord-mayor of London in 1734, by whom the whole parish was purchased in 1760.

The

Sir Simonds was the son of Paul D'Ewes by his wife Sissilia, daughter and sole heiress of Richard Simonds, Esq. of Coxden, a hamlet of Chardstock, in the county of Devon, where he was born December 18, 1602. He was educated in the school at St. Edmund's Bury; and at the age of sixteen was admitted a fellow-commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge. As eighteen he began to collect materials for a correct and complete history of Great Britain, in which he spent thirteen years; and the manuscript memoirs of his life, shew his attention to preserve the history of his own time. This naturally recommended him to the notice of Sir Robert Cotton and Mr. Selden, two of the greatest scholars of that age. The example of the former was followed by his friend in the care with which he digested the great collections made by him, and now preserved in the British Museum. His literary engagements, however, did not interfere with his public services. He was high sheriff of Suffolk in 1639; in the long parliament the following year he was elected a burgess for Sudbury; and in July 1641, created a baronet.

On the breaking out of the civil war he adhered to the popular side, and took the solemn league and covenant in 1643; but this did not prevent his being turned out of the parliament house by the army in 1648. From that time he seems to have given himself up entirely to the prosecution of his studies and literary designs, "those greater labors," as he calls them, conceiving himself not to be born for himself alone, according to the old saying so familiar to him: *Melius mori quam tibi vivere*. He collated and transcribed several ancient records and muniments, particularly the *Black Book of the Exchequer*, which he had thoughts of publishing, and his transcript of which remains in the British Museum. A copy was left by Sir William Dugdale to the Ashmolean Museum, and was printed by Hearne, in two volumes, at Oxford, 1728, from a transcript given him by Mr. Graves, of Mickleton, and the various readings and notes of D'Ewes at the end, marked with his initial, all the while professing not to have consulted the original in the Exchequer. He compliments Sir Simonds with the epithet *in illis rebus versatissimus*. The industrious Weever acknowledges himself much beholden to him (*) All that Sir Simonds published in his life, was a speech delivered in parliament, on the antiquity

(*) Fun. Mon. p. 208, 397, 660, 718, &c.

The church, which is a handsome building, stands within a double-trenched camp; and in a field about half a mile from it, was found, in 1764, a pot full of Roman coins of the lower empire. In a farm called Red Castle, in the adjoining parish of Pakenham, a fine tessellated pavement was discovered,

At

antiquity of Cambridge, which he asserted against Oxford, in an accidental debate in the House of Commons in 1642, on levying subsidies; an occasion, when we should have naturally expected the members of the legislature to be better engaged than in quibbling about dates. The Brief Discourse concerning the power of Parliament in cases of Judicature, 1640, is still in dispute between D'Ewes and Selden.

Sir Simonds died April 18, 1650, in his 48th year, and was succeeded in his estate and titles by his son Willoughby, to whom his father's Journals of Parliament were dedicated, on their publication by his cousin, Paul D'Ewes, Esq. of the Middle Temple, son of Sir Simond's brother, Richard. He was buried in the church of Stow Langtoft, and Kirby informs us, that in the chancel there is a noble monument to his memory, (*) but this is contradicted by Mr. Gough, (*Camd.* II, p. 162,) who says, that there is no memorial of him extant in the church, and that the register of the time has not been preserved. He caused arms and inscriptions to be annealed in glass, and put into the windows of Stow Hall, to shew the descent and matches of his family. (†) He married, 1628, Anne, daughter of Sir William Clopton, of Kentwell, Knt. In his will in 1639, he was not determined where to be buried, but left it to be where his wife determined herself to be interred. He also left a Latin epitaph for both, with directions that it should be inscribed on a brass plate, to be placed upon their tomb. Their issue was six sons, and several daughters. To these in succession, Sir Simonds bequeathed his, "pretious librarie," his coins, autographs, &c. with an injunction to keep them all together, under the penalty of forfeiting 1000*l.* with the library, &c. to his wife, or other surviving children, and so to his brother Richard; subject to the express condition of letting it be free of access to all lovers of learning. From his descendants it was probably purchased by the earl of Oxford. The pictures at Stow Hall, he left to his son Adrian, or to his own brother and sister.

Among

(*) Suffolk Trav. second edit. p. 236.

† These are preserved in Harl. MSS. 383. f. 141.

At TROSTON is *Troston Hall*, the seat of CAPEL LLOFT, Esq. a gentleman well known in the literary world. It is one of those mansions of a former age which give an idea of comfort, and hospitality rather than of cold magnificence. It contains a copious library, and the proprietor has been at considerable pains to make every appendage consistent with his own peculiar taste. To this end, he has inscribed almost every tree in his garden and its vicinity, either to names of classic celebrity, to such as are endeared by the ties of kindred and friendship, or are venerable for the superior virtues of the persons who bore them. Thus we find Homer, Demosthenes, Cicero, Milton, and many others; a large elm is denominated the Evelyn elm, after the celebrated antiquary and planter; and to commemorate a visit to Troston Hall, of the great philanthropist Howard, in 1786, a laurel was planted, and now bears his name. Bred to the bar, and still occasionally exercising his professional talents at the quarter sessions and assizes for the county, Mr. Loft here relaxes, in the more pleasing pursuit of the belles lettres, and especially poetry; astronomy also constitutes one of his favourite recreations. His works have been chiefly on legal and political subjects. He is not only an author himself, but has proved on various occasions, the warm patron of literary talents in others; and to him the public are in a great measure indebted, for the introduction of the *Farmer's Boy* to their notice.

Before this estate devolved to the family of the present possessor, it belonged to that of Maddocks. It was purchased in 1680, by Robert Maddocks, Esq. of whose father is related the following anecdote, which exhibits a remarkable instance of the fluctuations

Among the numerous transcripts made by or for him, and preserved in the Harleian Library, are the following relating to this county:

The original register of Bury Abbey, entitled *Croftis* for the Pitancer's use.

Another register of the same house, entitled *Werketone*.

Collections for the County of Suffolk.*

* Bibl. Topog. No. XV, Pref.

ations of family greatness. He is said to have been descended from the Maddockes of Wales, who formerly possessed the sovereignty of that principality; but the same combinations of events which deprived them of a crown, reduced him to extreme distress. Though he could boast of a regal ancestry, he was actually obliged, at the age of thirteen, to traverse the distance between Wales and London, on foot, friendless and alone, in search of employment. On his arrival in town, having heard that Cheapside was the most likely place to obtain what he wanted, he repaired thither, and after some time, observed a merchant soil his shoe in crossing the street. Full of ardour for any circumstance that might give rise to employment, he availed himself of this, and immediately ran and cleaned the shoe. The merchant, struck with the boy's attention, enquired into his situation, and having heard his story, took him into his service. After some time, he was employed in the counting-house; and in the sequel, became a partner in the firm, and acquired a considerable fortune.*

At Troston was born, in 1713, EDWARD CAPEL, the maternal uncle of Mr. Lloft, a writer distinguished by his commentaries on Shakspeare, and by his beautiful edition of the works of that immortal dramatist, in 10 volumes 8vo. on which, as he says in the dedication, he had bestowed the attention of twenty years. In his introduction, Mr. Capel announced his intention of publishing a further work on the various readings of Shakspeare, with commentaries and remarks. He was proceeding in perfect security with this plan, when a host of literary dramatists, with Stephens at their head, adopted his ideas, and using greater expedition in their researches, laid the promised treasures prematurely before the public. This unexpected stroke nearly staggered the critic, when on the very eve of the completion of his labours: and though they had occupied nearly forty years of his life, he had not the satisfaction of seeing the result of them in print. He died on the

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24th

* Illustrations of Bloomfield, p. 46, 47. where likewise is a view of Troston Hall.

24th January, 1781, and it was not till 1783, that his *Notes and Various Readings of Shakspeare*, made its appearance, in three quarto volumes. Mr. Capel was also the editor of a volume of ancient poems intituled *Prolusions*, and altered *Anthony and Cleopatra* as acted at Drury Lane in 1758. He held the office of deputy inspector of plays, to which is attached a salary of 200*l.* per annum.

WEST STOW HALL, in the parish of the same name, a spacious brick mansion, formerly surrounded a quadrangular court, was moated, and well adapted, by its interior arrangement, to baronial customs and festivities. Its builder is unknown, but from the armorial bearings on the porch, it is presumed to have been erected about the beginning of the 16th century. The arms are those of the princess Mary, the wife of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. The building is now much reduced in size, and used as a farm-house. The embattled pediments, diamond-shaped tracery, and finial statues, are chiefly entitled to notice, as curious and unusual appendages in buildings of this order. In this mansion, a large collection of armour was formerly preserved.*

From a mural monument in the church of West Stow, it appears, that the manor, in the time of Edward III. belonged to the family of the Crofts. It afterwards formed part of the vast possessions of the abbey of Bury, after the dissolution of which, it passed through the hands of the Kitsons, Bacons, Progers, and Fowkes, and is at present vested in Marquis Cornwallis.

HUNDRED OF HARTISMERE.

Hartismere is bounded on the west, by Blackbourn; on the north, by the river Waveney, which parts it from Norfolk; on the east

* An etching of West-Stow Hall, is given in Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, Part XVI.

east by the hundred of Hoxne; and on the south, by the hundreds of Bosmere and Claydon, and Stow.

In the year 1779, this hundred was incorporated with those of Hoxne and Thredling, but no house of industry has been erected, as it was found impossible at the time, to raise 16,000*l.* the sum required for putting the act of parliament into execution. Several parishes have, in consequence, built workhouses for their own poor; and this plan is considered by many, to be equally, if not more beneficial, than if they had erected a house of industry, as they were impowered to do.

Hartismere contains one borough, Eye; and another market-town, Botesdale.

EYE, situated on the eastern border of the hundred, is almost surrounded by a small rivulet, whence it is said to derive its name, which signifies the island. Abbo Floriabensis describes the town as situated in his time, in the midst of a marsh; and farther relates, that the river had formerly been navigable to it from Cromer, though then only to Burston, twelve miles from Eye. In corroboration of this account, small rudders, iron rings, and other tackle belonging to ships, are said to have been from time to time discovered in the neighboring fields. It contains 330 houses, and 1734 inhabitants, whose principal manufacture is that of bone lace. This town was incorporated by King John, and has two bailiffs, ten principal burgesses, and twenty-four common council-men, with a recorder and town-clerk. It sends two members to parliament, in the interest of Marquis Cornwallis, to whom the greatest part of the town belongs, and who receives from it the title of baron: the number of voters is about 200, the right of election being in the corporation, and the inhabitants paying scot and lot. The market is on Saturdays, and the fair on Whit-Monday.

The streets of Eye are narrow, and the houses, in general, mean; but the church is a large handsome structure. On the east side of the town appear the ruins of a Benedictine monastery, founded by Robert Malet, on whom William the Conqueror

conferred the lordship of Eye, with all its appendages. With the assent of that monarch he built this convent, and gave to it the church of St. Peter, in Eye, with other churches, lands, liberties, and franchises. Its possessions were greatly increased by subsequent benefactors. In 1138, Stephen confirmed them to the monks, with a grievous curse on all who should violate their property and privileges.* Among other possessions, these monks had the site of the episcopal see at Dunwich, till swallowed up by the ocean; and brought from that place St. Felix's book of the gospels, which Leland saw written in great Lombard letters, of high antiquity, by which, under the name of the *Red Book of Eye*, the common people were accustomed to swear.

This house was originally a cell to the abbey of Bernay, in Normandy, so that neither the prior, nor any monk, could be placed here without the consent of the superior of that monastery. Nor could the founder, or his heirs and successors, patrons of this house, upon the death of the prior, interfere with its possessions during the vacancy; but in token of their dominion, they used to place a porter at the gate, to be maintained out of the revenues of the house, and who, at the instalment of the next prior, received five shillings to buy an ox. Richard II. released it from foreign dependance, and at the dissolution, when the annual revenues of this monastery were valued at 161l. 2s. 3½d. its possessions were granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

At this place was also a castle, anciently belonging to Robert Malet, whose father accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and on whom, as mentioned above, that monarch bestowed the honor of Eye, comprising 120 manors, or the greatest part of them. This baron held the office of great chamberlain of England under Henry I. and was a great benefactor to the town; but being an abettor of Robert, that king's elder brother, in his attempt upon the crown, his estate was confiscated, and himself banished the realm. This honor was then conferred on Stephen,
Earl

* Stephen's charter is preserved in Selden's work on Tithes, chap. 11.

Earl of Boulogne, who afterwards ascended the English throne; he left it to his natural son, who dying without heirs, it reverted to the crown. It was given by Richard I. to Henry, Earl of Brabant and Lorraine, but was again in the king's hands, 9 Edward I. and so continued till 4 Edward III. who granted it to his brother John, Earl of Cornwall; and on his death without issue, the lordship and honor of Eye were given, by the same king, to Robert de Ufford, whom he had created Earl of Suffolk. With the death of his son William, the family became extinct, and this honor once more returned to the crown; after which it was conferred on the De la Poles, Earls of Suffolk, with whom it remained for some time. The honor and manor of Eye, are now vested in Marquis Cornwallis.

In 1781, some labourers digging in a field near this place, discovered a leaden box, containing several hundred Roman coins and medals, all of the purest gold, well executed and in high preservation, chiefly of the emperors Arcadius and Honorius. They were worth about eleven shillings each, and near them was found a quantity of human bones.

BOTESDALE, an abbreviation of Botulph's Dale, is a market town, but ill built and small, containing only 61 houses, and 565 inhabitants. It receives its name from a chapel dedicated to St. Botulph, the mother church of which is Redgrave, about two miles distant. This chapel having been for many years disused, has by means of the subscriptions of the inhabitants and the neighbouring gentry, been substantially repaired, and fitted up for divine service; besides which a provision has been made for a salary to the master of the free grammar school, for a sermon and prayers on Sundays. This school was founded about the year 1576, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, and is with the dwelling house at the west end of the chapel. The master and usher are to be elected from Benet College, Cambridge, where Sir Nicholas was educated. He also bequeathed 20*l.* a year to that college, for six scholars out of this school, to whom likewise, Archbishop Tenison

nison is said to have left by will six pounds annually. A new Bridewell has recently been erected here.

Botesdale has a market on Thursday; a yearly fair on Holy Thursday; but which, according to the charter of Henry III. by whom it was granted, ought to be held on the eve and day of St. Botolph, that is, on the 17th and 18th of May; and a statute fair, three weeks after Michaelmas.

The villages worthy of notice in this hundred are,

BROOME, where is a fine old mansion, which has long been the seat of the noble family of Cornwallis, a family not less illustrious for merit and talents, than for rank. Its founder was Thomas Cornwallis, who served the office of sheriff of London in 1378. In the reign of Henry VIII. John Cornwallis was knighted for his valour and conduct at the siege of Morlaix, in Brittany, and appointed steward of the household to Prince Edward, afterwards Edward VI. His son, Sir Thomas, being high sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in the last year of that king's reign, raised a considerable force in behalf of the claim of his sister Mary; who, in gratitude for his assistance in placing her upon the throne, nominated him a member of her privy council, treasurer of Calais, and comptroller of her household. His grandson Frederic, was created a baronet in 1627. He distinguished himself by his adherence to the royal cause, attended king Charles in all his military operations, and at the battle of Copredy bridge, in particular, he rescued Lord Wilmot, who had fallen into the hands of the enemy under Sir William Waller. He accompanied Charles II. in his exile, and that king, after his restoration, in reward of his services not only appointed him treasurer of his household, comptroller, and privy counsellor, but created him, in 1661, a peer of the realm, by the title of Lord Cornwallis, of Eye. His grandson, Charles, third Lord Cornwallis, was first lord of the admiralty, and Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk, under William III. To him succeeded his son Charles, the fourth lord, joint post-master general, and pay-master general of the army, in the reign of George I. He had a numerous family,

mily, among whom were Charles, the fifth lord; Edward, who embraced the military profession, and was in 1762, appointed governor of Gibraltar; and Frederic, constituted in 1750 bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and translated in 1768, to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. Charles, the fifth lord, having been previously appointed constable of the Tower of London, lord lieutenant, and custos rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, was in 1753, created Viscount Broome, and Earl Cornwallis, in addition to his former title. Of the issue of this nobleman were Charles, the second earl; James, the present bishop of Litchfield and Coventry; and William, an admiral, and distinguished ornament of the British navy. Charles the second earl, was, in consideration of his splendid services as a soldier and a statesman, advanced in 1792, to the dignity of Marquis Cornwallis. His eminent talents caused him to be selected for various appointments of great difficulty, and the highest importance. He crushed the rebellion in Ireland, negotiated the peace of Amiens, and having been a second time invested with the office of governor-general of the British possessions in the East Indies, he died in 1805, at Gauzepoor, in the province of Benares, and was succeeded by his only son Charles, the present marquis, who is also colonel of the East Suffolk militia.

Broome Hall is said to have been erected by Sir Thomas Cornwallis, whose portrait hangs in the dining-room there, ætat. 74, 1590. This mansion, built of brick, with curiously ornamented chimnies, still retains its stately appearance, and though very seldom visited by the noble proprietor, is in tolerable repair. The great hall, or dining room, exhibits a perfect specimen of old English grandeur. It is very lofty, wainscoted with oak to the height of about ten feet, without ceiling, the timbers of the roof being finished like those of churches. A large window, embellished with the various arms of the family in painted glass, occupies one end, and at the opposite end, over the entrance into the room, is a gallery. Below this gallery is the butler's pantry, separated from the room, and having a flight of stairs on each side.

Above the wainscot are whole length portraits of Queen Mary, and her consort Philip of Spain, James I. Oliver Cromwell, Sir Stephen Fox and his lady, Lord Burleigh, and the late Duke of Grafton; and over the gallery is a whole length of a lady in a riding dress, attended by several Italian greyhounds, and her horse in the back-ground, said to represent Anne of Denmark, queen of James I. On the staircase leading from the hall to the present dining-room, are portraits of Queen Elizabeth, and Mary of Scotland, Sir Thomas More and his wife, Lady Bacon, and three children, and a distant view of the old hall at Culford. The present dining-room contains nine family portraits, marked with the names and ages of the persons whom they represent; besides which, there are several others in different apartments, as well as numerous paintings of various degrees of merit, all more or less injured by damp. The most sumptuous remains of the former splendor of this mansion are in the chapel, which is on the ground-floor, and the bay-window of which looks upon the lawn. The seats are furnished with cushions of silk; that for the minister is of rich purple velvet, embroidered with gold, and marked with the date 1550. The body of the chapel is separated from the part appropriated for the servants, by a finely carved Gothic screen, and is hung with tapestry, representing various scenes in the life of our Saviour. The Rev. Mr. Broome, chaplain to the grandfather of the present Marquis, was the last clergyman that officiated here.—Several of the out-offices of this stately mansion, are now the residence of cottagers.

In the chancel of the church at Broome, are several monuments for various members of the family of Cornwallis. Sir John, who died at Ashridge, in the county of Buckingham, in 1544, is interred beneath a marble tomb four feet high, upon which lies his figure in armour, with a white staff in his hand, and a greyhound at his feet. Beside him is the effigy of Mary his wife, with a hound at her feet also. Near this monument is another, on the north side of the chancel, for Sir Thomas Cornwallis, *Knt.* and Anne his wife, with their effigies. In the aisle adjoining is
a third,

a third, for Henry Cornwallis, Esq. who is represented in armour, kneeling, without date, and this inscription :

I entred only that I should go out,
He that is born, must dye, there is no doubt.

MENDLESHAM, formerly a market-town, situated in a deep miry soil, near the source of the river Deben, contains 179 houses, and 1051 inhabitants. The place itself is mean, but the church is a handsome structure. It was given by King William Rufus, to the abbot and convent of Battel, in Sussex, who had the impropriation and advowson of the vicarage till the dissolution. Mendlesham has a yearly fair on the 21st of September.

Towards the conclusion of the 17th century, an ancient silver crown, weighing about sixty ounces, and conjectured to have belonged to one of the kings of the East Angles, was found at this place. A gold concave ring, with an inscription in the Slavonian, or Runic character, was also plowed up here in 1758. Camden supposes Mendlesham to have been the residence of Dagobert, one of the kings of the Heptarchy.

PALGRAVE. In the porch of the church of this village, is interred with others of his family, the celebrated antiquary, Thomas Martin, better known by the familiar appellation of *honest Tom Martin of Palgrave*.*

This lordship anciently belonged to the abbey of Bury, and in the west part of the parish, was a chapel of St. John Baptist, subordinate to that establishment, where five secular priests resided and said mass daily.

REDGRAVE, was one of the lordships given to the abbey of Bury, by Ulfketel, Earl of the East Angles, who fell in 1016, at the battle of Assendun, in Essex, with Canute the Dane. After the dissolution it was granted by Henry VIII. in the last year of his reign, to Thomas Darcy, from whom it soon came into the celebrated family of Bacons. Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord-keeper to Queen Elizabeth, made it his seat; and his descendant, Sir Nicholas

* See Beauties, Vol. XI. Norfolk, p. 250.

cholas, was created by King James I. the premier Baronet of England, June 22, 1611. By one of his successors this estate was sold, toward the conclusion of the 17th, or the beginning of the 18th century, to Sir John Holt, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, in whose family it continued till it became by marriage the property of Admiral Wilson, the present possessor.

Redgrave Hall was built of stone by Sampson, abbot of Bury, in 1211, and was one of the villas belonging to the prelates of that monastery. The house was rebuilt about 1770, by the late Rowland Holt, Esq. who also embellished the park at an expence of 30,000l. in such a manner as to render this one of the most beautiful spots in the county. The mansion is a spacious handsome structure, built of Woolpit brick, and the centre, which projects, is adorned with a pediment supported by four Ionic columns. The park is charmingly wooded, and is adorned with a fine piece of water in front of the house. "In the evidence-room here," says Sir John Cullum, "are preserved many very valuable manuscripts *."

The church at Redgrave was a few years since adorned with a neat steeple of white brick, and likewise new paved, and ornamented within, chiefly at the expence of the late Rowland Holt, Esq. It contains some monuments, which for beauty of marble and sculpture, are scarcely exceeded by any in the kingdom. In the right aisle, is a black table monument, upon which are the recumbent effigies, in white marble, of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the elder brother of Lord Verulam and his lady, executed by Nicholas Stone, at the expence of 200l. with this inscription ;—"Nicholas Bacon and Anne his wife. She died in her 68th year, Sept. 19, 1616." At the west end of the church are several mural tablets for other individuals of this family.

In the chancel is interred that excellent judge, Sir John Holt, whose monument is said to have cost 1500l. He is represented in white marble, sitting in a chair, in his judicial robes, with the figures

* Cullum's *Hawsted*, p. 238.

figures of Justice and Mercy on either side of him. Two Corinthian columns support the alcove under which he is seated. Underneath is the following inscription, from the pen of the celebrated Dr. Halley :

M. S
D. Johannis Holt, Equitis Aur.
Totius Angliæ in Banco Regis
per 21 annos continuos
Capitalis Juxtitarii ;
Guilielmo Regi, Annæque Reginae,
Consilarii perpetui;
Libertatis ac Legum Anglicarum
Assertoris, Vindicis, Custodis
Vigilis, Acris et Intrepidi.
Rolandus Frater unicus et Hæres
Optimo de se merito
Posuit.
Die Martis Vto 1709, sublatus est
ex Oculis nostris.
Natus 30 Decembris, Anno 1640.

Among the memorabilia of Redgrave it may be observed, that Thomas Wolsey, afterwards the famous cardinal and archbishop of York, was instituted to this rectory, June 8, 1506, on the presentation of the abbot and convent of Bury.

REDLINGFIELD is remarkable only for a monastery of Benedictine nuns, founded there in 1120, by Manasses, Earl of Guisnes and Emma his wife, and endowed by them with the manor of this parish. At the dissolution this house was valued at 67l. 0s. 1½d. and was granted 28 Henry VIII. to Edmund Bedlingfield.

Of this building there are still considerable remains ; part of it now called the *Hall* is a farm house, and the chapel forms the parish church. The manor is the property of Alexander Adair, Esq.

THWAITE was the residence of the family of Reeve, of which Sir George

George Reeve, alias Wright, Kut. was created a baronet in 1661. —
This family is now extinct.

WESTHORN belonged, when Domesday Survey was taken to Gilbert de Blund, and William de Ellingham, or Elmham had the grant of a market and fair here, in 1371. Sir William de Elmham, Kut. died possessed of this manor, in 1403, and it was the property of William de la Pole, when he was beheaded in 1448. It was afterwards granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, brother-in-law to King Henry VIII. who, with his royal consort, resided here at the noble mansion of Westhorn Hall, which is now demolished.

The cloister, the chapel, with its painted windows, and the original furniture, were kept up till about half a century ago, when it was entirely pulled down. During its demolition, it was visited by the late Mr. Thomas Martin, who, in a note left among his papers, says :—" I went to see the dismal ruins of Westhorn Hall, formerly the seat of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk: The workmen are now pulling it down as fast as may be, in a very careless and injudicious manner. The coping-bricks, battlements, and many other ornamental pieces, are made of earth, and burnt hard, and are fresh as when first built: they might, with care, have been taken down whole; but all the fine chimnies and ornaments were pulled down with ropes, and crushed to pieces, in a most shameful manner. There was a monstrous figure of Hercules sitting cross-legged with his club, and a lion beside him, but all shattered to pieces; and the painted glass is likely to share the same fate. The timber is fresh and sound, and the building, which was very lofty, stood as erect as when first built. It is a pity," he adds, with a feeling of justly excited indignation, " that care is not taken to preserve some few of our ancient fabrics; to demolish every piece of old architecture is quite barbarous."

HUNDRED OF STOW.

The hundred of Stow is bounded on the north by Hartismere, on the west by Blackbourn and Thedwestry, and on the south and east by Cosford, and Bosmere and Claydon. The only market-town in this hundred is,

STOW-MARKET, situated nearly in the centre of the county, at the junction of the three rivulets, which form the river Gipping. In 1801, it contained 273 houses, and 1761 inhabitants, who had increased in 1811, to 2006 souls, inhabiting 401 houses. The market on Thursday is well supplied; and its fairs are on the Friday in Whitsun-week, June 29; and a lamb-fair on the 1st of August.

Stow-market is a thriving town, and contains many good and even handsome houses, especially about the market-place. The church is a spacious and beautiful building, with a square tower, surmounted by a steeple 120 feet high, which, though of wood, has a light and elegant appearance. It contains a peal of eight bells, and a good organ. In this church are interred several individuals of the family of the Tyrrels, of Gipping Hall, in this hundred. Here is also a monument for Dr. Young, once vicar of this place, and tutor to the immortal Milton. The contiguous parisk of Stow-upland, which has neither church nor chapel, is now consolidated with Stow-market, but they have still distinct officers for each parish.

The county meetings are chiefly held in this town; and here is a manufacture of sacking, ropes, twine, and hempen, which has succeeded that of stuffs and bombazines. Being well situated for the barley-trade, the market of this town is much frequented by the farmers, for a considerable distance round, and consequently much business is done here in the malting line, in which there are from fifteen to twenty houses.

A principal source of the prosperity of Stow-market, is the navigable

vigable canal from this place to Ipswich, opened in 1793. It is sixteen miles in length, and has fifteen locks, each sixty feet long, and fourteen wide; three built with timber, and twelve with brick and stone. The total expence incurred in this undertaking was 26,380*l*. The charges for the conveyance of goods upon it are one penny per ton per mile, from Stow to Ipswich, and half as much from the latter town to Stow-market. Some idea may be formed of the beneficial effects of this navigation, from the statement, that soon after its completion it had reduced the price of land-carriage more than one-half, and the carriage only upon coals four shillings per chaldron, and consequently raised the rent of land considerably. Independently of its utility, this canal is a great ornament to the town: from the bason there is an agreeable walk, about a mile in length, along the towing-path, winding chiefly through hop-plantations, of which there are about 150 acres in this neighbourhood.

An old mansion-house, called Abbot's Hall, together with the manor of Stow-market, was given by King Henry II. to the abbey of St. Osyth, in Essex, but was granted, 38 Henry VIII. as part of the possession of that monastery to Thomas Darcie.

The house of industry for the hundred of Stow, stands on an eminence, about a mile from the town. It has rather the appearance of a gentleman's seat, than of a receptacle for paupers. It was erected at an expence of more than 12,000*l*. and opened in 1781.

BUXHALL, near Stow-market, is remarkable as the birth-place of Sir William Coppinger, Lord Mayor of London, in 1512. At his death he bequeathed half of his large property to charitable uses, and the other half to his relations, who long flourished in this place. This family was so famous for hospitality, that "to live like the Coppingers" became a proverbial expression.

Close to the church stands the elegant house of the Rev. Henry Hill, rector of the parish, and also lord of the manor of Buxhall, whose singular and successful practice of drilling wheat in rows,
at

at the distance of eighteen inches, seems to deserve the attention of the agriculturist *.

Finborough Hall, in the parish of Great Finborough, was built in 1795, by the present proprietor, and lord of the manor, Roger Pettiward, Esq. under the direction of Mr. Francis Sandys. This elegant mansion is constructed of Woolpit-brick. In the centre of the front is a projecting bow, adorned with a pediment, supported by four columns likewise of brick, formed in moulds, made expressly for this purpose. The house stands in one of the most delightful situations in the county. The park, comprehending about 200 acres, gently slopes from the mansion, into a valley, which nearly forms a circle from west to south. Through the greater part of this valley, a river rising in the parish of Rattlesden, winds its course to join the Gipping, below Stowmarket. Beyond the river, the park again rises to the north, and is skirted by a wood. It is diversified by clumps of very fine timber. An embowered walk, winding behind the hall, on the summit of the hill, leads to the church, which contains several handsome monuments of the Wollaston family, formerly the proprietors of Finborough, and particularly one to the memory of William Wollaston, the author of the *Religion of Nature Deceit*, who resided, and is interred here. He was born in 1659, at Coton Clanford, in Staffordshire, and died in 1724.

GIPPING is a hamlet which derives its name from its situation near the source of one of those springs, that form the river Gipping. It is chiefly remarkable as the seat of the ancient equestrian family of Tyrrel, whose residence, *Gipping Hall*, is now held by Sir John Shelly, Bart. as a sporting mansion.

HAUGHLEY was in ancient times a market-town, out of the ruins of which Stow seems to have risen. We find that 3 Edward IV. William Hoxon, of Stow, was fined for lying in wait near the town of Haughley, and buying chickens, eggs, and the like; and in

31 Henry

* See Young's *View of the Agric. of Suffolk*, p. 362.

31 Henry VIII. the butchers of the former place were amerced 3s. 4d. because they sold meat out of the market on a market-day, contrary to the custom of this manor. In the following year the amercement was doubled, but the market has long been disused. The village has a fair yearly, on August 15, being the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, to whom the church is dedicated.

Near the church are the remains of a very strong castle, which is conjectured to have been a Saxon structure. Kirby takes it for granted, that it was the same building which went by the name of Hageneth Castle, which was in the custody of Ralf de Broc, and was demolished in 1173, by the Flemings, under Robert, Earl of Leicester, who committed great devastations in this county. It afterwards belonged to the de Uffords, Earls of Suffolk, the last of whom died possessed of it, 43 Edward III. as did William de la Pole, who enjoyed the same title, 28 Henry VI. The figure of this castle approaches to a square, fortified with a deep ditch, or moat; and except on the north side, a proportionable rampart, still entire. Toward the north, upon a high artificial hill, of steep ascent, and also surrounded with a deep moat, stood the keep, or strong tower, the foundation of which now remaining is very thick, and apparently circular. On the west side is a pretty large space, in form resembling an oblong square, that seems to have been an out-work of the castle, the east side of which abuts upon the moat before-mentioned, and is somewhat irregular. The north and west sides are rectangular, and encompassed with a smaller moat, as was perhaps the south side, though there is now no appearance of it. The ground occupied, or inclosed, by all these works, exceeds seven acres.

The manor and park of Haughley were the estate of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, from whom they came by purchase, or exchange to the crown, and were afterwards granted to Sir John Sulyard, of Wetherden. The manor is very extensive, and the lord formerly possessed a jurisdiction of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, trying all causes in his own court, of which instances may be found

so late as 11 Elizabeth. Thus at a court held, 15 Edward IV. the lands, tenements, &c. of John Buxton, of Stow, were seized because he had vexed one William Turner, by the writ of our lord the king, contrary to the ancient custom of the manor, that no tenant should prosecute another tenant, in any court except this. At another court in the same year, it was ordered, that the abbot of Hales, in Gloucestershire, to whom the parishes of Haughley and Shelland were impropriated, should erect a new pair of gallows, in Luberlow field, in Haughley, under a penalty of forty shillings; and in the 8th year of the same reign, William Baxteyn held certain lands by the service of finding a ladder for the lord's gallows*.

Haughley Park was lately the residence of G. W. Jerningham, Esq. eldest son of Sir W. Jerningham, Bart. who married Frances, daughter and co-heiress of the late E. Sulyard, Esq. but the public papers state, that in October 1811, this manor, extending over 2442 acres, 22 dwelling-houses, and 28 messuages, with the spacious mansion-house and offices, and a park and land containing about 396 acres, were sold for 27,840*l.* exclusive of timber.

NEWTON was one of the estates belonging to Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, at her death, 33 Henry VIII. This lady was the daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. by Isabel, the daughter of Richard Neville, the celebrated Earl of Warwick and Salisbury. She married Richard Pole, Lord Montague, whom she survived, and upon her petition to Henry VII. obtained the possessions of her grandfather, and the title of Countess of Salisbury. It was probably her proximity in blood to the royal house of York, that gave umbrage to the jealous tyranny of Henry VIII. who caused her to be accused of a traitorous correspondence with the Marquis of Exeter, her son Cardinal Pole and others. She was accordingly attainted of high treason; and in the 70th year of her age, beheaded in the Tower of London, with circumstances of great cruelty. She had been

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* Kirby's Suffolk Trav. 2d Edit p. 188—190.

condemned, as was not unusual in that reign, without trial, and when she was brought to the scaffold, refused to lay her head on the block, in obedience to a sentence, the justice of which she would never recognize. She told the executioner, therefore, that, if he would have her head, he must win it the best way he could, and ran about the scaffold, while he pursued her, aiming many fruitless blows at her neck before he was able to put an end to her life. Newton Hall, with her other estates, passed however to her son Henry Pole, Lord Montague.

ONEHOUSE was in the time of Edward III. the estate of Bartholomew Burghersh, who died seized of it in the 43d year of that king. He was one of the twelve noblemen, to whose care the Prince of Wales was committed at the battle of Cressy. On the site of the old hall, encompassed with a moat, in which he is supposed to have resided, a farm-house has been built. The grandeur and solitary situation of the ancient fabric probably gave name to the parish, the greater part of which, two centuries ago, was a wood, except a narrow strip declining to the south-east, near that distinguished mansion, seated on a rising ground, that gently sloped into a valley, with a rivulet, winding through it. About two hundred yards to the north of the moat, stands the church, which is small, and has a font of unhewn stone. It appears to have been a Saxon building; but a part of the north wall only, extending about ten yards from the tower, which is circular, is all that remains of the original structure.

Not less than one-fifth of the lands belonging to this parish at present, consists of woods and groves, finely planted with timber; and even part of the rectorial glebe, adjoining to the parsonage-house, is a wood of ten or twelve acres.

At WETHERDEN was situated *Wetherden Hall*, the seat of the ancient and respectable family of the Sulyards, which, to judge from its ruins, must have been a large and noble building. It remained their residence till the reign of Queen Mary, who, to reward the fidelity of Sir John Sulyard, the first that took up arms and levied men for her service against the supporters of Lad-

Jan-

Jane Grey, made a grant to him of the manor and park of Haughley, on which he erected a mansion there. His son, Edward, adhering to the religion of his ancestors, suffered much during the next reign for recusancy, notwithstanding the unimpeached loyalty of his sentiments and conduct. The fidelity of Sir Edward, the grandson of the latter, to the cause of Charles I. brought on him the imprisonment of his person, and the sequestration of two-thirds of his estate, during Cromwell's usurpation: but when Charles II. recovered his throne, he was restored to his possessions and his liberty. His descendants continued at Wetherden for several succeeding generations.

In this village is a very neat church, the porch of which, and a large aisle continued from it to the chancel, were built by Sir John Sulyard, who, in the pedigree of that family, is called a judge only; but in the Baronetage of England, is said to have been lord chief justice of England. A grant of free-warren here, was, I Richard III. confirmed to him and to Ann his wife, who was the daughter of John Andrews of Bailham in this county by Elizabeth Scratton, and lineal descendant of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and of his countess Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward I. Round the porch of this church, and along the chancel, are finely carved the arms and quarterings of the family of Sulyard to the period when the aisle was built.

HUNDRED OF COSFORD.

Cosford is bounded on the west by the hundred of Babergh; on the south by the same and Samford; on the east by Samford, and Bosmere and Claydon; and on the north by Stow and Thingoe. It contains seventeen parishes, and one market-town.

HADLEIGH, a considerable place, situated on the north-side of the river Breton, contains 467 houses, and 2486 inhabitants. It formerly enjoyed the privileges of a corporation, and was governed

by a mayor, aldermen, and common council; but a *quo warranto* being brought against them, they surrendered their charter during the reign of James II. and no other has since been granted. The town had also two weekly markets, but now only one on Monday. Its fairs are on the Tuesday in Whitsun-week, and the 10th of October. The woollen trade, which once flourished in this town, is reduced to the spinning of yarn for the manufactures of Norwich.

The principal ornament of Hadleigh is the church, which stands in the middle of the town, and is a handsome structure, with a spire steeple. A very handsome altar-piece was erected in the chancel by Dr. Wilkins, one of the late rectors; and both the church and parsonage-house were greatly improved and beautified by his successor, the Rev. Dr. Tanner. But the church of Hadleigh is principally noted as the burial place of Guthram, or Gormo, the Danish chieftain, who being defeated by king Alfred, consented to embrace Christianity, and had the government of the country of the East-Angles assigned to him. Here he reigned twelve years, and dying in 889, was interred in this church; but it may be remarked, that the tomb shewn for his does not bear the appearance of such antiquity. Mr. Gough observes that there is only a long arch, with a bouquet on its point, in the south wall, of much later date. Before the rectory-house stands a venerable brick gate, with two hexangular towers, built with the house by William Pykenham, dean of Stoke College, and rector of this place about 1490.

Twelve alms-houses for decayed housekeepers, were also founded here by him in 1497, and have a small chapel for their use. A Sunday school has been established in this town, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions.

Hadleigh is remarkable for the martyrdom of Dr. Rowland Taylor, who was rector of this church, and suffered in the sanguinary persecution under Queen Mary, for his adherence to the doctrines of the Reformation. He was burned February 9, 1555,

on the common in this parish, usually, though improperly, called Aldham Common. On the place of his execution was erected a stone, with this mis-spelt inscription :

Anno 1555.

Dr. Taylor for defending what was god,
In this place shed his blod.

BILDESTON, a small town, meanly built, contains 115 houses, and 744 inhabitants. It was once noted for its manufacture of blue cloth and blankets, which are now dwindled away to the spinning of yarn. This place had formerly a market; and has now two fairs, on Ash-Wednesday and Ascension-day.

The church, a good building, stands upon a hill on the west side of the town; and besides it, there was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Leonard, in which there was a chantry called Erdington's chantry, where, long after the Reformation, divine service used often to be performed, on account of the distance of the church from the town.

At this place is a neat cottage, the seat of Richard Wilson, Esq.

BRETtenham is supposed by some antiquaries, arguing both from the sound and signification of the name, to be the Combretonium of Antoninus; and the vestiges of a camp a quarter of a mile to the south-west of the place seem to confirm the conjecture. Others, however, as we have seen, place this station at Icklingham, near Mildenhall, in the hundred of Lackford. The family of the Wenyeves resided at this place almost two centuries; and a gentleman of that name still inhabits a good house here, surrounded with a park.

At CHELSWORTH, on a rising ground near the church, are the remains of the foundation of a stone building, which appears to have been very capacious, and surrounded by the river Bret. Near them is a field called the Park, and a small wood denominated the Park Wood; from which circumstances the edifice is supposed to have been the residence of some persons of consequence. The

manor formerly belonged to the family of Howard, the ancestors of the Dukes of Norfolk, and afterwards to that of the Veres, Earls of Oxford. In 1737, it became, by purchase, the property of Robert Pocklington, Esq. who erected here a handsome mansion, now occupied by Sir Roger Pocklington, Bart.

ELMSETT. The church of this village, pleasantly situated on a hill, is built of flints, and covered with slate. The interior is particularly neat and clean. On a mural monument in the chancel is a kneeling figure of a man with a book open before him, his arms above, and underneath this inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of Edward Sherland, of Gray's Inn, Esquire, descended from the ancient family of the Sherlands, in the isle of Sheppy, in Kent, who lived his whole life a single man, and died in this parish the 13th of May, 1609.

"Tombs have no use unless it be to shewe
The due respect which friend to friend doth owe;
'Tis not a mausolean monument,
Or hireling epitaph, that can prevent
The flux of fame: a painted sepulchre
Is but a rotten trustlesse treasurer,
And a fair gate built to Oblivion.
But he whose life, whose ev'ry action,
Like well wrought stones and pyramides, erecte
A monument to honour and respecte,
As this man's did—he needs no other herse,
Yet hath but due, having both tombe and verse."

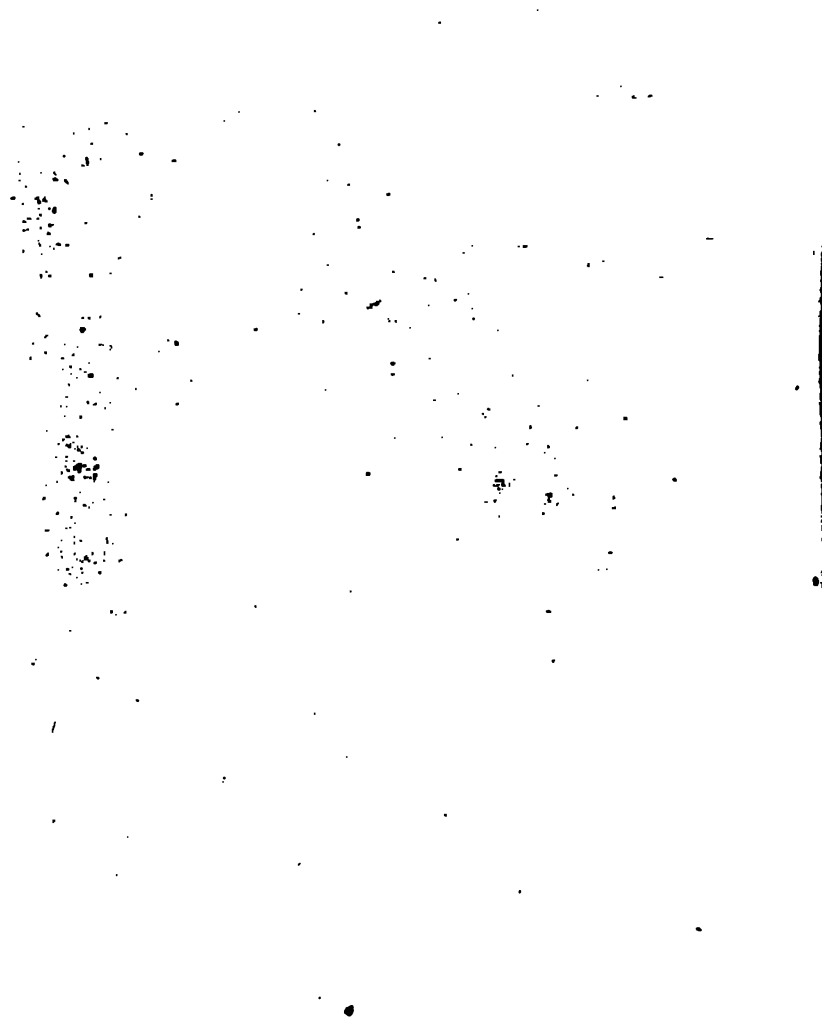
Near the north side of the church stands the house, formerly the parsonage, now much decayed, but once surrounded by a moat. On the descent of the opposite hill is a dropping well, which deserves the inspection of the curious.

Elmsett is remarkable as the native place of JOHN BOYSE, an eminent scholar and divine, who was born here in 1560. His father, himself a great proficient in the Greek and Hebrew languages, was first curate, and afterwards rector, of this parish. The son, who is said to have manifested such a precocity of talents, that by
the



ELMSET CHURCH.
Suffolk.

Engraved by J. H. Sturt from a drawing by J. C. Sturt.



the time he had attained his fifth year, he could read the Hebrew Bible, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. Here he acquired the reputation of being the first Greek scholar of his time, and was chosen Greek lecturer. He used to deliver his lectures at four o'clock in the morning in his own chamber; and so numerous was the attendance, that it was said, "there used to be as many candles lighted in St. John's at that early hour, as the bell which then rang, gave tolls." He once designed to apply himself to the study of physic, with a view of making it his profession; but being troubled with a weakness frequently incident to persons of a delicate constitution, that of believing themselves to be afflicted with every disease of which they read, he turned his attention entirely to divinity. On the death of his father, he succeeded him in the rectory. When King James I. ordered the new version of the Bible to be made, Mr. Boyse was chosen one of the Cambridge translators, and executed not only his own share, which was part of the Apocrypha, but likewise that of one of his colleagues. He was also appointed one of the committee of six to revise the whole, each member of which, while engaged in the task, was paid by the Stationers' Company thirty shillings per week. After this he assisted Sir Henry Savile in translating the works of Chrysostom,* for which laborious task he received only a copy of the book. The highest preferment which this indefatigable divine obtained, was a prebend in the cathedral of Ely, given him by Bishop Andrews. He died January 14, 1643.

KERSEY is memorable only for a Priory of Benedictine monks, according to some writers, or as others say, of Augustine Canons, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Anthony. It was granted by King Henry VI. to King's College, Cambridge.

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KETTIL-

* Sir Henry expended two thousand pounds in printing one thousand copies of this publication; and so entirely was his attention engaged during the progress of the work, that his lady, thinking herself neglected, one day said to him: "I wish I were a book too, and then you would respect me a little more."—"Madam," replied a person present, "you should then be an almanack, that he might change you every year."

KETTILBARSTON. In 23 Henry VI. this manor was granted, together with that of Nedding, to William de la Pole, Marquis of Suffolk, to hold by the service of carrying a golden sceptre with a dove on the top, upon the coronation day of the king's heirs and successors; and a sceptre of ivory with a gold dove on the head, upon the day of the coronation of the then queen, and all successive queens of England.

The Waldegraves are said to have had their seat at the Hall here, which afterwards descended to the Lemans, and from them to the Beachcrofts, to which family it still belongs.

In the parish of SEMER is situated the house of industry for the hundred of Cosford, which was incorporated in 1779. This structure was erected the following year. The average number of paupers is 180; and their principal employment spinning yarn for Norwich. The original debt contracted by this hundred was 8,000*l.* which has been paid off, and the poor's rates have been reduced to three-eighths.

WATTISHAM is worthy of notice for the singular tenure by which the manor is held, that is, by the serjeantry of jumping, belching, and f---t---g before the king, as appears by the memorandum in the exchequer of the 21st Edward I.

WHATFIELD, or WHEATFIELD, "is chiefly remarkable," says the Suffolk Traveller, "for growing the most excellent seed wheat;" from which circumstance its name may perhaps be derived.

Here, in 1788, died the Rev. THOMAS HÄRMER, minister of a congregation of dissenters, a man distinguished for his attainments in Oriental literature, his antiquarian knowledge, and his unaffected piety. He was born at Norwich in 1715. The most important and valuable of his publications was entitled: *Observations on divers Passages in Scripture*, in four vols. 8vo.

HUNDRED OF BOSMERE AND CLAYDON.

The hundreds of Bosmere and Claydon, incorporated in 1765, are bounded by the liberty of Ipswich and the hundred of Samford on the south; on the east by Thredling and Loes; on the north by Hartismere; and on the west by Stow and Cosford. The only market-town in this hundred is

NEEDHAM MARKET, containing 247 houses, and 1348 inhabitants. It was formerly a place of considerable trade from its woollen manufactures, but these are now dwindled to nothing. The town, however, is tolerably well built; it has a weekly market on Wednesday; and a considerable fair yearly on the 28th of October, and two following days. The church, a mean building, with a wooden belfry, is a chapel of ease to Barking. The authors of the *Magna Britannia* * assert, that Needham became so much decayed, that its poverty grew proverbial. At present, however, it is not much behind any market-town in the county for improvement. The Stowmarket canal passes by the place, and has greatly augmented its corn trade.

Near the town is a lake of thirty or forty acres, called Bosmere, which gives name to the hundred. The Gipping passes through it, and is said to be of great depth, and to abound in fish.

At BARNHAM is the house of industry for the incorporated hundreds of Bosmere and Claydon, erected in 1766, at an expense of £10,000. The number of parishes incorporated is thirty-five, and the yearly assessment 2561l. The principal employment of the poor in this house, whose average number amounts to about 200, is spinning for the manufacturers of Norwich.

In the chancel of the church, says the *Suffolk Traveller*, there is a noble monument for one of the Southwells. Here also is interred Helena, wife of Edward Bacon, Esq. of Shrubland Hall, third son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper, with an inscription, which records a remarkable instance of fecundity:

Helena

* Vol. V. p. 200.

Helena Filia unica et Hæres Thomæ Little de Bray in Comitatu Berk. Armig. vixit annos 37 ea Vitæ integritate, Animique immunitate ut Uxor, Mater et Amica inter primos haberetur. Hæc tamen post partum XIX. Filiorum et XIII. Filiarum, annorum plus minus 82 expiravit, Anno Redemptionis 1646, Julii 24.

At BATTISFORD was formerly a hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, of the yearly value of 53l. 10s. which, at the dissolution, was granted, 35 Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Gresham. His son, Sir Thomas, the celebrated founder of the Royal Exchange in London, had the frame of that edifice constructed here upon the Tye, a common of about 200 acres; and most of the timber employed in the work was the growth of his estate at this place.*

BAYLHAM became, about the year 1450, the property of John Andrews, whose daughter, Elizabeth, having married Thomas Windsor, Esq. it devolved to their son, Sir Andrews Windsor, of Stanwell, afterwards elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Windsor.

BRAMFORD is remarkable for an uncommon tenure attached to its manor. The tenants hold of the lord by a lease of twenty-one years, renewed from time to time upon a fine; and in case of death or alienation, the new tenant is admitted to the remainder of the term, so that the lord derives a greater profit from the lands than the tenants. Bramford Hall, the seat of the late Nathaniel Acton, Esq. commanding a delightful view, has lately been reduced to a farm-house.

At BRICET a priory was founded in the time of Herbert Losinga, bishop of Norwich, by Radulfus Fitzbrian, and Emma, his wife. It was dedicated to St. Leonard, and endowed by them with lands and tithes; and, among the rest, the tithes of Smithfield, in London. Almeric Peche, a descendant of the founder, confirmed all the gifts of his ancestor, and obtained permission of Walter, then bishop of Norwich, to have a chantry in his chapel
at

* Cole's MSS. in the British Museum. The sawing-pits remain to this day, adds that writer.

...the church, and not to admit any person to the either sacrament, unless in immediate danger of death; and that Roberts himself, in token of his submission to the mother church, should repair to it with his family on the five holidays of Christmas, Easter, Whitsunday, the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and St. Leonard's Day. This house having been united to the Abbey of St. Neblin in France, was suppressed by Henry VIII. after which its revenues were granted to the gentlemen and fellows of King's College, Cambridge, who are lords of the manor.

In the parish of CODDENHAM stood *Shrubland Hall*, which Edward, third son of the lord keeper Bacon, became entitled to by his marriage with the heiress of Little. One of his descendants, Nicholas Bacon, erected a new mansion in a very pleasant park, which contains the finest Spanish chestnut-trees in the county. This edifice having been pulled down, a new one was built in its stead, and is now the residence of Sir William Middleton, who was created a baronet in 1804, and is major-commandant of the Brome and Claydon volunteers. It commands an extensive prospect along the Norwich road. Here is also a manor called the *Vicarage*, because it is vested in the vicar for the time being. The vicarage-house, the residence of the Rev. John Long, the present incumbent, is embellished with several admirable paintings by Gainsborough.

CREETING is a name possessed in common by three contiguous parishes in this hundred, and a fourth in that of Stow, distinguished by the additions of All Saints, St. Olave's, St. Mary, and St. Peter. The church of Creeting All Saints is a very ancient building; that of St. Olave was standing in 1552, when John Pinkney ordered his body to be interred in the chancel; but it has long been demolished, for which reason the two rectories were consolidated about the year 1711.

The manor of Gratinges in Creeting St. Olave was given by Robert

Robert Earl of Morton in Normandy, and of Cornwall, in England, in the time of William the Conqueror, to the abbey of Grestein in Normandy, which afterwards erected a priory here. This the abbot and convent sold in 1347, by the king's licence, to Sir Edmund de la Pole, by the name of the manors of Mikelfield and Creeting. The manor and advowson of Creeting All Saints were vested for a considerable time in the respectable family of Bridgeman, by whose heirs they were sold, together with their other estates in these two parishes, to Philip Champion Grespigny, Esq.

The churches of Creeting St. Mary, and of Creeting All Saints, stood very near together upon an eminence, from which they might be seen at a considerable distance, and were commonly called Creeting Two Churches; but one of them was not long since pulled down, and was found to have no foundation, the ground having merely been levelled, and then built upon. St. Mary was, in ancient times, generally styled the priory of Creeting, and was a cell to the abbey of Beruay in Normandy; but, on the suppression of those foreign houses, was made part of the endowment of Eton College, to the provost and fellows of which it now belongs.

At CROWFIELD, a hamlet of Coddensham, is *Crowfield Hall*, which formerly belonged to the family of Woodhouse, and descended through several hands to the present proprietor, Sir William Middleton, Bart. who is also lord of the manor. The Hall is at present occupied by B. Stead, Esq.

HELMINGHAM, has been for many years the seat of the very ancient and noble family of Talmache, or Tollemache. In Domesday-book, Toelmag, as the name was then written, is said to possess lands, &c. Hugh Talmache subscribed the charter without date, made about the reign of Stephen, to the abbess of Godstow in Oxfordshire. The family was at first seated at Bentley, in the hundred of Samford. In 25 Edward I. we find that the manor of Bently was held of the crown by Hugh de Talmache, a chief baron, who four years afterwards had a summons to attend the king in his expedition

tion to Scotland. Lionel Talmache having married the heiress of the Helminghams of Helmingham, acquired that inheritance, and made this place his residence. His grandson, Lionel, was high-sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk 4 Henry VIII; and the grandson of the latter, of the same name, was high-sheriff of Suffolk in the 34th Elizabeth, who conferred on him the honor of knighthood. His son, Lionel, was created a baronet on the first institution of that dignity, May 22, 1611. Sir Lionel, great grandson of the first baronet, on the death of his mother, the daughter and heiress of the Earl of Dysart, succeeded by the law of Scotland to the honors of that house. He for many years represented the county of Suffolk in parliament, till the act of union in 1708 declared him a peer of Great Britain. He was also lord-lieutenant, custos rotulorum, and vice-admiral of Suffolk. The fourth in succession from him is Wilbraham, the present Earl of Dysart, high-steward of Ipswich.

Helmingham Hall is a quadrangular structure, with a court yard in the centre, built about the time of Henry VIII. of red brick, which a few years since was covered with a white composition. It contains a few fine paintings; a good library, chiefly of early printed books, in excellent condition; and a considerable collection of ancient armour. The house, completely surrounded by a moat filled with water, is approached by two draw-bridges, which still continue to be drawn up every night. The moat, as well as the bason in the park, is frequented by great numbers of wild fowl of different species, which are almost tame, from the encouragement given them by the express orders of the noble proprietor. The park, comprehending 400 acres, contains some of the finest oak-trees in this part of the kingdom, many of which are of great age. It is well stocked with deer, the number being seldom less than 700: among these are a few stags, or red deer, which are remarkably large.

The church, embosomed in wood, stands by the side of the park, and, with a cottage, inhabited by a person who takes care of the vault and splendid monuments of the Tollemache family,

forms

forms a beautiful and picturesque object. Here, among other gallant warriors, is interred the heir of the family, who fell before Valenciennes in July, 1793. A monument by Nollekens has recently been erected to the memory of the lady of the present earl.

HEMINGSTON. This manor seems to have been held by the same kind of tenure as that of Wattisham, in the hundred of Cosford, already mentioned. Camden's account of this place is as follows:—"Here Baldwin le Petteur (observe the name) held lands by serjeantry, for which he was obliged every Christmas-day, to perform before our Lord the King of England, one *saltus*, one *sufflatus*, and one *bumbulus*; or, as it is read in another place, he held by a *saltus*, a *sufflatus*, and a *pettus*; that is (if I apprehend it right) he was to dance, make a noise with his cheeks, and let a f--t. Such was the plain jolly mirth of those days *."

NETTLESTED belonged to the Earls of Richmond and Brittany, from the time of the Norman conquest to 17 Henry II. when that family became extinct. By a special charter, dated May 1, 1241, this, with other estates, was given by Henry III. to Peter de Savoy, the queen's uncle, who dying without heirs, left it to that princess. It was soon afterwards granted to Robert de Tibetot, in consideration of his adherence to the king against his rebellious barons, and was transmitted by him to his descendants, on the failure of whom, 46 Edward III, this estate belonged for some time, to the family of Despenser. About 1450, it became the property of Roger Wentworth, ancestor of Thomas Wentworth, who, in the reign of Henry VIII. was admitted to sit in parliament, as a peer, by virtue of his writ of summons. His son Thomas was governor of Calais, when that place was surprised and taken by the French, to the extreme mortification of Queen Mary, who caused him to be solemnly condemned of high treason, though unheard, and a prisoner in France. Though the representatives of this family had assumed the title of lords, it does not appear

* Gough's Camden, II. 125.

appear that they were elevated to the dignity, till James I. in the eighth year of his reign, created Thomas Wentworth, Lord Wentworth, of Nettlestead, to which honour his successor added the earldom of Cleveland. By this nobleman, the estate of Nettlestead was sold to William Lodge, citizen of London; and it has since passed through various hands.

At OFFTON, upon a chalk hill, once stood an ancient castle, which tradition ascribes to Offa, king of Mercia, after he had slain Etheldred, King of the East Angles, and seized his dominions. From the same monarch, the village also is said to have derived its name. The castle is so completely demolished, that not a vestige of it remains.

The advowson of the church of Offton, and thirty acres of land there, belonged to the prior and convent of Thetford, and were granted, 32 Henry VIII. as part of their possessions to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.

The learned and pious Dr. Andrews, Bishop of Ely, left 4000*l.* to purchase an estate for the benefit of poor men and boys, clergymen's widows and prisoners. The trustees in whom it was vested for the purpose, accordingly bought lands in this and the neighbouring parish of Elmsett, in the hundred of Cosford.

STONHAM is a name belonging in common to three villages in this hundred, distinguished by the additions of *Aspal*, *Earl*, and *Parva*. Stonham Earl, is so called, because it was anciently the lordship of Thomas Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and afterwards of William Ufford, who married his grand-daughter. In 1 Edward III. the Duke of Norfolk had a grant of a market and fair here; and all the three parishes still form part of what is called that duke's liberty.

In the parish of Stonham Aspal, thus called from the family of Aspale, or Haspele, is *Broughton Hall*, the ancient seat of a branch of the Wingfields, to which a manor of the same name is attached. The last possessor, the Rev. John Wingfield, died without issue in 1735, as died his brother Thomas, in 1762, who was the last heir male of the family. In the church-yard is a
 beauti-

beautiful monument, to the memory of Anthony Wingfield, Esq. His effigy in alabaster, much injured by time, is represented in a recumbent posture, grasping a serpent.

At Earl Stonham is *Deerbolts*, the ancient seat of the Driver family, whose only heir married the late Richard Moore, Esq. of Kentwell Hall, near Long Melford, and enjoyed this property as her dower.

Stonham Parva is sometimes called Stonham Jerningham, from the ancient family of Jerningham, who were lords here for many years. In this parish is the old mansion of the family of Bloomfield, now the property of Charles Bloomfield, Esq.

THE HUNDRED OF SAMFORD.

This hundred is separated by the Stour from Essex on the south; on the west it borders on the hundreds of Babergh and Cosford; on the east it is bounded by the Liberty of Ipswich, and the river Orwell, which divides it from the hundred of Colneis; and on the north by Bosmere and Claydon.

The principal villages in this hundred are:---

ARWERTON, formerly the seat of the Bacons, a celebrated family, who, in 1345, procured the grant of a market and fair here. About 1577, the estate was purchased of Sir Druc Drury, by Sir Philip Parker, Knt. whose descendant, of the same name, was in 1661, created a baronet. It is now the property of Charles Berners, Esq. of Wolverston.

Arwerton Hall, is situated on a point of land at the junction of the Orwell and Stour, commanding a fine view of those rivers. Neither the house nor offices are remarkable either for beauty or antiquity; and Grose tells us, that when his drawing was made, they were so thoroughly in ruins, as to be irreparable. The gate of this mansion has attracted considerable notice, not for the beauty, but singularity of its form. From the whimsical taste of its construction, it was probably erected about the time of Elizabeth, or James I. a period when architecture seems to have

been at its lowest ebb; the buildings of those days being neither Grecian nor Gothic, but an unnatural and discordant jumble of both.

At DODNEIS, in the parish of Bentley, was a small priory of Black Canons, founded by one of the ancestors of the Dukes of Norfolk, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was suppressed by the first bull of Clement VII. and granted to Cardinal Wolsey, when its revenues were valued at 42l. 18s. 8½d.

EAST BERGHOLT, is a considerable village, the church of which is united with the rectory of the contiguous parish of Brantham. It is said to have formerly been a flourishing place, from the cloth manufactures carried on there, and a market-town. The church, towards the erection of which various legacies were left early in the sixteenth century, is a good structure; and many parts of it are of very elegant workmanship; but the building of the steeple, towards which other legacies were given about the same time, has not yet been undertaken. The bells, five in number, are fixed in a shed in the church-yard.

Southward of the church is a neat mansion, built by Thomas Chaplin, Esq. which, together with the manor and advowson, devolved, by marriage, to the family of Hankey. The residences of the rector, the Rev. Dr. Rhudde, Peter Godfrey, Esq. Mrs. Roberts, and Golding Constable, Esq. give this place an appearance far superior to that of most villages.

FRESTON, was anciently vested in a family who took their name from it, and to whom the estate belonged, till about the time of Henry VIII. when it devolved to the Latymers. The present proprietor is Charles Berners, Esq. of Woolverston.

Not far from the bank of the Orwell stands *Freston Tower*, a strong quadrangular brick building, not more than about ten feet by twelve; with a polygonal turret at each angle. It is six stories high, and contains as many rooms one above another, communicating by a winding staircase, which, on the exterior, forms the principal face of the edifice, having three sides, and numerous windows. The best apartment appears to have been on the

fifth story; it is higher than any of the others, and was probably hung with tapestry, as the small nails yet left in the wood seem to indicate. The top is formed by a number of open arches, and each of the small turrets, at the angles, terminates in a pinnacle. The windows are square; and, except in the principal apartment, very small. In this building there is but one fire-place, which is on the ground-floor, and even that seems to be of recent construction, and to have no chimney; whence it is probable, that this place was rather an occasional pleasure-retreat, or watch-tower, than designed for the purpose of permanent habitation. Excepting a farm-house, at the distance of a few yards, no trace of any building appears near the Tower. "As there is among the records of the manor," says the *Suffolk Traveller**, "a very exact and particular account of the manor-house, and all the out-buildings and offices to it, in Henry the Seventh's time, and no mention is there made of the Tower, it is pretty certain it was not then built; so that it is reasonable to suppose it to have been the work of the Latymers. From the smallness of the windows in all the other rooms, it looks as if they were built chiefly for the support of the uppermost room, which, having large windows on three sides of it, seems to have been contrived by some whimsical man, for taking rather a better view of the river Orwell, than can be had on the neighbouring hill."

HINTLESHAM was, for a great length of time, the demesne of the Timperleys. In the chancel of the parish-church are several monuments of this family, and especially a tomb of blue marble, on which is the portraiture in brass, of a man in complete armour, and a woman with a hound at her feet, and this inscription in Latin:

"Here lyeth the venerable man John Timperley, Esq. heir and Lord of Hyntlesham, and Margaret his wife, which John died An. 1400."

HOLBROOK. This lordship was formerly the property of the family

* Second Edition, page 61.

family of Clenche; and a judge belonging to it is interred in the church, with this inscription :

In obitum Colendissimi Sviq. Temporis
Antiquissimi Judicis Johannis Clenche
qui obiit XIX. Die Augusti Anno Salvatoris
1607.

Ecce jacet subter venerandus marmore iudex
Terram terra petit, pulvere corpus inest
Ast anima ad superos sanctiq. palatia cæli
Fertur et æterni viuit in arce Dei.

In the same place is also interred Margery, wife of Thomas Clenche, Esq. eldest son of the judge, and daughter of John Barker, Esq. of Ipswich, who died in 1597.

STRATFORD, near the southern limit of the county, on the road from Colchester to Ipswich, has a handsome church, on whose water-table is inlaid in capitals this inscription, most of it overgrown with moss :—

"Praye for the soulis of Edward Morg, and Alys hys wyf. —
ulley rowlys anno domini 1430."

About a quarter of a mile south-west of this place, on the bank of the Stour, is a camp, where some antiquarians fix the much disputed Roman station *Ad Ansam*. The opinions on this subject are thus summed up by the late Mr. Gough, and his conclusion seems to be perfectly satisfactory :—"Ad Ansam seems to be the most undetermined station of any in the county (Essex in which it was placed by various writers). Mr. Burton declines fixing it, and only tells us that Mr. Talbot in some copies set it at Catawade Bridge, where the Stour makes an island. One would think he had read it *ad Insulam*; and thereabouts, or at Stratford, Dr. Stakeley places it, as does Richard of Cirencester, changing its name to *Ad Sturium amnem*. Mr. Horsley, by the fifteen miles between *Combretonium* and *Ad Ansam*, is induced to carry the last to Mersey island, where are great remains of the

Romana. Afterwards supposing the military ways to have met at Colchester, and coincided for four or five miles, he carries it to Casterford, called in Dr. Stukeley's map, *Chesterford* and *Canonium*; but unfortunately the Doctor mistook Easterford, or Kelvedon, for Casterford, else we had had a Roman station beyond controversy. Mr. Horsley, in his table, page 443, makes the road take a course, perfectly answerable to his friend Ward's idea of a *Ansa*, a curve: carrying it by Witham, Maldon, Farnbridge, Chelmsford, Leiton, to London, which is in the form of an inverted z. If we allow *Camalodunum* to be Colchester, *Ad Ansam* is to be sought for on the Suffolk edge of the county, and then Richard of Cirencester's *Ad Sturium* has the fairest claim, supposing *Ansa* to be another word for the flexure of that river." *

In the parish of TATTINGSTONE is the house of industry for the hundred of Samford, incorporated in 1765. The number of parishes is twenty-five; and the sum originally borrowed was 8250l. This edifice was erected in 1766, and the average number of poor annually admitted into it is 260. They are principally employed in spinning for Norwich. The rates were settled at 2s. 8d. in the pound annually, and remain the same.

At WHERSTEAD is *Wherstead Lodge*, the mansion of Sir Robert Harland, whose father, a distinguished naval officer, was created a baronet in 1771, by the title of Sir Robert Harland of Sproughton, where he had at that time a seat which has since been pulled down. In the same year he sailed as commander in chief of his majesty's fleet to the East Indies; in 1778, was second in command to Admiral Keppel; in 1782, he was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty; and died in 1784.

WOOLVERSTON HALL, in the parish of Woolverston, the elegant mansion of Charles Berners, Esq. stands in a most delightful situation, on the west bank of the Orwell. The house is built of Woolpit brick: the centre of the principal front adorned with
a pediment,

* Gough's Camden, II. 136.

SUFFOLK.

a pediment, supported by four Ionic columns, is connected with the wings on each side by a colonnade. The bow front next the river commands the most pleasing views of the water and the opposite shore of Nacton, through the trees, which embellish the park.

The interior of this edifice corresponds with its exterior. The apartments are fitted up with great taste; they contain some good pictures, and the ceilings are beautifully painted. The stables, which are an ornamental building, stand detached from the house on the spot occupied by the old mansion. The present Hall was erected in 1776, by the late William Berners, Esq. proprietor of the stately street in London, called after his name.

At some distance from the house, in the park, an interesting monument of filial affection presents a pleasing object, that is seen to a considerable distance, in passing up and down the river. This is a square obelisk of free-stone, ninety-six feet high, with an ascent in the interior to the top, which is surmounted by a globe, encircled with rays. The base is encompassed with iron railing. On one side of it is this inscription:

In
Memoriam
Gulielmi Berners, Armig :
Patris optimi
et
bene merentis,
hunc obeliscum extruxit.
filius
Carolus Berners
1793.

On the contrary side, next to the river, is the following :

Gulielmus Berners
Natus
Jul. 10. A. D. 1709.
Denatus
Septemb. 18. 1783.

The park at present contains about 400 acres, but with the additions intended to be made to it, will comprehend 900. It is well stocked with beautiful spotted deer, and abounds with game of every kind, which the proprietor is particularly anxious to preserve.

This estate, early in the last century, belonged to a Mr. Tyson, who became a bankrupt in 1720, when John Ward, Esq. of Hackney claimed it in right of a mortgage, which he had upon it. The matter was brought before the Court of Chancery, and for upwards of half a century the cause remained undecided. At length, about 1773, the property was ordered to be sold, and was purchased by the father of the present proprietor for 14,000*l*.

THE LIBERTIES OF IPSWICH.

The liberties of Ipswich include not only that town and its suburbs, but also the hamlets of Stoke Hall, Brook's Hall, Wikes Ufford, and Wikes Bishop, forming a district more than four miles in extent from east to west, and about the same from north to south. They are bounded on the north by the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon; on the west by the same hundred and Samford; on the south by Samford and Colneis; and on the east by Carlford.

Besides these precincts on land, the borough of Ipswich has always claimed as an appendage a jurisdiction over the whole extent of the Orwell, from the town to a place called the Pollshead, upon the sand, known by the name of the Andrews, in the high sea, beyond the cliffs of Walton and Felixstow. The limits of these liberties and jurisdiction, both by land and water, have been more than once ascertained by commissions appointed for the purpose.

IPSWICH, generally considered as the capital of the county, is happily situated on the side of a hill, with a southern aspect, declining by an easy descent to the Orwell. The soil being
sand.

sand, crag, or gravel, is extremely healthy. The hills, which rise above the town, to the north and east, not only shelter it from bleak and inclement winds, but contain springs that furnish it with an inexhaustible supply of excellent water. To the latter circumstance it is probably owing that Ipswich has suffered much less from fire than most other towns. According to the enumeration of 1801, it comprehended 1934 houses, and 10,043 inhabitants, whose number had increased in 1811, to 13,459, exclusive of persons belonging to the army and navy.

This town has five annual fairs, on May 4, and 18, July 25, August 22, and September 25, and gives the title of viscount to the Duke of Grafton.

Ipswich derives its name from its situation at the place where the river Gippen, or Gipping, discharges itself into the Orwell. It is written in Domesday *Gyppeswik*, *Gyppeswiz*, *Gyppewic*, and *Gyppewic*, which mode of spelling was gradually changed into *Yppyswyche* and *Ipswich*. The town strictly speaking, that is, within the gates, was not of great extent. It was surrounded with a ditch and rampart, which was broken down by the Danes, when they pillaged the town twice in the space of ten years, in 991 and 1000. This fortification was afterwards renewed and repaired, in the fifth year of King John. The town had formerly four gates, called from their situation, after the four principal points of the compass; and from these gates were named the four leets or wards, into which the place was divided. We likewise read of a fifth, called the Lose-gate, which stood on the bank of the Orwell, at the spot where once was a ford through that river. Though the rampart has, in many places, been broken through, and in others entirely levelled, considerable remains of it still exist. These may easily be traced from the Bowling Green Garden, or Grey Friar's Walk, to St. Matthew's Street; and from Bull-gate to Northgate Street, and thus to the end of Cross Keys Street, it is almost entire. From these remains it is apparent, that the whole of the parishes of St. Austin, St. Clement, and St. Helen, with great

part of those of St. Margaret and St. Matthew, were not included within the gates. Accordingly, in old writings, they were denominated the suburbs of Ipswich.

Before, and for many years after, the Norman conquest, Ipswich was in the same condition as all other boroughs that were in the demesne of the crown. For some time anterior to the Domesday survey, it appears to have been rapidly declining. "In the time of King Edward," (the Confessor) says that document "there were 538 burgesses who paid custom to the king, and they had forty acres of land. But now there are 110 burgesses who pay custom, and 100 poor burgesses, who can pay no more than one penny a head to the king's geld. Thus upon the whole they have forty acres of land, and 328 houses now empty, and which in the time of King Edward, scotted to the king's geld. Roger, the vice-earl, let the whole for 40*l.* afterwards he could not have that rent, and abated sixty shillings of it, so that it now pays 37*l.* and the earl always hath the third part." We are farther informed by the same ancient record, that during the reign of Edward the Confessor, his queen Edith, the daughter of Earl Goodwin, had two thirds of this borough, and Earl Guert, the sixth son of the same nobleman possessed the remaining third. The queen had a grange to which belonged four carucates of land, and the earl another, valued at one hundred shillings, besides the third penny of the borough.

The first charter obtained by this town, was granted by King John in the first year of his reign, and conferred on the inhabitants important privileges, some of which strikingly illustrate the oppressions under which the mass of the people must in those early ages have groaned. By this charter, the king granted to the burgesses, the borough of Ipswich with all its appurtenances, liberties, &c. to be held of him and his heirs, by the payment of the usual annual farm of 35*l.* and one hundred shillings more at the exchequer. He exempted them from the payment of all taxes, under the denominations of *tholl*, *lestage*, *stallage*, *passage*, *pontage*, and all other customs throughout his land and sea-ports,—a privilege

still enjoyed by such masters of ships as are free of this borough, in all the ports of the kingdom, the city of London not excepted. The other privileges granted to the people of Ipswich by this charter were as follow:---That they should have a merchants' gild and hanse of their own---That no person should be quartered upon them without their consent, or take any thing from them by force---That they might hold their lands, and recover their just dues from whomsoever they were owing---That they should hold their lands within the borough, according to the custom of the borough of Ipswich---That none of them should be fined or amerced but according to the laws of the free borough---That they might chuse two bailiffs, and four coroners out of the more lawful men* of the town.

King Edward I. in the 13th year of his reign, for certain offences committed by the burgesses of Ipswich, but of what nature we are not informed, seized the borough into his own hands and kept it till his nineteenth year; when being pleased with the service performed by some ships from Ipswich in his expedition against Scotland, he re-granted the borough and its liberties to the burgesses, and confirmed the charters of his predecessors John and Henry III. by another dated at Berwick, June 23, 1291, but he punished the town sufficiently by raising the annual rent from 40l. or sixty marks, to 60l. as it has ever since continued.

About the 18th of Edward III. the burgesses of Ipswich were a second time deprived of their charter on the following occasion. At the assizes, which were held by a judge named Sharford, some sailors, whose attendance was necessary, thought that his lordship

* This expression is supposed to signify the principal men of the town, and such as before the enfranchisement by the charter were in the condition nearest to that of a free and lawful man properly so called. It should be observed that persons *in dominio*, or *in demesne*, had not the free benefit of the law; for they received justice from their lords, and were judged by them in most cases. The children of such people could not be their heirs; for they held their lands and goods at the will of their lord, and were not sure to enjoy them longer than he pleased.

ship staid too long at dinner. One of them in a frolic, took his seat upon the bench, and caused another to make proclamation, requiring William Sharford to come into court and save his fine; and as he did not appear directed him to be fined. The judge, who was a morose man, so highly resented the joke, that because the magistrates refused to apprehend the sailors, he prevailed upon the king to seize the liberties of the borough, the government of which was accordingly committed to the sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk; but before the expiration of a year it appears to have been exercised by the bailiffs as usual.

Next to the charter of King John, that granted by Henry VI. in his 24th year was most beneficial. By this instrument, he incorporated the town by the style of the burgesses of Ipswich. He authorized them annually to elect two burgesses as bailiffs, at the accustomed time and place, to hold that office for one whole year. He granted to the bailiffs, and four such other burgesses as the bailiffs should appoint from among the twelve portmen, the office of justice of the peace within the town, together with all fines, forfeitures, and amercements arising from that office, and the assize of bread, wine, and ale. He appointed such one of the bailiffs, as should be chosen by the burgesses at the time of election, to be escheator, and expressly granted the admiralty and clerkship of the market, though the bailiffs had always exercised these last offices by the custom of the town.

Though no notice was taken of this charter of Henry VI. in that of Edward, his successor, yet the latter granted all the privileges mentioned in it, with these alterations and additions:— He incorporated the town by the name of the bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty, of the town of Ipswich; he confined the election of bailiffs expressly to the 8th of September, in the Guildhall, to serve for one year; and he expressly exempted the burgesses from serving on juries.

The most interesting charter granted by succeeding monarchs, for the insurance of these privileges, was that of Charles II. who in his 17th year, confirmed the high steward, the twelve portmen,

men, and the twenty-four chief constables, the recorder, and town clerk for the time being by their names, and directed, that upon the death or removal of any of the portmen, or twenty-four, the vacancy should be filled up by the rest of those respective bodies. Though the burgesses, toward the conclusion of the same reign, surrendered their charter and received another, by which the number of chief constables was reduced to eighteen, yet, as neither the surrender was enrolled, nor any judgment entered upon record, the officers who had acted under the former charter resumed their functions, on the proclamation of James II. in October 1688; and from them the present portmen, and twenty-four men are regularly derived.

The principal officers in the corporation at present are, two bailiffs, a high steward, a recorder, twelve portmen, of whom four are justices of the peace, a town clerk, twenty-four chief constables, two of whom are coroners, and the twelve senior head-boroughs, a treasurer, and two chamberlains to collect the revenues of the town. The corporation have also fifteen livery servants, consisting of five musicians, four serjeants at mace, two beadles, a common crier, a water-bailiff, a gaoler, and a bridewell-keeper.

From the preceding particulars it will appear, that the privileges of the corporation of Ipswich are very extensive. The bailiffs pass fines and recoveries, hear and determine causes, both criminal and civil, arising in the town, and even crown cases preferably to any of his majesty's courts at Westminster. They appoint the assize of bread, beer, &c. No freeman can be obliged to serve on juries out of the town, or bear any offices for the king, sheriff for the county excepted. Neither are they compelled to pay any tolls or duties in any other parts of the kingdom, having established this point in a trial with the city of London, respecting duties demanded for the vessels of freemen in the river Thames. They are entitled to all waifs, estrays, and goods cast on shore within their admiralty jurisdiction, which extends down the river, along the coast of Essex beyond Harwich one way, and beyond Langard Fort on the other. By the solemn
decision

decision in their favour, of an inquisition taken in 14 Edward III. at Ipswich, they had confirmed to them the contested right of taking custom-duties for goods entering the port of Harwich, which was determined to belong solely to the bailiffs and burgesses of this town.

Ipswich has sent two members to parliament since the 25th year of Henry VI. The right of election is in the bailiffs, portmen, common councilmen, and freemen at large, not receiving alms. The number of voters is between six and seven hundred, and the returning officers are the two bailiffs.*

The

* The court books of this borough preserve the following curious memorandums, respecting the wages paid at different periods to its representatives ;

1448. John Smith, and William Wethereld, 5 mares each.

1460. William Worsop, and John River, 13d. per day each.

1462. William Worsop, and John Lopham; the former to have 20d. a day at York; at any nearer place 16d., at London 12d.; and Lopham, 12d. a day every where.

1469. John Timperley, junr. and John Alfray, of Hendley; Timperley, at 8d. a day. Alfray served in consideration of his being made a free burgess.

1472. William Worsop, and John Wallworth; Worsop at 5s. a week, and if parliament be adjourned, to have 1s. per day; Wallworth, 3s. 4d. per week.

1477. James Hobart, and John Timperley, at 26s. 8d. or two mares each.

1483. Thomas Baldry, and John Wallworth; Baldry at 2s. a day; Wallworth at 1s.

1494. John Fastolf, and Ed. Bocking at 11. 6s. 8d. each, if at Westminster; if further off, to be ordered by the Great Court.

N.B. The Great Court ordered to Fastolf, 41; to Bocking, 31.

1509. William Spencer, and Thomas Hall. Spencer to have 40s.

N.B. He had 6s. 8d. more.

1559. Thomas Seckford, junr. Esq. and Robert Barker. Barker had 311 4s.

1592. Robert Barker, and Zach. Lock, Esq. Lock, 51.

1620. Robert Snelling, William Cage, Gent. 501. each.

1610. John Gurdon, William Cage, Esq. N.B. 18 Car. 1. (1642.) Cage had

The streets of Ipswich are well paved, but, like those of most ancient towns which have not suffered by fire, are rather narrow and irregular; and consequently do not make such a striking appearance as if they ran in right lines. It has also been remarked that Ipswich wholly escaped the calamities to which many other places were subject during the civil dissensions which convulsed the kingdom about the middle of the seventeenth century. At the corners of many of the streets are yet to be seen the remains of curious carved images, and great numbers of the houses are adorned, some of them to profusion, in a similar manner. The town contains many good buildings, and an advantage which it possesses in a high degree is, that most of these, even in the heart of the place, have convenient gardens adjoining, which render them not only more agreeable, but the town itself more airy and salubrious.

In Domesday Book the following churches are mentioned as standing in Ipswich and its liberties, in the time of William the Conqueror:—the Holy Trinity, St. Austin, St. Michael, St. Mary, St. Botolph, (or Whitton church) St. Laurence, St. Peter, St. Stephen, and Thurlweston. Of these the three former are demolished and not rebuilt. They were probably destroyed by the tempest recorded by Stowe, who informs us in his *Annals*, that on the night of New Year's Day 1287, as well through the vehemence of the wind as the violence of the sea, many churches were overthrown and destroyed, not only at Yarmouth, Dunwich, and Ipswich, but also in divers other places in England.

At a later period this town is said to have contained twenty one parish churches. At present there are but twelve: *St. Clement*, *St. Helen*, *St. Laurence*, *St. Margaret*, *St. Mary at Elms*, *St. Mary at Kay*, *St. Mary at Stoke*, *St. Mary at Tower*, *St. Matthew*,

had 100*l.* and Dec. 5. 1643, Gurdon had 100*l.* and Cage 50*l.* more, besides the 100*l.* formerly granted.

£80. John Wright, Gilbert Linfield; 60*l.* was ordered for Wright, 20*l.* for Linfield,

St. Matthew, St. Nicholas, St. Peter, and St. Stephen; but in addition to these, the liberty of the borough contains the churches of Thurlweston, Whitton, and Westerfield.

St. Clement's church, was early and wholly impropriated to the priory of *St. Peter*, without any vicarage being created; and for this reason, when the last estimate was made, it was not valued in the king's books. In 7 Edward VI. this impropriation was granted to William Webb, and William Breton, but this church is now consolidated with *St. Helen's*.

In *St. Clement's* church is interred Thomas Eldred,* who accompanied Cavendish in his circumnavigation of the globe, with this inscription:

He that travels ye world about,
Seeth God's wonders, and God's works,
Thomas Eldred traveled ye world about;
And went out of Plimouth ye 2d of July
1586. and arrived in Plimouth again the
9th of September 1588.

In this parish is the hamlet of Wykes, given by King Richard to John Oxenford, bishop of Norwich,† and for which the town

* In April 1602, Craven Ord, Esq. exhibited to the Antiquarian Society, three curious old paintings from Olivers, the seat of the Eldred family, in Essex, the first of which represented a terrestrial globe, marked with the equinoctial, tropics of Capricorn and Cancer, America, &c. with the following inscription: "Thomas Eldred went out of Plimmouth 1586, July 2d and sailed about the whole globe, and arrived againe in Plimmouth the 9 of September 1588. What can seeme great to him that hath seene the whole world, and the wondrous works therein, save the Maker of it, and the world above?"

Granger, in his *Biographical History*, (vol. I. p. 248.) speaking of Cavendish the circumnavigator, observes in a note, "Dr. Ducarel has a curious drawing, by Vertue, from an original painting of Cap. Thomas Eldred, who sailed round the globe in the sixteenth century.

† At an earlier period Dean of Sarum; author of an History of England down to his own time, and one of the founders of Trinity Priory, Ipswich.

town was allowed to deduct from the fee-farm rent the sum of 10*l.* per annum, which it had been accustomed to pay to that prelate. The hamlet and manor, which from this circumstance received the appellation of *Wykes Bishop*, belonged to the bishops of Norwich, till in 1535, it was given by act of parliament to Henry VIII. who granted it in 1545 to Sir John Jermie, Knt. Whilst in the possession of the bishops, they used frequently to reside at their house, situated on the south side of the road leading from Bishops' Hill towards Nacton, where is now a square field with a brick-kiln, which appears to have been formerly surrounded with a moat. The church of Wykes is sometimes mentioned in old writings, but it is not known where it stood, and it might possibly be no more than a chapel for the use of the bishop and his family. In this parish is also comprehended part of the hamlet of *Wykes Ufford*, so called from the Earls of Suffolk of that name, to whom it was anciently granted. The Willoughbys afterwards possessed it by descent from Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. In the time of Queen Elizabeth it was held by Sir John Brewes, then by Sir Edmund Withipol, and has ever since gone with the Christchurch estate, being now vested in the Rev. Dr. Fonnerau.

Beyond St. Clement's-street, and between the two hamlets, stood St. James's Chapel, now wholly demolished. It is probable that it belonged to St. James's hospital, between which and the leprous house of St. Mary Magdalen, some connexion is conjectured to have existed. The latter is said to have stood somewhere opposite to St. Helen's church, and when it was dissolved, its revenues were annexed 9 Henry VIII. to the rectory of St. Helen's, and with them probably those of St. James's hospital; for the incumbent of that parish was entitled to some portion of the tithes arising from the lands in the hamlet of Wykes Bishop; and for this portion a composition was constantly paid by the rector of St. Clement before the consolidation of the two churches.

St. Helen's, although formerly impropriated to the hospital of St. James or St. Mary Magdalen, has been instituted into a rectory

tory ever since the Reformation. In a field almost opposite to *Caldwell Hall*, now called *Cold Hall*, on the south of the road leading to Kesgrave, stood the church of St. John Baptist, in Caldwell, of which there are no remains. It was impropriated to Trinity priory, and granted with that house to Sir Thomas Pope. In this parish also, at the south-west corner of Rosemary-lane, Brook-street, was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Edmund a Pountney,* and impropriated to St. Peter's priory; but being, like St. Helen's, in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich, they were both given to the same incumbent till they were united.

St. Lawrence is said in Domesday, to have possessed twelve acres of land. This church was given to Trinity priory, to which it was impropriated; but as there had for many years been no prædial tithes belonging to it, there was no grant of the impropriation at the dissolution. The present edifice was begun by John Bottold, who died in 1431, and was interred here, with this inscription, which, as Weaver informs us,† was discovered on removing a pew in this church:

Subjacet hoc lapide John Bottold vir probus ipse,
Istius ecclesiæ primus inceptor fuit iste,
Cujus animæ, Domine, miserere tu bone Christe.
Obiit MCCCCXXXI. Litera Dominicalis G.

The chancel was built by John Baldwyn, draper, who died in 1449, and his name is in the stone-work under the east window, now plastered over. About that time several legacies were left towards the erection of the steeple.

In 1514, Edward Daundy, then one of the representatives of this borough in parliament, founded a chauntry in this church, for a secular priest to officiate at the altar of St. Thomas, in behalf

* This Saint Edmund was Archbishop of Canterbury, and being weary of the Pope's exactions in England, became a voluntary exile, and died in 1240, with the reputation of a saint, at Pontiniac in France, from which place the addition to his name was a corrupt derivation.

† P. 750.

of himself and his relations, among whom he reckoned Thomas Wolsey, then Dean of Lincoln, and his parents, Robert and Jane Wolsey, deceased. To this priest and his successors he gave his house in this parish for his residence; and his lands in Sproughton, Stoke, and Alneaborne, for a maintenance. This Mr. Daundy was one of the most respectable men of the town in his time; all his daughters married gentlemen of good fortune: and the wife of lord-keeper Bacon was the issue of one of them.

The Rev. Richard Canning, M. A. a gentleman of distinguished character and abilities, editor of the second edition of Kirby's Suffolk Traveller, and compiler of the account of the Ipswich charities, was forty years minister of the church of St. Laurence, and died June 9, 1775.

St. Margaret's was impropriated to the priory of the Holy Trinity. Trinity church, after which this house is supposed to have been named, stood near St. Margaret's church-yard, and is mentioned in Domesday as being endowed with twenty-six acres of land in the time of the Conqueror. The priory was founded, and chiefly endowed before the year 1177, by Norman Gastrobe, for Black Canons of the order of St. Austin, and the founder became one of its first inhabitants. King Henry II. granted the prior and convent a fair on Holyrood Day, September 14, to continue three days. Not long after the foundation of the monastery, the church and offices were consumed by fire; but they were rebuilt by John of Oxford, bishop of Norwich, on which Richard I. gave the patronage of the priory to him and his successors. The grant of the fair was afterwards confirmed by king John, who moreover granted to the priory all the lands and rents "formerly belonging" to the churches of St. Michael and St. Saviour in Ipswich. From this expression it may be inferred, that both these churches were even then dilapidated: at present their site is unknown; but a vague tradition reports that the latter stood behind St. Mary Elms; and that the former, which is said in Domesday to have possessed eight acres of land, was situated near the church of St. Nicholas. At the suppression 26 Henry VIII. the possessions of

Trinity priory were valued at 88l. 6s. 9d. per annum, and in the 36th year of the same reign were granted to Sir Thomas Pope. The strong foundation of the steeple of Trinity church was, about fifty years ago, undermined and blown up with gunpowder.

St. Margaret's is not mentioned in Domesday, whence it is natural to infer that it was not then in existence; but as the church of the Holy Trinity was appropriated to the use of the prior and convent, this edifice was most probably erected for the parishioners. The principal porch has two handsome carved niches in front. It is ornamented on the west side by the head of a monk, from whose mouth the water-spout descends; and on the east side that of a nun answers the same purpose. They are far superior in execution to the carving generally seen in such situations.

From the journal of William Dowsing, the principal of the parliamentary visitors appointed in 1643 to inspect and deface the churches of this county, it appears that at St. Margaret's they took down the twelve apostles in stone, and ordered between twenty and thirty pictures to be destroyed.

In this parish, on the site of Trinity priory, a spacious brick mansion, called *Christ Church*, was erected, and surrounded with a pale, by Sir Edmund Withipol, whose only child was married to Leicester, Lord Viscount Hereford. His successor sold the estate to Claude Fonnereau, Esq. in whose descendant, the Rev. Dr. Fonnereau it is at present vested. That gentleman, with a liberality not very common, allows free access to this park, which is a most agreeable promenade, to the inhabitants of the town. Here is still to be seen a bowling-green, which was formerly a necessary appendage to a gentleman's mansion. The surface of the park, though not of great extent, is pleasingly diversified. It is stocked with some of the most beautiful deer in the kingdom. of a fine white colour, spotted with black, which still farther contribute to the variety of the scene.

St. Mary at Elms, is one of the four churches dedicated to that saint now standing in Ipswich, though in Domesday book only one is mentioned, which is conjectured to be St. Mary at
Tower.

Tower. St. Mary at Elms probably succeeded the dilapidated church of St. Saviour, and is thought to have been built on the site of that edifice. It was given to Trinity priory by Alan, the son of Edgar Alet, and his son, Richard; but there seems to have been no grant of the impropriation since the dissolution of that monastery.

Opposite to the church of St. Mary at Elms is an alms-house for twelve poor women, erected about fifty years ago, in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Ann Smyth, who left 5000*l.* for this charitable purpose.

St. Mary at Kay was impropriated to the priory of St. Peter: and all the tithes belonging to it were granted, 7 Edward VI. to Webb and Breton. The church must have been built since 1448, when Richard Gowty was a considerable benefactor to it; for by his will made in that year, he ordered his body to be interred in the church-yard of St. Mary at the Kay; and gave Calyon stone for the whole new church, which was to be erected in that church-yard.

In this parish, northward of the church, was a house of Black Friars, Dominicans, commonly called *Preachers*, who settled here in the latter end of the reign of Henry III. The extensive site of this convent was granted, 33 Henry VIII. to William Sabyne, but afterwards purchased by the corporation, with the design of founding in it a hospital for the relief and maintenance of aged persons and children, for the curing of the sick poor, and for the employment of the vicious and idle. It was confirmed to them by charter in 1572, by the appellation of *Christ's Hospital*, and was at first supported by annual subscriptions; but afterwards the corporation made an order, that every freeman, on being admitted to his freedom, should pay a certain sum towards its support.

Part of this edifice is now occupied as a hospital for poor boys, in which they are maintained, clothed, and educated. Their number in 1699, as Kirby informs us,* was only twelve; but about the middle of last century there were sometimes double that number,

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* Hist. Acc. of Twelve Prints, p. 8.

ber, in consequence of a donation of 60*l.* per annum left by the will of Nicholas Philips, Esq. a portman of this town, "towards the learning and teaching poor children, providing books, ink, paper, and convenient apparel, binding them out apprentices, and for the providing of flax, hemp, wool, or such other needful things, as well for the setting such poor children to work as for the help of them; and also for the providing bedding convenient and necessary for such children, and also a convenient house for such children to be taught in." Before this gift there does not appear to have been any regular school here, so that Mr. Philips may be considered as its founder. Several legacies have been left to it since his donation, particularly one of 240*l.* in 1745, by his daughter, the relict of Sir Robert Kemp, Bart. The number of boys now maintained here is not more than twelve, and they are chiefly employed in spinning wool, till they are old enough to be bound apprentices.

Another portion of the monastery was still within these few years used as a *Hall*, in which the *Quarter Sessions* for the Ipswich division were held; and a *Bridewell* for offenders within the limits of the corporation. Here is also a spacious room, now the town library, the keys of which are kept by the bailiffs and the master of the grammar-school, and out of which every freeman has a right to take any of the books on giving a proper receipt.

The cloisters are still standing entire: and in the spacious refectory on the south side is now held the *Free Grammar School*. It was not kept here till the time of James I. though the town had a grammar-school as early as 1477, when it was under the direction of the Bishop of Norwich. In 1482, Richard Felaw, who had been eight times bailiff, and twice member of parliament for Ipswich, gave the produce of some lands and houses to this institution, and also a house for the master's residence; but these possessions were alienated, 20 Henry VIII. at the request of Cardinal Wolsey, and given to his new college in this town. His short-lived institution was evidently the cause of the charter afterwards granted by King Henry for the present foundation. This

charter was renewed and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, who authorised the corporation to deduct annually from the fee-farm payable by this borough, the sum of 24l. 6s. 8d. for the master's salary, and 14l. 6s. 8d. for that of the usher, to which some additions have since been made. The nomination of both is vested in the corporation, which is empowered to make such rules as it may think fit for the regulation and government of the school. In 1598, Mr. William Smart, one of the portmen of Ipswich, conveyed a farm at Wiverstone, then of the clear yearly value of 19l. to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, for the maintenance of one fellow and two scholars from this school, who are to be called after his name. In 1601, Mr. Ralph Scrivener, who married Mr. Smart's widow, at her request settled on the same college an annuity of 21l. for the erection of four new scholarships, to be filled out of the free-grammar school at Ipswich.

Another considerable part of the buildings once belonging to the monastery of the Black Friars, is now occupied by the poor on Tooley's foundation. This benevolent institution, established in 1551 by Mr. Henry Tooley, a portman of Ipswich, and confirmed by a charter of Philip and Mary, was originally intended for the relief of ten poor persons only, who were unfeignedly lame by reason of the king's wars, or otherwise, or such as could not procure a subsistence. The donor directed, that in case the estate should prove adequate to the maintenance of a greater number of persons, the bailiffs or wardens should be authorised to procure houses for the reception of more, in proportion to the yearly income, but not exceeding fifty. This part of his will has not always been punctually observed, near eighty persons having received benefit from this charity at one time; but the inconvenience thence arising has since been redressed by the diminution of the number permitted to partake of it. Shortly before Mr. Tooley's death, the annual income of the estate was no more than one hundred marks: but Kirby informs us,* that it was between three and four hundred pounds per annum in the middle of last century

* Hist. Acc. of Twelve Prints, p. 11.

century, since which time its value must have been materially augmented.

On the quay, which borders the Orwell, stands the *Custom-House* of this port, a commodious brick building, in an unfrequented apartment contiguous to which is still preserved the ducking-stool, a venerable relic of ancient customs. In the chamberlain's book are various entries of money paid to porters for taking down the *dookeing stole*, and assisting in the operation for cooling, by its means, the inflammable passions of some of the female inhabitants of Ipswich.

A malt-kiln on the quay, formerly known by the name of the Angel, was, in ancient times, a house of Cistercian monks. From the remains it appears to have been about 81 feet by 21.

St. Mary at Stoke was given, as we are informed in the Domesday survey, by King Edgar to the prior and convent of Ely. This grant, made about 970, was executed with great solemnity, as appears from the words of the deed itself: *Ego Eadgarus, &c. Basileus---non clam in angulo, sed palam, sub dio subscripsi*; and it was attested by his queen, St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, and many of the principal officers and nobles. The gift included the hamlet, which takes in part of the parish of Sproughton, together with the advowson of the rectory and the manor of Stoke Hall, or, as it is at present called, *Stoke Park*. It is now vested in the dean and chapter of Ely.

In this parish is the manor of Godlesford, now denominated *Gusford Hall*, which, with its appurtenances in Godlesford, Belsted Parva and Wherstead, was granted, 32 Henry VIII. to Sir John Ravensworth, as parcel of the possessions of the priory of Canon's Leigh, Devonshire. In a perambulation in 26 Edward III. this house is described as belonging to Robert Andrews, whose family seems to have been long settled here; for in 13 Henry VIII. it is denominated "the gate some-time of old Robert Andrews, now of Sir Andrews Windsor," who took his Christian name from that family, and was afterwards created Lord Windsor.

In Stoke parish was formerly a miraculous rood near the place, which from this circumstance received the name of *Golden Rood Lane*.

St. Mary at Tower was given by Norman, the son of Eadnoth, to Trinity priory. The tower of this church was formerly adorned with a handsome spire; and Mr. William Edgar, of Ipswich, left by will 200l. towards erecting another; but owing to some misunderstanding among the persons entrusted with the management of this business, the money was thrown into chancery, and the object of the testator was never carried into execution.

In this church the confraternity of Corpus Christi Gild, instituted about 1325, used to deposit the tabernacle in which the host was carried, and in which their money and other valuables were kept. It has been suggested,* that a hollow place in the north wall of the vestry, guarded by a door of extraordinary strength, now removed, might have been made for the reception of this tabernacle.

In Upper Brook-street in this parish, is the house of the Archdeacon of Suffolk, sometimes called the *Archdeacon's Place*, or *Palace*. The original edifice, of which the outer wall and gates seem to have formed a part, was erected in 1471] by William Pykenham, Archdeacon of Suffolk, and principal official, or Chancellor of Norwich, the initials of whose name are still upon the gate-way.

St. Matthew's has always been termed a rectory, and the incumbent is instituted into it as such; but the great tithes, formerly impropriated to St. Peter's priory, were granted, 7 Edward VI. to Webb and Breton, and now belong to the family of Fonnereau. The crown did not obtain the advowson by the dissolution of the priory, having always presented anterior to that event.

This parish once contained four churches or chapels, long since demolished or disused: these were, All Saints, St. George's,

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* *Suffolk Traveller*, 2d edit. p. 42.

St. Mildred's, and St. Mary's. The site of All Saints cannot now be ascertained; but so much is known, that it was consolidated with St. Matthew's before 1383, when Thomas Moonie was instituted into that church with the chapel of All Saints annexed.

St. George's Chapel was used for divine service so late as the middle of the sixteenth century, when Mr. Bilney, who suffered martyrdom, was there apprehended as he was preaching in favor of the Reformation. Considerable remains of this edifice are yet left, but it is now converted into a barn. Northward of St. George's chapel stood Ipswich castle, on the hills which still retain the name of *Castle Hills*, though the fortress was entirely demolished by Henry II. in 1176, after the defection of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk.

St. Mildred's church, once parochial and impropriated to St. Peter's priory, is one of the most ancient buildings in Ipswich. Part of it has been converted into a *Town-Hall*, under which are three rooms now used as warehouses. Contiguous to the hall is a spacious council-chamber, below which were the kitchens formerly used at the feasts of the merchant's and other guilds, now occupied as workshops, and supposed to have been rebuilt, or thoroughly repaired, on the restoration of Charles II. We are informed by Grose,* that some years ago a piece of the plastering in the middle of the front of this edifice near the top fell down, and discovered a stone, on which were quartered the arms of England and France, much defaced by time. A board of the same shape, with a painting of the arms, was put over it at the private expence of one of the portmen. The writer just quoted says, that the brick building at the end of the hall, in the upper part of which the records of the corporation are kept, appears to have been erected about the year 1449. The prior and convent of the Holy Trinity in 1393, granted to the burgesses of Ipswich a piece of ground in the parish of St. Mildred, 24 feet long, and 18 wide, the north end abutting on the Cornhill. On this ground, as we are told, the present

* *Antiq.* VIII. 126.

present edifice was erected; and there is an order made at a great court, 26 Henry VI. that all the profits of escheator and justice of the peace should be applied towards the expense of the building at the end of the hall of pleas. If this information be correct, the structure in question must be one of the oldest brick buildings in the kingdom, as the date assigned to its erection is earlier by some years than the period usually considered as the æra of the introduction of that material.

St. Mary's Chapel, commonly called our Lady of Grace, is said to have stood at the north-west corner of the lane without the west-gate, which to this day goes by the name of *Lady-Lane*, opposite to the George Inn. This chapel was very famous for an image of the Blessed Virgin, which, in Catholic times, had numerous visitors, and to which, in old wills, many pilgrimages were ordered to be made. In the third part of the homily against peril of idolatry, this image is mentioned, together with our Lady of Walsingham, and our Lady of Wilsdon, by the style of *Our Lady of Ipswich*. It was to this chapel that Cardinal Wolsey ordered a yearly procession to be made by the dean of his college on September the 8th, being the Catholic festival of the nativity of the Virgin Mary, the titular saint of Ipswich. This venerated image, however, shared the fate of other relics of superstition of the same kind, being conveyed to London, and there publicly burned. The site of the chapel is now covered with buildings.

The alms-houses in Lady-lane were erected by Mr. Daundy, who by his will, bearing date 1515, gave wood to each of his alms-houses "beside our Lady of Grace." The lands assigned by the founder for the support of these houses, were probably applied at the Reformation to other uses; for, though the buildings remain, their income is lost.

In St. Matthew's church-yard, beneath an altar monument, lie the remains of the late Lord Chedworth, with the following inscription:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN (HOWE) LORD CHEDWORTH,
BARON OF CHEDWORTH IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER,
WAS BORN AUGUST 22, 1754---DIED OCTOBER 29, 1804.
HE SUCCEEDED HIS UNCLE FREDERIC-HENRY OCTOBER 6, 1781;
AND DYING A BACHELOR, THE TITLE BECAME EXTINCT.
HE WAS A NOBLEMAN OF SUPERIOR ABILITIES,
WELL VERSED IN EVERY BRANCH OF ELEGANT AND POLITE
LITERATURE;
AN ABLE, ACTIVE, AND UPRIGHT MAGISTRATE;
INTIMATELY ACQUAINTED WITH THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTION
OF HIS COUNTRY;
A STRENUOUS SUPPORTER OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY;
FIRMLY ATTACHED TO THE PRINCIPLES ESTABLISHED AT THE
REVOLUTION;
AND
A SINCERE BELIEVER IN THE TRUTHS OF CHRISTIANITY.

His lordship's grandfather, John Howe, Esq. was elevated to the peerage in 1741. The eldest son of this gentleman married a Suffolk lady, the daughter of Sir P. P. Long, Bart. and dying, as well as his next brother, without children, the title devolved to the issue of the third son, the Rev. Mr. Howe, by the daughter of Thomas White, Esq. of Tattingstone Place, near Ipswich. This lady, after the death of her husband, fixed her residence at Ipswich, and thus laid the foundation of her son's partiality to this town. He was designed for the profession of the law, which he relinquished on his accession to the title, by the decease of his uncle in 1781. For many years he officiated as a magistrate, and as chairman of the quarter-sessions held at Ipswich, in which capacities he displayed great legal information and judgment. His strong predilection for the drama led to that acquaintance with the performers on the Ipswich stage, from which many of them derived by his will no inconsiderable advantage. His lordship died unmarried, and was buried, by his express desire,
in

In the same vault in which his mother had been interred. His large property he bequeathed, with the exception of a very trifling sum, to persons not at all related to him. The total amount of the legacies left by his will was 183,050l. This testamentary disposition of his fortune, though opposed by his relatives on the plea of insanity, was afterwards established by the legal tribunal to which it was referred.*

The church of *St. Nicholas* was impropriated to *St. Peter's* priory, on the dissolution of which the impropriation was granted to Webb and Breton. It is not mentioned in *Domesday*, and might probably have been erected to supply the place of the dilapidated church of *St. Michael*, which is said in that record to have had eight acres of land, and is conjectured to have stood not far from the spot occupied by this edifice. It has even been suggested that it was built upon the same site, and with some of the old materials; a supposition that receives some colour of probability from a stone at the west end of the south aisle, on which is a rude representation of *St. Michael* encountering the dragon. Of a neighboring stone, exhibiting the figure of a boar, it would be very difficult to give any satisfactory account; an inscription, almost obliterated above the animal, is thought to have been—*In Dedicatione Ecclesie Omnium Sanctorum*. Here the parliamentary visitors in 1648 broke down six pictures, and took up three brass inscriptions.

In this parish, on the south side of the passage leading from *St. Nicholas'-street* to the church-yard, stands the house in which tradition reports that Cardinal Wolsey was born. The front has been rebuilt, but the back and out-houses, says Mr. Gough, have marks of antiquity. The Cardinal's father, in his will, bequeathed 6s. 8d. to the high altar of *St. Nicholas*, and forty shillings to the painting of the archangel there.

Westward of the church of *St. Nicholas*, and on the bank of the Gipping, stood a convent of Franciscan Grey Friars Minors, founded

* His estates in Gloucestershire were brought to the hammer in 1811, and disposed of for the sum of 268,635l.

founded in the reign of Edward I. by Lord Tibtoth, of Nettlestead, who, with many of his family, was buried in the church belonging to this house. A small portion of this edifice, containing some of the lower range of windows, and part of the exterior wall, are yet to be seen in a gardener's ground which now occupies its site.

Another convent of White Friars Carmelites stood partly in this parish, and partly in that of St. Lawrence. It was founded about the year 1279, by Sir Thomas Loudham, and other benefactors; and at the dissolution was granted to John Eger. It was of considerable extent, reaching from St. Nicholas'-street to St. Stephen's-lane. Part of it was standing in the early part of the last century, and served as a gaol for the county before the latter agreed with the corporation for the common use of their gaol by the west-gate.* Of this house, which produced many persons eminent for their learning, no remains are now left.

St. Peter's had, as appears from Domesday book, large possessions in the time of Edward the Confessor. It was afterwards impropriated to the priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, which stood contiguous to the church-yard, and was founded in the reign of Henry II. by Thomas Lacy, and Alice, his wife, for Black Canons of the order of St. Augustine. This house was suppressed in 1527, by Cardinal Wolsey, who, willing to bestow some marks of regard on the place of his nativity, as well as desirous of erecting there a lasting monument of his greatness, resolved to build and endow a college and grammar-school, to serve as a nursery for his new college at Oxford. For this purpose, being then in the meridian of his prosperity, he obtained bulls from the
Pope

* *St. Matthew's*, or the West-gate, of which Grose has given a view in his *Antiquities*, (V. 72,) now demolished, served, while standing, for a gaol. It was erected on the site of an older gate in the time of Henry VI. at the voluntary expence of John de Caldwell, bailiff and portman. The lower part, to the height of fifteen feet, is described as having been of stone, and the upper of brick, so that it was one of the earliest buildings erected with that material.

Pope for the suppression, and letters patent from the king for the site and estate of the priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, where, in the 20th Henry VIII. he founded a college, dedicated to the honor of the Blessed Virgin, consisting of a dean, twelve secular canons, eight clerks, and eight choristers, together with a grammar-school: and for its farther endowment he procured part of the possessions of the late monasteries of Snape, Dodnash, Wike, Harkesley, Tiptree, Romborough, Felixtow, Bromehill, Blythburgh, and Montjoy. The first stone was laid with great solemnity by the Bishop of Lincoln, on which occasion a grand procession was made through the town from the college to the church of Our Lady. But this noble foundation was scarcely completed before the disgrace of the Cardinal, when, in 23 Henry VIII. this building, with its site, containing by estimation six acres, was granted to Thomas Alverde; and in 9 James I. to Richard Percival and Edmund Duffield.

No part of this college now remains except the gate, which stands adjoining to the east side of St. Peter's church-yard, the rest having been long demolished to the very foundations. In the second edition of *Kirby's Suffolk Traveller*, published in 1764, we are informed that the first stone was not long before found in two pieces, worked up in a common wall in Woulform's-lane, with a Latin inscription* to this effect: "In the year of Christ

* It is evident that this inscription, as given by Gough, is incorrectly copied.

An. c t t i m DXXVIII et regni Henrici, Octavi regis Anglie XX mensis vero Junii XV, positum p Johnm epm Liuem.
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He adds, that the stone containing it is now fixed in a malt-house, formerly a room of the college.

Christ 1528, and the 20th of Henry VIII. king of England, on the 15th of June, laid by John bishop of Lincoln." This was John Longland, who likewise laid the first stone of Wolsey's college at Oxford.

This gate, with the exception of a square stone tablet, on which are carved the arms of King Henry VIII. is entirely of brick, worked into niches, wreathed pinnacles and chimnies, flowers, and other decorations, according to the fashion of that time. It is supposed to have been the great or chief gate; for as the Cardinal, by setting the king's arms over a college of his own foundation, meant to flatter that monarch, it is not probable that he would put them over any other than the principal entrance.* If this conjecture be correct, the specimen but ill agrees with the character given of the college by the writer of Wolsey's secret history, who says, that it was a sumptuous building: and indeed the cardinal himself, in an exhortatory Latin preface to Lilly's Grammar, then lately published, styles it "no ways inelegant." This is the more remarkable, as at that period architects were extremely attentive to, and expended great sums in the construction of gate-houses, which they generally made superior in magnificence to the other parts of the edifice; and this was particularly observable in all the buildings erected by this ostentatious prelate.† This gate now leads to a private house, in the apartments of which are some coats of arms.

"At

* From what Fuller says on the subject, it is evident that Wolsey was guilty of a great breach of decorum in regard to the placing of these arms. "King Henry," says that writer, "took just offence, that the Cardinal set his own arms above the King's on the gate-house at the entrance into the College. This was no verbal, but a real *Ego et Rex meus*, excusable by no plea in manners or grammar, except only by that which is rather fault than figure, a harsh downright *hysteresis*; but to humble the Cardinal's pride, some one afterwards set up on a window a painted mastiff-dog gnawing the blade-bone of a shoulder of mutton, to mind the Cardinal of his extraction, it being utterly improbable, as some have fancied, that that picture was placed there by the Cardinal's own appointment, to be to him a monitor of humility."—*Fuller's Church History*.

† *Grose's Antiq.* V. 79.

“At Peter’s,” says the *Journal of Dowsing*, the parliamentary visitor “was in the porch, the crown of thorns, the sponge and nails, and the Trinity, in stone, and the rails were there, all which I ordered to break in pieces.” A curious font, however, of great antiquity, still remains in this church.

In St. Peter’s parish stood the mansion granted in the reign of Edward VI. to the Bishop of Norwich, by the appellation of *Lord Curson’s House*. It was afterwards called the King’s Hospital, having been applied to that purpose for seamen during the Dutch wars. The strong and stately brick porch belonging to this edifice was demolished in 1760; it was subsequently known as the *Elephant and Castle*, and is now a malt-kiln. By a statute enacted 26 Henry VIII. Ipswich was appointed for the seat of a suffragan bishop; and the common notion is, that this house was intended for his residence. Thomas Manning, prior of Butley, consecrated by Archbishop Cranmer in 1525, was the first and last suffragan bishop of Ipswich, after whose decease, as it is supposed, this mansion was granted to the Bishop of Norwich.

In the suburbs beyond the river stood the church of St. Austin, near the green of the same name. It is often called a chapel; but in the time of the Conqueror it possessed eleven acres of land, and procurations were paid for it by the prior of St. Peter’s, so that it was parochial, and probably impropriated to that priory. It was in use in 1482. All the houses and land on the south side of the Orwell, at present forming part of St. Peter’s parish, are supposed to have once belonged to that of St. Austin. Not far from this church, and probably opposite to it, stood St. Leonard’s Hospital, now a farm-house belonging to Christ’s Hospital in this town.

St. Stephen’s is a rectory, the presentation to which devolved, with the Christ-church estate, to the family of Fonnereau.

In Brook-street, in this parish, was a mansion belonging to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, on the spot where now stands the *Coach and Horses Inn*. Some remains of an older building may

may still be traced on the walls forming the back part of the present house.

The *Tankard public-house*, next door to the Coach and Horses, formed part of the residence of Sir Anthony Wingfield, knight of the garter, vice-chamberlain, privy-counsellor, and one of the executors of Henry VIII. Some curious remains of the decorations of this ancient edifice still exist, particularly in a room on the ground-floor, the oak wainscot of which, curiously carved in festoons of flowers formerly gilt, is now painted blue and white. Here the arms of Wingfield are yet to be seen; the ceiling is of groined work; and over the fire-place is a basso-relievo in plaster, colored, which uninterrupted tradition referred till a few years since to the battle of Bosworth. This interpretation is adopted by Mr. Gough, who describes it as exhibiting "Leicester-town in one corner; several warriors in the middle; Sir Charles William Brandon, who is supposed to have lived here, father to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, and standard-bearer to the Earl of Richmond, lies dead by his horse, and on the other side the standard: at a distance seems to be the earl, with the crown placed on his head by Sir William Stanley; in another is Leicester-abbey, the abbot coming out of the porch to compliment the earl."* A correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine has, however, given a much more plausible construction, and asserted, that this curious relic delineates the Judgment of Paris, and its consequences, in five compartments.† In this explanation he seems to be borne out by an actual inspection of the piece.

Another

* *Gough's Camden*, II. 166. This writer seems to have been led into the common notion, by the idea that the house in question was the residence of the Brandons. Under the same erroneous impression he adds, that Lady Jane Grey (who was grand-daughter to Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk) was born here. Ipswich has no claim to the honor of being the birth-place of that celebrated but unfortunate female, who came into the world at her father's seat at Bradgate, in Leicestershire. See *Neautics*, IX. 396.

† "In the first, says the writer, he appears seated, habited in his Phrygian robe and *dozzing*, amusing himself with his lute, when the three goddesses

Another part of the mansion of the Wingfields having successively served as a popish chapel for Judge Wilton, in the reign of James II. ; and a dancing-school has since been converted into a *Theatre*. Ipswich enjoys the honour of having first witnessed and acknowledged the inimitable powers of David Garrick, who, under the assumed name of Lyddal, is said to have made his first dramatic essay on this stage about 1739, in Dunstal's company from London, in the part of *Dick*, in the *Lying Valet*.

Besides the churches already mentioned, Ipswich had formerly one dedicated to St. Gregory, and impropriated to Woodbridge priory : but nothing farther is known concerning it. Mention is also made of the church of Osterbolt, as being antiquated so early as 21 Edward III. It is conjectured to have stood near the east-gate, and to have derived its appellation from that circumstance ; and as St. Clement's is not named in Domesday, it might probably have been erected instead of this dilapidated church of Osterbolt.

Ipswich has a spacious *Market-place*, in the centre of which is a handsome cross, with commodious shambles, first built by Mr. Edmund Daundy, though the vulgar notion ascribes their erection to Cardinal Wolsey. They were rebuilt, or at least tho-

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roughly

present themselves. The next scene is his adjudgment of the prizes, when Juno, as queen of Heaven, leads the way, followed by Venus disclosing all her charms, and Pallas with the Gorgon's head and Ægis. Paris, won by the attractions of the goddess of love, and her assistant son, who hovers above in the air, decrees to her the prize which he holds in his hand. We next view him armed cap-a-pié, reclining perhaps at the foot of the statue of his patroness, meditating his conquest, his lance lying beside him, and his horse standing saddled and bridled. The reclining warrior and the horse are the only figures in the piece that could possibly suggest the idea of the battle of Bosworth : but the latter might with as much propriety have been taken for the Trojan horse, as for that of Richard III. or Paris for that king. Below, in the left corner, we see Paris and one of his friends, with horses, preparing to carry off Helen ; and in the distance they appear offering up their vows in the temple of Venus, or perhaps solemnizing their nuptials while the horse or horses are waiting without"—*Gent. Mag.* 1796.

roughly repaired, about the year 1600, since which time nothing of consequence has been done to them. On the Corn-hill, in the market-place, also stood a rotunda, originally intended for a market-house; but having long been a mere nuisance, it was taken down in 1811, when a plan was proposed for erecting a handsome Corn-Exchange on its site.

In 1810, five gentlemen of this town, with a public spirit and liberality which do them honour, at their joint expence undertook the erection of a *New Market*, which was completely finished in November, 1811. It occupies nearly an acre of ground, and is contiguous to the old *Butter-market*, an incommodious and narrow street, where the principal market had usually been held. It is composed of an outer and inner quadrangle; round each runs a range of buildings, supported by stone columns, which afford shelter and accommodation to persons frequenting the market, who pay a small annual or weekly rent. In the centre of the interior quadrangle is a fountain, the pedestal of which is surmounted with a pyramid of Portland stone, forming an obelisk about twenty feet in height. On each side of the pedestal a basin is cut in the solid stone, and supplied with water from a lion's head above. By these means, the water which before ran waste through the town, is now made to contribute to the convenience and ornament of the market. The whole undertaking has cost the proprietors about 10,000*l*. It was executed from the designs, and under the immediate direction of Mr. William Brown, architect, of Ipswich, to whose professional talents it is highly creditable. Adjoining is an *enclosed* cattle market, (an arrangement truly desirable in every populous town,) likewise the work of the same proprietors. The market-days are Tuesday and Thursday for small meat; Wednesday and Friday for fish; and Saturday for all kinds of provisions.

In the *County Gaol* "the gentlemen of Suffolk," says Mr. Nield, "have erected here, as well as at Bury, a striking monument of their humane attention to the health of the wretched, and the morals of the prisoner. The boundary-wall of this edifice

inclosure about an acre and a half of ground, and is twenty feet high. In front is the turnkey's lodge with a lead roof, on which executions take place. From the lodge an avenue ninety-eight feet long leads to the keeper's-house, in the centre of the prison, from which the several court-yards are completely inspected. The prison consists of four wings, to which are attached spacious airy courts about 75 feet by 45, and three smaller, about 44 feet square, in one of which is the engine-house, as a provision against fire. The chapel is up one pair of stairs in the gaoler's house, and is surmounted by a turret top with an alarm bell; and here, as well as in the prison, its inmates, both debtors and felons, are kept separate, according to their respective classes and sexes. The county has not hitherto provided employment; but such prisoners as can procure it from without, are allowed to receive the whole of their earnings. The gaoler has a salary of 90*l.* per annum, with coals and candles for his own use; there is also a chaplain, who is paid 50*l.* a year; and a surgeon is allowed 60*l.* for his attendance on this prison and the House of Correction.

The *House of Correction* stands in an airy situation near the Borough Gaol, and is surrounded by a boundary-wall seventeen feet high. It contains three court-yards, each 50 feet by 30, and has a chapel in the keeper's house.

The *Town and Borough Gaol* is situated in St. Matthew's-street. The keeper's house fronts the street; and behind it is the debtors' court-yard, 90 feet by 27, with a gravel-walk. At the west-end of the building is a neat little chapel, which has a regular chaplain, with a salary of 30*l.* The prisoners here employ themselves in spinning, making garters, cutting skewers, and such like occupations, and receive the full amount of their earnings. Debtors are confined here upon writs of *capias* issuing out of the Court of Small Pleas, held for the town and borough every fortnight on a Monday. No debtor in execution had ever reaped any benefit from the Lords' Act till December 30, 1805, when

Mr. Pulham, solicitor of Woodbridge, obtained the sixpences for them at his own expence.

To the public buildings already enumerated, must be added, a chapel for the *Unitarians* in St. Nicholas-street, which is adorned about the pulpit with some elegant carving; another for the *Anabaptists* at Stoke; an *Assembly-Room*, in Tavern-street, of good dimensions, but neither very elegant in its appearance, nor well attended: and a handsome stone *Bridge* connecting the town with its suburb, Stoke Hamlet.

Among the benevolent institutions of this town are three charity schools, in two of which are seventy boys, and in the third, forty girls. Besides these, it has a school on the plan of Mr. Lancaster, opened July 8, 1811, with 200 boys.

An excellent charity for the relief and support of the widows and orphans of poor clergymen in the county, was begun here in 1704, by the voluntary subscriptions of a few gentlemen of Ipswich and Woodbridge, and their vicinity; an institution which has since been eminently successful in effecting the laudable purpose for which it was designed.

A small distance from the town, on the Woodbridge road, extensive *Barracks* have been within these few years erected for infantry and cavalry. They are capable of accommodating ten or twelve thousand men; and to the troops lying here, Ipswich owes no small portion of its recent improvement and present flourishing condition. A little beyond the barracks is the *Race-course*, forming part of an extensive common, which, being the property of the corporation, was sold in 1811 to several private individuals; so that the sports of the turf will probably soon be supplanted by more beneficial pursuits.

This town was formerly famous for its manufactures of broad cloth, and the best canvas for sail-cloth, called *Ipswich Double*. While those manufactures continued to flourish, it had several companies of traders incorporated by charter, as clothiers, merchant-tailors, merchant-adventurers, and others. About the middle of the seventeenth century the woollen trade began to decline here,

here, and gradually dwindled entirely away. Its loss was so severely felt for a long time, that Ipswich acquired the character of being "a town without people." Favourably seated for commercial speculations, it has at length recovered this shock, and is now rapidly increasing in consequence and population. Its principal traffic at present is in malting and corn, the exportation of which by sea is facilitated by the æstuary of the Orwell, navigable for light vessels up to the town itself, while those of greater burden are obliged to bring-to at Downham Reach, three or four miles lower down. This port is almost dry at ebb; but the returning tide, generally rising about twelve feet, converts it into a magnificent sheet of water. Here are two yards employed in ship-building; and though the number of vessels belonging to Ipswich is said to have declined from the decrease of the coal-trade, yet more than 30,000 chaldron are annually imported into this town.

Vessels fitted up for the accommodation of passengers, like the Gravesend boats at London, sail every tide from Ipswich to Harwich, and back again; an excursion that is rendered truly delightful, by the beauty of the surrounding scenery. The Orwell, which, for its extent, may be pronounced one of the finest salt-rivers in the kingdom, is bordered on either side almost the whole way with gently rising hills, enriched with gentlemen's seats, villages with their churches, woods, noble avenues, parks stocked with deer, extending to the water's edge; and, in a word, almost every object that can give variety to a landscape. In the passage from Ipswich, the view is terminated in front by the main ocean; on the right with a prospect of Harwich, and the high coast of Essex; on the left with Languard Fort, and the high land of Walton, and Felixtow cliffs behind it. On the return to Ipswich, the scene closes with a view of that town, which appears to great advantage, accommodating itself in a sort of half-moon to the winding of the river.

During the reign of Queen Mary, Ipswich witnessed some of those cruelties which have attached indelible disgrace to the me-

mory of that princess. On the 31st of August 1555, Robert Samuel, minister of Barfold in this county, and on the 19th of February following, Anne Potten, a brewer's wife, and Joan Trunchfield, a shoe-maker's wife, were burnt in this town for their adherence to the Protestant faith.

Among the eminent persons to whom Ipswich has given birth, the first place indisputably belongs to

THOMAS WOLSEY, who, by means of distinguished abilities, and a fortunate concurrence of circumstances, raised himself from an obscure situation to the highest offices in the church and state. He was born in 1471; but we meet with nothing to countenance the common report that his father was a butcher. From the particulars respecting Mr. Daundy, given in a preceding page, it even appears that Wolsey was well allied; and it seems very probable that his parents were not in such mean circumstances as his enemies have taught the world to believe. Be this as it may, he received his education at the grammar-school of his native town, and at Magdalen College, Oxford. Having embraced the ecclesiastical profession, he was presented in 1500 to the rectory of Lymington, by Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, whose three sons were under his tuition. Probably through the recommendation of this nobleman, he was sent by Henry VII. on a mission to the Emperor Maximilian, and acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of the king, that on his return he was rewarded with the deanery of Lincoln, and a prebend in that cathedral. His introduction to the court of Henry VIII. he owed to Fox, bishop of Winchester, whom he soon supplanted in his master's favour, by which he rapidly rose to the station of sole and absolute minister. He successively became bishop of Tournay in Flanders, which city the king had just taken, a cardinal, bishop of Winchester, archbishop of York, and lord high-chancellor of England. The revenues derived from all his places is said to have equalled those of the sovereign; and he expended them in a manner not less magnificent. Among his retinue, composed of 800 persons, were many gentlemen, knights, and even individuals of noble birth.

Birth. He built the palace of Hampton-Court; and York-place, in London, which afterwards received the name of Whitehall; and the foundation of Christ Church College, Oxford, and of his college at Ipswich, attest his endeavors for the promotion of learning. Naturally ambitious, Wolsey was not satisfied with the honours which he had obtained, but aspired to the papal tiara. Disappointed in his hopes by the emperor Charles V. who had promised to support him, Wolsey revenged himself by promoting the divorce of his master from Catharine of Arragon, aunt to his imperial majesty. This affair, however, proved the occasion of the cardinal's downfall. The obstacles to the accomplishment of Henry's wishes being too powerful for even Wolsey to remove so speedily as the king desired, he incurred Henry's displeasure, and being at the same time undermined by his enemies, he was suddenly stripped of all his employments, banished from the court, and apprehended for high treason. Having reached Leicester on his way from York to London, death interposed on the 30th of November 1530, and saved him from farther humiliations*.

RALPH BROWNRIG, son of a merchant of Ipswich, was born there in 1592, and educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. After obtaining various preferments in the church, he was, in 1641, nominated successor to Dr. Hall in the see of Exeter. On the commencement of the civil war he was deprived of all his preferments, and led a retired life, till, in 1657, he was chosen preacher at the Temple, and died in 1659 in London. Notwithstanding his immovable principles of loyalty, Dr. Brownrig is said to have been consulted on a subject of considerable importance by Cromwell, and to have returned this answer: "My lord, the best advice I can give you, is, Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's."--- His life was published in octavo, in 1660; and there are two folio volumes of his Sermons, sixty-five in number, published in 1661 and 1664, with his portrait prefixed.

BENJAMIN LANY, youngest son of John Lany, Esq. of Cratfield

* See *Beauties*, IX. 544.

field in this county, was born at Ipswich towards the conclusion of the sixteenth century. He was successively bishop of Peterborough, Lincoln, and Ely, and died in 1674.*

CLARA REEVE, a lady who holds an honorable rank among the female writers of the last century, was the eldest daughter of the Rev. William Reeve, many years minister of St. Nicholas' church in this town, and sister to the late vice-admiral Reeve. She commenced her literary career in 1772, with a translation from the Latin of that fine old romance *Barclay's Argenis*. Her next publication, in 1777, was *The Old English Baron*, a story which acquired considerable popularity. This was succeeded by various other performances, which, as it has justly been observed, discover her to have cultivated useful knowledge with considerable success; and to have applied that knowledge less frivolously than is frequently the case with female authors. She died at Ipswich December 3, 1807, in an advanced age.

SARAH TRIMMER, whose numerous works for the religious instruction and education of young people, and the poor, will be a durable monument in honour of her memory, was also a native of Ipswich. She was the only daughter of Joshua Kirby, Esq. designer in perspective to their majesties; married Mr. James Trimmer, of Old Brentford, whom she survived; and expired in her chair while perusing the letters of a deceased friend, December 15, 1810, in her 70th year.†

THE HUNDRED OF CARLFORD

is bounded on the east by the hundreds of Loes and Wilford; on the south by Colneis; on the west by Bosmere and Claydon, and the Liberty of Ipswich; and on the north, where it terminates in a very narrow point, it borders partly on Bosmere and Claydon, and partly on Loes. This hundred contains no market-town.

In

* See *Beauties*, Vol. XI. Northamptonshire, p. 15, and Vol. IX. p. 625.

† Such readers as wish to see a complete list of her numerous works, are referred to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. LXXXI. p. 86.

In the parish of GREAT BEALINGS is *Seckford Hall*, remarkable for a family of that name which flourished there from the time of Edward I. to that of Charles I. and to which belonged Thomas Seckford, Esq. the great benefactor of the neighboring town of Woodbridge. The last of this family married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry North, and settled the estate upon her. At her death in 1673, she bequeathed it to Seckford Cage, the heir-general of the Seckford family, by whom it was sold to the Atkinson's.

BRIGHTWELL about the middle of the seventeenth century became the property of the family of Barnardiston. In 1663 Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Knt. of this place, was created a baronet. He rebuilt the Hall at a considerable expense, and entailed the estate on his heirs male; but these failing, it devolved to the females, and the title is extinct.

The Hall at GRUNDISBURGH, now the property of B. G. Dillingham, Esq. was formerly the residence of the family of Blois. Charles Blois, Esq. of this place was created a baronet in 1668, and removed hence to Cockfield Hall, Yoxford, where his successors have ever since continued.

The steeple of the church of Grundisburgh having fallen down about the time of the Reformation, it remained without any till near the middle of last century, when a very handsome one was erected by the executors of Mr. Robert Thing, who left an estate to be sold for that purpose.

OTTLEY was for a long series of years the demesne of the Lords Abergavenny. A substantial old mansion here was formerly the seat of the Gosnold family. In the church is a monument for John Gosnold, who died in 1628, with an inscription, recording that he was descended from the right ancient and worthy families of Naunton and Wingfield of Letheringham; that he was gentleman-usher to Queen Elizabeth and King James, and afterwards gentleman of the privy-chamber to King Charles I.; and that Winifred, his wife, was a grand-daughter of Sir Richard Poole, and the Lady Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, daughter of George

George Duke of Clarence, brother of King Edward IV. This family suffered so severely during the domestic troubles in the reign of Charles I. that **Lound**, with whom it became extinct, and who was master of this parish, was obliged to sell the estate.

FELTON was the seat of the ancient family of Felton. **Edmund Felton**, who married a daughter of Robert Garrard of Codrington in this county, was the father of Sir Thomas Felton, chief justice of Chester under Edward III. and Richard II. His younger son, **John**, applied himself to commerce with such success, that he was styled, by way of eminence, *the Chapman*. **John**, grandson of the latter, acquired the lordship and estate of **Shutty**, by his union with **Jean**, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Wroth, bart. of that place, and was succeeded by his grandson **Robert**, who marrying the heiress of Sir Thomas Sampson of **Tharvet**, added this lordship, with other manors and estates in the neighbourhood, to his former possessions. His descendant, **Robert**, was invested with the order of the Bath at the coronation of King James I. and Henry, his successor, was created a baronet in 1629. On the death of the two grandsons of the first baronet without male issue, the title became extinct, and the estate devolved on the first Earl of Bristol of the Hervey family, in right of his countess, the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas, the eldest of the brothers.

Phyllis Church is said to have been built by one of the Feltons, who is alleged to be

ROSEVELL is conjectured by some to have been the place where **Ulfric**, earl of the East-Angles, engaged the Danes, who had invaded this country in 1010; though others, with a greater appearance of probability, are inclined to consider **Nacton** in **Colchester**, as the scene of that conflict, for reasons which will be mentioned in treating of that place.

AT WITNESMAN was the ancient mansion of **Bartholomew Bingham**, one of the first knights of the garter, or, as they are styled, **Founders** of that order. The site of this house may still be traced by the moat which surrounded it; and a road, corruptly called

called Burrage-lane, derived its name from him. The estate descended, at his death, to Edward le Despenser, who had married his only daughter.

Here was formerly a free-chapel dedicated to St. Thomas, "the ruins of which," says Kirby,* "appeared not long since in a meadow called Burghersh." In this parish, not far from the church, rises the rivulet Fyn, which discharges itself into the Deben at Martlesham.

HUNDRED OF COLNEIS.

Colneis is bounded on the east by the river Deben, which separates it from the hundred of Wilford; on the south by the German Ocean; on the west by the Orwell and the Liberty of Ipswich; and on the north by Carlford.

The most remarkable places in this hundred are :

FELIXTOW, a small village, agreeably situated at the mouth of the Deben. It is conjectured to have derived its name from Felix, the Burgundian, the first bishop of Dunwich, who might probably have landed here on his first arrival in this country. From the many little mitred images that have been discovered at Felixtow, and are supposed to have been made in honor of him, he is thought to have resided for some time at this place, previously to his removal to Dunwich.

At LEVINGTON is an alms-house for six poor persons of that parish and of Nacton, founded and endowed pursuant to the will of Sir Robert Hitcham, who was a native of this place. The steeple of the church, now consolidated with Nacton, was also built by him, as appears from his arms, and the date upon it.

Close to Levington stood Stratton church or chapel, the ruins of which, overgrown with trees and bushes, were to be seen some years since, in the middle of a field, thence denominated Chapel-field. Here was formerly a lazaret-house also, endowed with a moiety of the tithes of Stratton.

In

* Suffolk Traveller, second edit. p. 94.

In a farmer's yard at Levington was dug the first crag or shell that has been found so useful for the improvement of land. This kind of manure, though long employed in the west of England, was not used in Suffolk till the discovery of its efficacy was accidentally made by one Edwards, about the year 1718. This man covering a field with dung from his yard, and wanting a load or two to complete his work, took some of the soil that had lain near the dung, though it appeared to him to be no better than sand. To his surprize he observed, that the land on which it was spread proved more productive than the rest; on which he was encouraged to apply more of this crag the next year, and with such success, that others were induced to follow his example.

NACTON was the manor and estate of the Fastolfs from 1380, till it devolved by marriage to the Brokes. This family is descended from Sir Richard Broke, lord chief baron in the reign of Henry VIII. Robert Broke, of Nacton, was created a baronet in 1661; but the patent was made out in such a way, that on his death, without male issue, his nephew, who had married his daughter and heiress, could not succeed to the title. The present possessor of the estate is P. V. Broke, Esq. a captain in the royal navy, who has a handsome mansion here.

The celebrated Admiral Vernon, the captor of Porto Bello, fixed his residence in this parish. His nephew, to whom he left the mass of his fortune after his death, rebuilt the house, and surrounded it with a park, to which, from the beautiful river that it borders upon, he gave the name of *Orwell Park*. This gentleman did still farther honor to the river, for on his being created a peer of Ireland in 1762, he took his title from it as Baron Orwell. In 1776 he was created Viscount Orwell; and Earl of Shipbrooke in the following year: but on his death in 1783 the title became extinct. The estate is now the property of his nephew, John Vernon, Esq.

At Nacton is the house of industry for the incorporated hundreds of Carlford and Colneis, erected in 1757, at an expence of
4,800*l*.

4,800l. and first inhabited in the following year. The poor are employed in spinning wool and making sacks.

In this parish, near the road from Ipswich to Trimley, is a place called the Seven Hills, from a number of elevations, which have all the appearance of barrows, though there are more than the name implies. Hence it has been plausibly conjectured that it was near this spot, and not at Rushmere, that Earl Ulfsketel engaged the Danes in 1010.

North of the bounds of Nacton, and between them and the Liberty of Ipswich, is a tract of land now become extra-parochial. Part of this, contiguous to the Orwell, belonged to a little priory of Augustine Friars called Alnesborne priory, on the site of which a farm-house has been erected, while a barn occupies that of its church or chapel. In 1452 it was united to Woodbridge priory. In a deed among the writings of the latter, it is termed a manor, was let, 22 Henry VIII. by the prior to a citizen of Ipswich, by the style of *Mancrîum de Alnesborne et Ponds*: and in the description of a few fields held of this manor, they are said to lie in the hamlet of Alnesborne, in the parish of Hallowtree. This district appears, from ancient records, to have contained three churches, besides the chapel of Alnesborne priory; Hallowtree, or, as it is sometimes written, Halgehetre, St. Petronille, and Bixley: but there is no certain account where any of them stood.

At TRIMLEY ST. MARTIN is *Grimstone Hall*, formerly the seat of Thomas Cavendish, the second Englishman that circumnavigated the globe. This gentleman, at his own expence, fitted out three small vessels of 120, 60, and 40 tons, manned by 123 men and boys, for the purpose of annoying the Spaniards in their American possessions. Sailing from Plymouth in July 1586, he passed through the Straits of Magellan, and entered the South Seas, where he plundered several towns on the coasts of Chili and Peru, and took many valuable prizes, especially the Santa Anna, a large Acapulco ship, richly laden with specie and merchandize. He then returned home by way of the Cape
of

of Good Hope, and reached Plymouth September 19, 1588, two years and fifty days after his departure.*

The success of this voyage encouraged Cavendish to make a second attempt with a stronger force: and in August, 1591, he sailed from Plymouth with five ships on a similar expedition: but having passed the Straits of Magellan in May 1592, he was parted from his fleet in the night, and never heard of afterwards.†

Two ilexes, said to have been planted by this navigator, are still standing at Grimstone Hall. This mansion became by purchase the property of John Barker, Esq. who was created a baronet in 1621; but the family is now extinct.

Of Alliston church, consolidated with Trimley, no remains are now to be seen; but from the great number of human bones and skulls

* In *Hackluyt's Collection* is an account of this expedition, entitled, "The Admirable and Prosperous Voyage of the Worshipful Master Thomas Candish, of Trimley, in the County of Suffolk, Esquire. Written by Master Francis Pretty, lately of Ey in Suffolk, a gentleman employed in the same action. To which is there added certain rare and special Notes relating to this Voyage, written by Master Thomas Fuller, of Ipswich, who was master of the *Desire*." The *Desire* was the largest of the three vessels, commanded by Cavendish himself.

† Lambard, (*Dict.* p. 124) arguing in favor of the opinion that there were formerly men of most extraordinary stature, relates the following anecdote of this navigator:—"Since the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, there were found in Suffolk, over against Harwich in Essex, by a gentleman called Cavendish, the bones of a man, whereof the skull was able to contain five pecks, and one of his teeth is as big as a man's fist, and weigheth ten ounces. These bones had sometimes bodies not of beasts but of men, for the difference is manifest."

That bones of prodigious size have been discovered in this neighborhood is very probable; for I have myself seen in the possession of Roger Pettward, Esq. of Finborough Hall, near Stowmarket, a petrified elephant's tooth, found in the cliffs on the coast of the adjoining parish of Walton: but to suppose that such relics as Lambard describes, could have belonged to human bodies, would require a greater share of credulity than people at the present day are disposed to exercise.

skulls dug up about 1720, in putting down the posts of a cart-lodge, at the west end of Alliston-street, it is probable that it might stand there opposite to the park of Grimstone Hall.

The church of TRIMLEY ST. MARY stands in the same church-yard with that of the preceding parish. The steeple now hangs in ruin, and being overshadowed by a luxuriant tree, forms a picturesque object. This church was probably built by Thomas de Brotherton, son of Edward I. whose arms are still to be seen over the door of the steeple.

WALTON, a neat and remarkably pleasant village, containing many good houses, was formerly a place of considerable note even before the Norman Conquest. At the east end of the village is situated the church, the tower of which is nearly demolished; of one of the side aisles nothing is left but the wall to the height of about a foot from the ground. That part of the edifice, however, which is still used, is kept in good repair.

About a mile from the mouth of the river Deben, and two from Orwell Haven, upon a high cliff in Felixtow, which, till of late years, was always reckoned to be in the manor of Walton, stood Walton Castle. Tradition reports it to have been one of the fortresses erected by Constantine the Great, when he withdrew his legions from the frontier towns in the east of Britain, and built forts and castles to supply the want of them. The author of the *Suffolk Traveller* says: "There can be no doubt but Walton Castle was a Roman fortification, as appears from the great variety of Roman urns, rings, coins, &c. that have been found there. The coins," it is added, "that have lately been taken up here, are of the Vespasian and Antonine families, of Severus, and his successors, to Gordian the Third, and from Gallienus down to Arcadius and Honorius. It is certain that the castle had the privilege of coining money, for several dies have been found for that purpose."

Here, as Holinshed informs us, the Earl of Leicester landed with his Flemings in 1173, and was received by Hugh Bigod, Earl

Earl of Norfolk, then lord of the manor and castle of Walton; and in 1176 Henry II. caused all such castles as had been kept against him during that rebellion, and Walton among the rest, to be overthrown and razed to the ground; and this was so effectually done, that to prevent its ever being rebuilt, the stones were carried into all parts of Felixstow, Walton, and Trimley, and foot-paths were paved with them on both sides of the road.

The state of this ruin about the year 1722, is given in the following letter read in that year before the Antiquarian Society, and preserved on their minutes. "Some distance east of this town, (Walton) are the ruins of a Roman wall, situate on the ridge of a cliff next the sea, between Languard Fort and Woodbridge River, or Bawdsey Haven; it is 100 yards long, five feet high above ground, twelve broad at each end, turned with an angle; it is composed of pebble and Roman bricks in three courses, all round footsteps of buildings, and several large pieces of wall cast down upon the strand by the sea undermining the cliff, all which have Roman brick. At low water-mark very much of the like is visible at some distance in the sea. There are two entire pillars with balls; the cliff is 100 feet high."

The measures given in the Suffolk Traveller differ from those stated by Dr. Knight. "Part of the foundation of the west side of it," says that work, "is still to be seen, being 187 yards in length, and nine feet thick; it is called by the country people the stone works. How much longer it was we cannot judge, part of the south end being washed away; and the sea, which is daily gaining upon this coast, having swallowed up the ruins. Such was the condition of it about the year 1740, but since then the waves have washed away the remainder of the foundation."*

Grose informs us, that in 1766, when the view of this place, given in his *Antiquities*,† was drawn, the remains of Walton Castle were visible only at near low water, the sea having gained so considerably on this coast as to wash away the cliff on which it stood; though, as he says, a gentleman living at the time he wrote,

* *Suffolk Traveller*, 2d edit. p. 89.

† Vol. VIII. p. 127.

note, remembered the ruins to have stood at least fifty yards within the extremity of the cliff. No vestige of this edifice is now to be seen.

About a quarter of a mile north of Felixstow High-street, and at the same distance eastward from Walton bounds, in the parish of Felixstow, are very considerable ruins of an ancient and magnificent building, known by the appellation of *Old Hall*. It was probably erected soon after the demolition of the castle for the manor-house, and was the place where king Edward III. resided for some time at his manor of Walton previously to his expedition into France. Here, by an *Inspeximus*, dated in the 12th year of his reign, or 1339, he confirmed the charters granted to the corporation of Ipswich.

In this parish was formerly a priory dedicated to St. Felix, the first bishop of the East-Angles, but no remains of the original structure are now to be seen. The Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, were the founders and great benefactors to this house, as appears from a fragment of a record without date, preserved in the archives of the Tower of London. The monks were called Monks of Rochester, because Roger Bigod, the first founder, gave it about the year 1105 as a cell to the convent of that city. He endowed it with the manor of Felixstow priory, taken out of his manor of Walton, and with the churches of Walton and Felixstow. It is conjectured, that soon after the destruction of the castle, this priory was removed to a field near the north side of Walton church, where some ruins are still visible. Its site, with the great tithes of Walton and Felixstow, and the advowson of the vicarages, was given at the Dissolution to Cardinal Wolsey, 26 Henry VIII. but afterwards granted, 19 Elizabeth, to Thomas Seckford.

LANGUARD FORT stands upon a point of land which forms the south-east corner of the county, at the mouth of the Orwell, and has the appearance of an island at high water. Camden, who wrote before the first fort was erected, says, that "the shore is very well defended by a vast ridge, called Langerston, which, for about two miles, lies all along out of the sea, not without great danger

danger and terror to mariners. 'Tis however of use to the fishermen for drying of their fish, and does in a manner fence the spacious harbour of Orwell."

The first fort must have been built at the commencement of the reign of Charles I. ; for it appears from the register of the bishop of Norwich, that the chapel was consecrated by that prelate as lying within his jurisdiction on the 7th of September, 1638. It had four bastions, the King's, the Queen's, Warwick's, and Holland's, with fifteen very large guns upon each, and stood a little to the north of the present fort, on the spot which is now the burial place for the garrison. Near this spot the Dutch, in 1667, landed three thousand men at the foot of Felixstow cliff, and marching under cover of some sand-hills towards the fort, lodged themselves within musket-shot on two sides of it. After an hour's incessant firing with their small arms, they were put to flight by the discharge of two or three small guns in a little galliot among the shingle, which scattered the pebbles among them.

The old fort being demolished, the present was erected in its stead in 1718. The soil being unfavorable for the work, the foundations were not laid without considerable labour and great expense. It completely commands the entrance of the harbour, which, though between two and three miles over at high water, is too shallow to admit the passage of ships, except by a narrow and deep channel on the Suffolk side. A detachment of two companies, from either the garrison of Ipswich or Woodbridge, is generally on duty here.

The entrance into the fort is by a draw-bridge. Over the gateway is the chapel, which has lately been converted into a barrack-room, so that divine service is now performed either under this gateway, or in the open air. On the right hand is a handsome brick building, containing the apartments of the governor and lieutenant-governor ; and facing the gate another large edifice for the soldiers. Fresh water is conveyed by subterraneous pipes from Walton, a distance of about three miles. The present governor is lieutenant-general Lister, appointed in 1801, with a salary of

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365*l.* per annum. The lieutenant-governor, Alexander Mair, Esq. who has held the situation since 1806, receives 182*l.* 10*s.* a year.

Tradition affirms, that the outlet of the Stour and Orwell ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~anciently~~ ^{was} on the north side of Languard Fort, through Walton marshes, and that the place called the Floets was part of this original channel. Whoever observes the soil and situation of Langer Oetmon and marshes, will readily acknowledge, that they must have been formerly covered by the sea; and at what time they were gained from it cannot now be ascertained: but that it was at a very remote period is demonstrated by the court-rolls of the manor of Walton, which make frequent mention of Langer Common in Felixstow; upwards of two hundred years before any fort was built there. From the similarity of sound, Bishop Gibson, the learned editor of Camden, was led to suppose that Langer was a contraction of Languard; but from the antiquity of Langer Common, it appears that the truth is the reverse of this, and that Languard is a corruption of Langer.

About three miles from the fort is *Felixstow Cottage*, now the property of Sir Samuel Brudenell Ffudyer, Bart. It was formerly but a fisherman's hut, which the taste of the eccentric Philip Thicknesse, then lieutenant-governor of Languard Fort, converted into a charming retreat. This place has been described at considerable length by Mrs. Thicknesse in her Memoirs; but great alterations have been made both within and without since the period to which her account refers: in particular the arch, which she mentions as being formed of huge stones in front of the cottage, has been removed; by which means a most extensive marine prospect is opened from the terrace that winds round the edge of the cliff on which it stands.

HUNDRED OF WILFORD.

Wilford is bounded on the south and east by the German Ocean; on the north by the hundreds of Plomesgate and Loes; and on

the west by the river Deben, which separates it from Colneia. It has no market-town; and the most remarkable villages in it are :

ALDERTON, situated about two miles from the sea. According to Kirby, its church was dedicated to St. Bartholomew : but Ecton has it St. Andrew. This edifice is now in ruins ; but whether it owes its shattered appearance to the depredations of time, and the neglect of seasonable repairs, or to some violent tempest, does not occur in any of the writers who have described this county : and Grose informs us,* that in his time the inhabitants of the village could not give any satisfactory information on that head, which at least proves it to have been long in its present state. Neither the builder, nor the time of its erection, is known. It is a very conspicuous object at sea.

BOYTON. This manor and advowson belonged, till the Dissolution, to Butley Priory. They were afterwards vested in the family of Warner, the last of whom, Mrs. Mary Warner, devised them, together with an estate of about 400*l.* a year, to trustees, to be applied to charitable uses : a small portion to the relief of the poor of Parham ; another to the endowment of a school at Stradbroke ; the principal part to the foundation and maintenance of an alms-house at this place ; and the overplus for the relief of insolvent debtors in the county. In pursuance of this will, an alms-house, called after the name of the foundress, was erected in 1743, at Boyton, for six poor men, and the same number of women, who receive a weekly allowance in money and clothing, and who are to attend divine service every day at the church, which stands very near the house, and the reader of which is allowed 40*l.* per annum out of the charity.

HOLLESLEY, not far from the mouth of Orford river, gives name to a bay, which has of late years begun to be frequented by his majesty's ships of war. In this bay two pieces of cannon of a very singular construction were picked up by some sweepers for anchors, in August 1804. They are about eleven feet in length,

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* *Antiquities*, V. 15.

the bore two inches at the muzzle, and three at the other extreme, in the manner of a rifle. The guns, from their make, must have been loaded at the butt-end, and a breech then fixed in and wedged, the eyes which kept the wedge being quite perfect. No touch-hole can be discovered on the barrel, it is therefore probable that it was contained in the breech. They were first formed with a barrel or tube of hammered iron, and thin hoops, about three inches wide, were driven on and welded into a solid body. They went with swivels on a carriage, and have a long tail in the shape of a pump handle. When first discovered they were literally cemented together, and were with difficulty parted.*

LOUDHAM, a hamlet of Pettistree, was anciently the seat of a family who took their name from it. This estate afterwards became the property of Sir Henry Wood. The Hall, surrounded with a park, was rebuilt in an elegant manner by Charles Wood, Esq. and, having passed through several hands, is now the property and residence of Jacob Whitbread, Esq.

At MELTON, a small neat village about a mile from Woodbridge, on the road to Saxmundham, were formerly held the Quarter Sessions for the Liberty of St. Etheldred, till they were removed to Woodbridge in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Here is the House of Industry for the hundreds of Loes and Wilford, incorporated in 1765. This edifice is on a more extended and expensive scale than most of the other establishments of the kind in the county. The dining-hall and dormitories are very spacious and neat; the governor's apartments large and convenient. There are also apartments appropriated to the use of the surgeon, who, as well as the school-master, resides in the house. Good rooms are provided for the boys and girls' schools; and there are likewise apartments fitted up as penitentiary lodgings for refractory persons, and those who may be guilty of offences requiring solitary restraint. The original debt incurred

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* These curious specimens of the ancient mode of fabricating cannon are now to be seen at the shop-door of a tradesman at Ipswich.

by these hundreds was 9,200l. which has since been increased to 10,050l. The maximum of the poors' rates, at the time of the incorporation, was not more than fifteen pence in the pound annually, and continues the same. The number of poor in the house generally amounts to about 240, who are chiefly employed in manufactures of linen and woollen, the first principally for their own use. The children are also instructed in different trades, such as making clothes, shoes, &c.

RAMSHOLT, on the banks of the river Deben, is remarkable for the ruins of a large ancient building called Peyton Hall, which is conjectured to have been the seat of the Uffords, Earls of Suffolk. In 1135, Reginald de Peyton was lord of the manors of Peyton Hall, in Boxford, and Ramsholt; and in 53 Henry III. Robert de Ufford, a younger son of John de Peyton, of Peyton Hall, assuming his name from the lordship of Ufford, where he then resided, was appointed lord justice of Ireland, and became the founder of a distinguished family.

UFFORD, a place of no note at present, but formerly of some eminence, as giving name to the illustrious family of the Uffords, Earls of Suffolk, and containing one of their mansions, which was situated about two furlongs to the north of the church, on the spot where now stands a farm-house appropriated to charitable uses in Framlingham. The possessions of this family were very extensive, and at one time embraced the castles of Orford, Eye, Framlingham, Bungay, Mettingham, and Haughly.

Near the ruins of a chapel in this parish called *Sogenhoe Chapel*, is a piece of ground in the form of a rectangular parallelogram, containing about an acre and an half, surrounded by a moat. Here tradition reports a castle to have once stood, but we have no account of any ruins being discovered there to countenance the conjecture.

The church, which is a small, but handsome structure, contains monuments for some of the Woods, of Loudham. Weever observes, that in his time the people had a tradition, that several, if not all, the Uffords, Earls of Suffolk, were interred in it; but adds,

adds, that he could find no traces of their tombs. In commemoration of the family of Lamb, who had been great benefactors to this church, their name, and the figures of lambs, are carved in many parts of the wood-work and ceiling. The interior of this structure was, once highly ornamented, but suffered much from the puritanical Vandals of the 17th century. In the journal of the visitors, appointed to destroy what they were pleased to consider as superstitious relics in this county, they say, "We broke thirty pictures, and gave directions to take down thirty-seven more, and forty cherubims to be taken down of wood, and the chancel to be levelled; and we took up six inscriptions in brass." This was in January 1648, and it appears, that in May following, they sent a person to see if their orders had been obeyed; but the churchwardens denied him admission. In the month of August, therefore, they returned in person to complete the work of destruction. "We broke," says the journal, "twelve cherubims on the roof of the chancel, and nigh an hundred Jesus's and Marias in capital letters, and the steps we levelled. And we broke down the organ-cases, and gave them to the poor. In the church, there was on the roof above an hundred Jesus's and Marias, in great capital letters, and a crosier staff to break down in glass, and above twenty stars on the roof. There is a glorious cover over the font, like a pope's triple crown, with a pelican on the top, picking its breast, all gilt over with gold." This cover to the font is still in being, observes the author of the *Suffolk Traveller*, though much impaired by length of time. Had the pelican on the top been a dove, it would doubtless have shared a harder fate. But as those men, though provoked and put out of temper by the church-wardens,* could not prevail on themselves to destroy so pretty a thing, even notwithstanding its resemblance to the pope's crown, it is a pity the parishioners do not think it

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* The visitors complain bitterly in their Journal of the old church-wardens, for not obeying their orders; and of the new ones, for making them wait two hours before they would deliver the key of the church, as well as for abusing, and charging them with rifling and pulling down the sacred edifice.

worth while to repair it; for though it be but a toy in itself, it is now become venerable by its antiquity, and is, perhaps, the only thing left, that gives any notion of the magnificence of the Uffords.* Mr. Gough describes this curious relic of antiquity, as being elaborately executed, and rising pyramidally to the very roof.

The Rev. Richard Lovekin, rector of this parish 57 years, was an extraordinary instance of longevity. The mandate of his induction bears date June 2d 1621, and he was buried September 53d, 1678, in the one hundred and eleventh year of his age. This venerable divine is said to have performed all the duties of his function to the last, and to have preached the Sunday before his death. During the civil commotions under Charles I. he was plundered of every thing he possessed, except one silver spoon, which he hid in his sleeve.

Roger Ottley, a native of Ufford, and brought up to the business of a grocer, in London, was lord-mayor of that city in 1434.

WICKHAM MARKET retains its addition, in order to distinguish it from two other Wickhams in this county. It was formerly a place of much greater importance than at present, and had not only a market, which has long been disused, but also a shire-hall, where the quarter-sessions were held; which edifice was removed by order of the lord of the manor, and with the materials a farm-house, called the Old Hall, was built at Letheringham. The spiritual courts for the archdeaconry of Suffolk are still held here. The church is situated on a hill; the spire steeple, though not above seventy feet high, is a sea-mark, and commands as extensive a prospect as any in the county; for in a clear day the spectator may discern from it no fewer than fifty churches. The aisle, or chapel on the south-side, was built by Walter Fulburn, of Wickham, who was there interred in 1489.

The rectories of Wickham, Pettistree, and Bing, all in this hundred, were bequeathed, in 1718, by Mr. John Pemberton, formerly of Ipswich, to charitable uses. He directed that, out of the

* Suffolk Trav. 2d. Edit. p. 116.

the revenues, £51. per annum should be given to the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, within fifteen miles of Ipswich; and the remainder, after discharging taxes, repairs, and all other out-goings, he gave to the charity schools of Grey-coat boys, and Blue-coat girls in the last mentioned town.

HUNDRED OF LOES.

Loes is bounded on the east, by the hundred of Plomesgate; on the south, by Wilford; on the west by Carlford, Bosmere and Claydon, and Thredling; and on the north, by Hoxne. It contains the two market-towns of Framlingham and Woodbridge.

FRAMLINGHAM is a parish of large extent, at the northern extremity of the hundred, comprehending upwards of 5000 acres of rich arable and pasture land, with 388 houses, and 1854 inhabitants. The town is of high antiquity, its name being composed of the Saxon words *fremdling* and *ham*, which implies the habitation of strangers. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence, near the source of the river Ore, which rising from the hills to the north of the town, falls into a mere, or lake, covering several acres, and then, passing through the town, proceeds southward to Orford. The market-place is very spacious, and forms nearly an equilateral triangle, in the centre of which stood an ancient market-cross, which has lately been taken down. The houses on the north-side of the market-hill, are built on the site of the hall belonging to a guild, or fraternity, incorporated in the ages of popery, by the name of the Guild of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The market is held on Saturdays, and there are two yearly fairs, on Monday and the two following days in Whitsun-week, and on the 29th of September.

The *Church* is a large stately structure, built of black flint, with a steeple 96 feet high, containing a clock, chimes, and eight bells. The body of this church is 64 feet long, 50 wide, and 44 high: and the chancel is 61 feet in length, 68½ in width, comprehending

prehending the side aisles, and 37 in height. The roof of the nave is of oak, curiously carved, and supported by eight octagonal pillars, four in a row, besides four demy ones lately painted in imitation of white marble, and veined. The interior is well paved and pewed, and contains a good organ, erected in 1708. The body of the church is supposed to have been built by the Mowbrays, Dukes of Norfolk; but the chancel is of later date, being the work of the Howards, their successors: and its two aisles having been erected for the burial places of those families, are still maintained by the lords of the manors of Framlingham, Coggeshall, and Debenham, out of the revenue of their estates, formerly belonging to those dukes.

Several persons of high distinction are interred in this church. In the north aisle of the chancel is a magnificent tomb of black and white marble, on which lie the figures of the Earl of Surry and his countess, with the palms of their hands conjoined; the former in his robes of state over armour, but without a coronet, which, as he was beheaded, is placed on the tomb by his side; the latter in sable, with a coronet at her head, and having their crests at their feet. The heads of these figures rest on double cushions, curiously wrought and gilt. At a little distance from the east and west ends of the pedestal, are represented the two sons and three daughters of the noble pair, all kneeling, the sons habited as their father, and the daughters in robes of state over mourning, like their mother. This monument is copiously enriched with trophy-work, admirably well cut in relievo, likewise painted and gilt, having on the south side the following inscription in gold letters:

HENRICO HOWARDO THOMÆ SECVNDI DVCIS
NORFOLCIÆ FILIO PRIMOGENITO THOMÆ TERTII
PATRI COMITI SURRIÆ ET GEORGIANI ORDINIS
EQVITI AVRATO, IMMATVRE ANNO SALVTIS
MDXLVI ABREPTO, ET FRANCISCÆ VXORI
EJVS FILIÆ IOANNIS COMITIS OXONIÆ, HENRICVS

HOWARDVS

HOWARDVS COMES NORTHAMPTONIE FILIVS
SECUNDO-GENITVS HOC SVPRMVM PIETATIS
IN PARENTES MONVMENTVM POSVIT,

ANNO DOMINI 1614.

On the west side of this inscription are the arms of Howard, with his quarterings, within a garter, and above them an earl's coronet; on the east, the arms of Vere within a chaplet of laurel leaves.

For the maintenance and repair of this monument, the Earl of Nottingham directed the annual payment of forty shillings, by the hospital which he founded at Greenwich.

This Earl of Surrey was son of Thomas, second duke of Norfolk, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. In 34 Henry VIII. he accompanied the army, commanded by his father, as lieutenant-general, which entered Scotland and burned several villages. Two years afterwards he was field-marshal of the English troops, in the expedition against Boulogne, in France, and after the reduction of the place, was appointed the king's lieutenant, and captain-general of all his army in that country. This nobleman, says Dugdale, was the most learned among the nobility, and the most noble among the learned, being also a person very gracious with the people, expert in the military art, and esteemed fit for public government. These virtues, and this popularity, however, proved his ruin by exciting the jealousy of the King. Treason was therefore alleged against him, and on this surmise he was committed, with his father, to the tower of London, the one by water, and the other by land, each ignorant of the other's apprehension, on the 12th of December, in the last year of Henry VIII. On the 15th of the following month the earl was arraigned at Guildhall, London; where the principal accusation brought against him was, that he had assumed the arms of Edward the Confessor, which, as it was alleged, belonged to the king and heir apparent alone, but the bearing of which he justified by the opinion of the heralds. The first

first witness that appeared against him was Sir Richard Southwell, who declared, that he knew certain things of the earl which affected his fidelity to the king. The earl, upon this, vehemently affirmed himself to be a true man, desiring to be tried by justice, or permitted to fight in his shirt with Southwell. Another witness was brought forward, who pretended, that in a discourse with the earl the latter used such high words that "a braving answer was returned," to which this gallant and high spirited nobleman made no other reply than, that "he left it to the jury to judge whether it were probable that this man should use such expressions to the Earl of Surrey, and he not strike him again." Though nothing like proof, even of the frivolous allegations against him, was produced, yet such was the jealousy which the tyrannical Henry entertained of this nobleman, that fully determined on his death, he caused him to be found guilty by a common jury, and beheaded on Tower Hill four days afterwards, which was but nine days before the death of the king himself. His remains were, at first, interred in the chapel of the Tower, but in the reign of James I. were removed hither by his second son, Henry, Earl of Northampton. He left issue by his countess, who survived, two sons, Thomas, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, who fell like his father, by the hand of the executioner, under Elizabeth, on account of Mary, queen of Scots; and the above-mentioned Earl of Northampton; and three daughters, Jane, Margaret, and Catharine, the care and education of whom he committed to their aunt, the duchess dowager of Richmond and Somerset. The lady Jane was afterwards married to Charles, Earl of Westmoreland; the lady Margaret, to Henry, Lord Scrope, of Bolton; and the lady Catherine, to Henry, Lord Berkeley; and the countess their mother gave her hand to Francis Steyning, Esq. about the conclusion of the reign of Edward VI.

A little to the eastward of this monument is a small tomb of freestone, adorned with seven fluted pilasters of the Ionic order, with a niche in the wall, having also two pilasters of the same order, erected for Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk,

Norfolk, by his second wife, the lady Margaret, daughter of Thomas, Lord Audley, Baron of Walden. She died in her infancy, and it is probable that the niche was formerly occupied by her effigies.

Still farther eastward there is a spacious monument of freestone, enriched with the images of two of the duchesses of the above-mentioned Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, lying in their full proportions, with ducal coronets on their heads, in robes of state, having a vacancy capable of admitting another to be placed between them. The head of one rests on a horse couchant, with a hart at bay at her feet, made for the Lady Mary, daughter and heir of Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, the first wife. The head of the other reposes on a tiger collared and chained, with a wivern at her feet; this was for the duke's second wife, the Lady Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas, Lord Audley, Baron of Walden, Lord Chancellor of England. These ladies were both widows, and their coats of arms are round the tomb, in some places single, and in others impaled with those of Howard, between thirteen fluted columns of the Corinthian order. At the four angles are as many lions seyant, supporting the arms of Howard.

Southward from the last is another spacious tomb of freestone, erected for Henry Fitzroy, the natural son of King Henry VIII. The length of this tomb is nine feet two inches, it is five feet wide, and four feet nine inches high. On the top, which is now plain, but which is supposed to have been formerly adorned with effigies, are four small images standing erect at the corners, each supporting a trophy of the passion. The lower part of the four sides is adorned with sixteen fluted pilasters of the Ionic order, and between them are the duke's own arms impaled and differently quartered with those of Howard. In small pannels above these are represented, in basso relievo, several of the most remarkable events in the Old and New Testament, with Cariatides between them.

The mother of Henry Fitzroy was Lady Elizabeth Talboys,
widow

widow of Sir Gilbert Talboyse, and daughter of Sir John Blunt, a lady, who is described as being equally distinguished for beauty of person, and intellectual accomplishments. He was born at Blackamoor, in Essex, in the tenth year of Henry's reign. At the age of six years, the king appointed him a Knight of the Garter, and created him Earl of Nottingham, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, Lieutenant General beyond Trent, Warden-general of the borders of Scotland, and soon afterwards admiral of England. Not satisfied with conferring these honors, Henry, in the 22d year of his reign, gave him the important post of lord lieutenant of Ireland, but on account of his tender age, Sir William Skeffington was appointed his deputy. This youth made Henry Howard, Earl of Surry, his companion in his studies in England and France, and so strong was the friendship which they in consequence contracted for each other, that he married Lady Mary, the earl's sister, but their nuptials were not consummated, for the duke, to the great grief of the king, died at St. James's in 1536, aged about 17 years, and was interred here. He was a youth of great promise, and possessed superior endowments, both corporeal and mental.

On the south side of the altar is a stately tomb of free-stone, nine feet long, six wide, and five high, with the effigies of Thomas Howard, second duke of Norfolk, and one of his duchesses, who was either his first wife, the Lady Anne, one of the daughters of King Edward IV. or the second, the daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. They are represented at full length, in their robes of state, with coronets upon their heads. The sides and ends of this monument are adorned with eighteen columns of the Composite order, and the intercolumniations are fourteen niches, containing figures of the apostles and evangelists, finely executed in alto relievo. At each of the four angles is a strong detached pillar, on the top of which rest the arms of Howard within the Garter, supported by a lion seyant on the corner of the tomb. The helmet and crest are on the north side of the monument, upon an iron fastened in the wall, on the south side

side of the chancel over the altar. There is no coat for the dukes; whence it is conjectured that the lady here represented was the duke's second wife, the mother of Henry, Earl of Surry; because the duke, after the attainder of her father who bore the king's arms, put a blank quarter in the place where her arms should have been ranged in his coat. The assumption of these arms was one of the charges alledged, as we have seen, against his son, the Earl of Surry, at his condemnation.

This nobleman to whose memory this monument was erected, was the son of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who commanded the English army in the memorable battle of Flodden Field, where the Scots were totally defeated, and their king himself slain. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Frederic Tilney, Knt. and widow of Humphry Bouchier, Lord Beacons. His services, both in the cabinet and the field, were too numerous to be here particularized. He was commander-in-chief of several successful expeditions against the French and Scots; and was twice appointed to the important office of lord lieutenant of Ireland. He was one of the persons selected to accompany the King of France to Nice, where they met the Pope and Emperor of Germany, for the purpose of conferring together on the subject of the king's divorce; and some years afterwards he was again sent as ambassador to the French court. Notwithstanding the signal services which he had rendered to his sovereign in these various capacities, and the approved fidelity which he had invariably manifested, Henry VIII. shortly before his death, suffered himself to be persuaded that the duke and his son had conspired to wrest the government from his hands, and ordered them both to be apprehended: the one, says Sir Walter Raleigh, whose deservings he knew not how to value, having never omitted any thing that concerned his own honour or the king's service; the other never having committed any thing worthy of his displeasure---the one exceedingly valiant and advised; the other no less learned, and of excellent hopes. The duke.

duke would have shared the fate of his gallant son, a warrant having been sent to the Tower for his execution, but he was providentially preserved by the king's death, which happened the very next day. It was not thought proper to stain the commencement of a new reign with the blood of one of the greatest noblemen in the kingdom, who being thus rescued from undeserved destruction, retired to Kenninghall, in Norfolk, where he died, in 1554.

Southward of the preceding, is the monument of Sir Robert Hitcham, consisting of a table of black marble, supported at the corners by four angels of white marble, with gilt hair and wings, each having one knee on the ground. Under the centre of the table is an urn, and at the west end, on an upright stone of black marble, is this inscription, in gold letters:—

READER:

IN EXPECTATION OF THE COMING OF OVR LORD JESUS, HERE
LYETH Y^e. BODY OF SIR ROBERT HITCHAM KT. BORN AT LEVING-
TON IN Y^e. COVNTY OF SUFF: SCHOLLOR IN YE. FREE-SCHOOLE
AT IPSWICHE AND SOME TIME OF PEMBROKE HALL IN CAMBRIDGE
AND AFTER OF GRAYES INNE; ATTORNEY TO QVEENE ANNE
IN Y^e. FIRST YEARE OF KING JAMES, THEN KNIGHTED; AND
AFTERWARD MADE Y^e. KING'S SENIOR SERIEANT AT LAW, AND
OFTEN JVDGE OF ASSISE: AGED 64 YEARES, DYED
THE 15 DAY OF AVGVST ANNO
1636.

THE CHILDREN NOT YET BORNE WITH GLADNESS SHAL,
THY PIOUS ACTIONS INTO MEMORYE CALL;
AND THOV SHALT LIVE AS LONG AS THERE SHALL BEE,
EITHER POORE OR ANY VSE OF CHARITIE.

Immediately over the door of the chancel, is a neat mural monu-
ment of dark grey marble, by the celebrated Ronbillac, to the me-

memory of Jane, widow of Thomas Kerridge, of Shelley Hall, who died in 1744.

The other monuments in this church are not remarkable either for the workmanship, or the persons whom they commemorate, unless, perhaps, we except that of Mr. Robert Hawes, who is interred under a plain grey stone in the south aisle of the chancel. He was steward of the lordship of Framlingham, to Pembroke College, Cambridge. He compiled the greater part of the History of Framlingham, published by the late Mr. Robert Loder of Woodbridge, and also that of the other towns and parishes in the hundred of Loes. A manuscript copy of his work was presented by the author to Pembroke College, which gave him a large silver cup and cover, adorned with the arms of the college, not says the Latin inscription upon it, as an adequate reward of his merits, but as a memorial of their grateful acceptance of his favour.

In that part of the town, situated on the west side of the river, are two *Alms-houses*, built of brick. One of these was founded in 1654, in pursuance of the will of Sir Robert Hitcham, for twelve of the poorest persons in Framlingham, to each of whom he allotted two shillings a week, and forty shillings a year for a gown and firing. The weekly allowance has lately been augmented to four shillings, and each person receives an additional chaldron and a quarter of coals. The habit is a blue coat, with the arms of Hitcham, in colours worn on the left shoulder. They are to attend prayers morning and evening at church; and therefore Sir Robert left 20*l.* a year to a clergyman to perform this duty, and 5*l.* for the clerk and sexton.

The other alms-house was founded by one Thomas Mills, who was originally a tailor, and afterwards followed the occupation of a wheelwright, at Framlingham, where he became a preacher among the Baptists, and married a lady, who possessed considerable property, and died before him. This property he left at his death, in 1703, to trustees, who, in pursuance of his will erected this alms-house for eight poor persons, who are allowed half a crown a week, besides an outward garment, and thirty

shillings a year each, for firing. Two of the apartments, however, were built by William Mayhew, servant to Mr. Mills, at his own expence. These eight persons enjoy the benefaction for life, unless turned out by the trustees, for any misdemeanor.

In the garden of the house, in Framlingham, in which is deposited the chest, containing the evidences belonging to the estates of Mr. Mills, is a small building, covered with lead, and a vault below, in which he, and his old servant Mayhew, are interred. Upon the tomb is a black marble slab, with this inscription :

" Here lyeth interred ye. body of THOMAS MILLS, late of Framlingham, in the county of Suffolk, who departed this life, January the 13th, Anno Dom. 1703, in the Eightieth Year of his Age.

" Who gave an Almes-house and other large gifts to the town of Framlingham, and to six other towns, where his estate lay."

The other gifts here mentioned consist of donations of bread, and the other towns are Ufford, Pettistree, Wickham, Dalling-hoo, Parham, and Dennington.

Framlingham has a *Free-School*, founded also by Sir Robert Hitcham, with a salary of forty pounds a year to the master, to instruct forty of the poorest children of this town in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and ten pounds each, to bind them out apprentices. Within these few years a substantial new brick school-house has been erected adjoining to, and forming the north-wing of the alms-house, founded by the same gentleman: the former, situated in the market-place having been taken down for the accommodation of the inhabitants.

The most remarkable feature, and the principal ornament of Framlingham, are the ruins of its ancient and majestic *Castle*. Though nothing of this venerable structure is still standing but the outer wall; yet, as it has been justly observed, it still looks more like a castle than the ruins of one. Its form is circular, or rather an irregular curve, approaching to a circle, the walls

walls forty-four feet high, and eight thick. They are flanked with thirteen square towers, fourteen feet higher than the ramparts; and these, together with the battlements, are still remaining in sufficient perfection to give a tolerable idea of the whole. The principal gate-way, and entrance into the castle, is on the south side; over it are the arms of Howard, Brotherton, Warren, Mowbray, Segrave, and Brews, or Breos of Gower in Wales, quartered in one escutcheon, with lions for supporters, and above, a lion passant, resting upon a helmet. These armorial bearings are well cut in stone, and like the outer walls of the gate-way, are in good preservation. The western out-works, and east postern, are mere ruins in comparison with the exterior walls of the castle itself; yet enough of them remains to enable the antiquary to discover, with very little trouble, their construction and extent.

Within the walls, which comprehend an area of one acre, one rood, and eleven perches, not a room, and scarcely a vestige of one, remains. So complete is the demolition of all the sumptuous apartments which the castle must have contained in the days of its splendour, that, though many thousand loads of rubbish have recently been removed, not a single foundation has been discovered in a state of preservation, sufficient to ascertain the interior arrangement. Even the cellars, the dungeons, and subterraneous passages, of which tradition has preserved the memory of no inconsiderable number, appear to have undergone the same fate with the buildings on the surface, since the whole appeared upon excavation to be one uniform mass of building materials, without order or design. The mortises that received the timbers of the floors, the marks of ancient roofs, the windows and fire-places, still indeed prove the former existence of numerous apartments; but except the situation of the chapel, which may be easily known from its east window yet remaining, all is buried in complete confusion. Out of the rubbish of former magnificence has been erected a work-house, and a kind of alms-

house for the reception of a certain number of paupers; so the very spot which was once the residence of royalty, is the abode of poverty and helpless age. The contrast between former and the present occupants of this once magnificent pile too striking not to engage the attention of the moralist, would lead him to reflect, if not with pain, at least with humility, on the fickleness of all human grandeur.

For want of other evidence respecting the internal arrangement of this structure, we must refer to such descriptions of it as still extant, though these indeed are very brief. Camden observes, that Framlingham is a very beautiful castle, fortified with a rampire, a ditch, and a wall of great thickness, with three towers: within it has very convenient lodgings. Dr. Stow, who, in 1663, wrote a brief history of this castle*, says, "It was inwardly furnished with buildings very commodious and necessary, able to receive and entertain many. In the first court was a deep well of excellent workmanship, composed with pillars, which supported a leaden roof; and though out of use it was in being in 1651. In the same court was also a neat chamber now wholly demolished (1657), and transported into the hall ways. There were in the building divers arms, some of which some in wood, to be seen anno 1651, as of Bigod, Brotherton, Segrave, and Mowbray; and under a window largely carved and painted, were quarterly the arms of St. Edward, King and Confessor, and those of Brotherton under a chapeau, turned up and mine, supported by two white lions; for the bearing which Thomas, Earl of Surrey, the son of Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk of that name, lost his head in the 38th year of Henry VIII. Also on the hall-gate, fairly cut in stone, were the arms of Brotherton impaling Bouchier, quartered with Lovayne, supported by a lion and an eagle. There were likewise an old and a great iron ring, garnished with ducal coronets." In the last historian of Framlingham, after mentioning the well

* Inserted in *Leland's Collectanea*, Vol. III. 8vo. 1774.

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the words of Dr. Sampson *, gives the following additional particulars, derived from Leverland's and other manuscripts: "A chapel stood in the same court, adjoining the east watch-tower, which in the reign of King Henry VIII. was hung with cloth of arras, of the History of Christ's Passion, and a lamp of the value of seven shillings was usually burned before the altar there. The hall, which was covered with lead, was situated on the other side of the court, toward the west watch-tower, and between the hall and the chapel, fronting the great castle-gate, was a large chamber with several rooms, and a cloister under it, which was pulled down in the year 1700. This room is said to have been hung with tapestry, wrought with the story of Hercules, which is believed to be the same that now ornaments the seat of Lord Braybrooke, at Audley End. Out of the castle were three passages; one a postern, with an iron gate on the east side, over a private bridge, leading into the park, the remains of which are now standing; another on the west side leading to a dungeon, and thence on to the Mere; and another, which was the grand one, and which is still used, on the southern side towards the town."

Framlingham Castle was strongly fortified both by nature, and art, being effectually defended on the west side by the Mere, and on the others by two broad and very deep ditches, that communicated with it. To these means of security were added various out-works, of which some remains may yet be traced, especially those of the Barbican, a strong fortification, which stood between the two ditches, and served to flank the grand draw-bridge. This, together with a strong machicolated and embattled

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* Dr. Sampson was preacher at Framlingham several years during the civil commotions under Charles I. During his residence there he published his correct edition of the learned theses of Mr. Thomas Parker, intitled *Methodus Divinae Gratia*. He collected materials for a History of Nonconformity, great part of which is inserted in *Calamy's Abridgment of Baxter's Life and Times*. Afterwards relinquishing the ecclesiastical for the medical profession, in which he took his doctor's degree, he travelled for some years, and then settled in London, where he died in 1705.

gate and portcullis, the grooves of which are still to be seen formed a sufficient defence against all the modes of attack employed before the invention of fire-arms. The barbican, it is well known, constituted the first member, or advanced guard of the fortress to which it belonged. Dr. Sampson, whose work has already been quoted, must therefore have been led into an error, when he says, that the walls of this castle were flanked with thirteen towers, two of which were watch-towers, or barbicans, corruptly called by the common people, *burganys*. It is evident that the work between the two ditches, which he describes as "an half moon of stone, about a man's height, standing in 1657," was no other than the barbican, the foundations of which may yet be discovered to the right of the bridge; but it is more than probable, that the persevering industry of a gardener, who rents part of the land, situated between the outer and inner ditch, will soon destroy every vestige of this venerable relic.

On the north side of the castle was, in ancient times, an extensive and well wooded park, into which there was an entrance from the castle by the east postern, and in which, as we are informed, were "arbours, pleasant walks, and trees planted for profit and delight *." This park has been long divided into several rich and fertile farms, the rents of which are, in compliance with the will of Sir Robert Hitcham, applied to the support of the almshouses founded by him, and the surplus to other charitable uses.

The origin of this castle is lost in obscurity. It is conjectured to have been first built in the time of the heptarchy, by some of the first Saxon kings of the East Angles, and is generally ascribed to Redwald, who began his reign in 593; but upon no better ground, than that Rendlesham, where this prince is said
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* Evelyn, in his Discourse on Forest-trees, observes, that the county of Suffolk, and the parish of Framlingham in particular, was famous for producing the tallest and largest oak-trees, perhaps in the world; and Miller, in his Dictionary, informs us that the oak, which afforded the beams of the Royal Sovereign, grew at Framlingham. Its diameter was four feet nine inches, and it yielded four beams, each forty four feet in length.

to have resided, has followed this castle in all the changes of its proprietors. Hither his unfortunate successor, St. Edmund the King and martyr, fled, in 870, from the invading Danes, and was besieged by them. Being hard pressed, and having no hopes of succour, he endeavoured to escape, but was overtaken in his flight, and put to death by his enemies; on which Framlingham, with the rest of his kingdom, fell into the hands of the conquerors. About fifty years afterwards it was recovered by the Saxons, and in their possession it remained till the total subjection of England by Canute. After the Norman conquest, this castle was considered of so much importance, that it was retained by the first two monarchs; but was granted by Henry I. to Roger Bigod, to be held of the king *in capite*. His grandson Hugh, was by King Stephen, created Earl of Norfolk, because he attested that Henry had on his death-bed, declared his nephew Stephen his successor, in preference to his daughter Maud. By this nobleman Framlingham Castle was either rebuilt, or much repaired, having been dismantled in 1176, by order of Henry II. because the earl had favoured the pretensions of his rebellious son. The king, nevertheless, restored his possessions on condition, that on the failure of heirs to the family of Bigod, they should revert to the Crown: a circumstance which actually took place in the third year of Edward II. when that family became extinct. The king, upon this, appointed John de Botetourt, governor of Framlingham Castle; but he, having been a confederate of the Earl of Warwick, in the destruction of Piers de Gaveston, the favourite of Edward, was displaced by the latter, who now conferred all the possessions lately belonging to the Bigods, on his half brother Thomas de Brotherton, whom he at the same time created Earl of Norfolk, and Marshal of England. By him this castle was repaired, as appears from his arms set up in various parts of the building; and he procured the king's licence for a fair at Framlingham, and a charter of free-warren for all his demesne lands at this place. He died in the 12th of Edward III. and in the same year his son, a minor, followed him to the grave, leaving his

two sisters his co-heirs. Alice, the younger, married Edward de Montacute, and to Joan their only daughter and heir, the manor and castle of Framlingham descended, 36 Edward III. on the decease of Mary, the second wife of Thomas de Brotherton, who enjoyed them for her life. Joan de Montacute gave her hand to William de Ufford, afterwards Earl of Suffolk, who, surviving her, continued to hold this estate during his life, as tenant by the courtesy of England; and on his death it descended to Margaret, the other daughter of Thomas de Brotherton. This lady's first husband was John Lord Segrave, after whose decease she was married to Sir Walter Manny. By Lord Segrave she had only one daughter, who became the wife of John Lord Mowbray; and their son Thomas was, on the death of his maternal grand-mother, the heir to all her possessions, and Framlingham among the rest. This Thomas Mowbray was created by King Richard II. earl of Nottingham, and earl marshal, and was the principal instrument, by whose means that monarch got rid of his uncle, the duke of Gloucester, and the earl of Arundel. For these acceptable services he was advanced to the dignity of Duke of Norfolk, but Richard, in rewarding villainy, little thought that he was paving the way to his own ruin. It was this same Duke of Norfolk, who, by his quarrel with the Duke of Hereford, occasioned the exile of both, and thus instigated that nobleman to take those measures which ended in the deposition and death of Richard, and his own exaltation to the throne, by the name of Henry IV. Soon after this event, his rival, the Duke of Norfolk, died at Venice. To his widow Elizabeth, sister and co-heir of Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, this castle and manor were assigned as part of her dowry; but being liable to the incursions of enemies on account of their vicinity to the sea, Henry IV. gave her in exchange for them an equivalent in the counties of Derby, Buckingham, and Leicester. They were next granted to Sir Thomas Erpingham*, but it was not long before Henry restored them to Thomas Mowbray, eldest son and heir of the late Duke

* See Beauties, Vol. XL. Norfolk, p. 159. 339.

Duke of Norfolk, who was received into the king's favour, and had married his niece. This nobleman, who never assumed the ducal title, but styled himself Earl Marshal, Earl of Nottingham, Lord of Mowbray, Segrave, and Gower, regardless alike of the ties of gratitude and relationship, joined Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and Scroop, Archbishop of York, in their rebellious designs against their sovereign; but falling with that prelate into the king's hands, they were both beheaded at York. For this offence the earl's real and personal estates became forfeited to the crown. The king then granted the castle and manor of Framlingham to the Prince of Wales (afterwards Henry V.) who kept his first court there in the sixth year of his father's reign; but Henry, who used his utmost endeavours to reconcile his disaffected nobility by obligations of gratitude, in his fourteenth year, granted all the possessions of the late earl, to John Mowbray, his brother and heir, who assumed the same titles as his predecessor, and was in 3 Henry VI. restored to the Dukedom of Norfolk. The son of this duke dying without issue male, all his honours became extinct, but his possessions descended to Anne, his only daughter and heir. This lady being considered a suitable match for Richard, Duke of York, second son of King Edward IV. was married at the age of six years, to that prince, who was very little older than herself, and on whom his father conferred the additional titles of Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Warren, Surry, and Nottingham, and Earl Marshal of England. At the same time this castle and manor were vested by Act of Parliament, in trustees for the benefit of the duchess and her heirs. The tragical end of this young prince, and of his brother King Edward V. is well known; and as the lady also died in her tender years, the great possessions to which she was heir, devolved to the Lords Howard and Berkley, who were descended from two daughters of Thomas Mowbray, first Duke of Norfolk of that name. John Lord Howard, as next cousin in blood, and one of the heirs of the late duchess, was invested by Richard III. with the title of Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal, and also appointed

pointed Lord Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine, for life. In the division of the great inheritance of the Mowbrays, the castle and lordship of Framlingham, formed part of the share allotted to this nobleman, who adhering faithfully to Richard, fell with him in the battle of Bosworth, where he commanded the van of the royal army *. For this attachment of the house of Norfolk to their sovereign, the Earl of Richmond, on obtaining possession of the throne, caused the late duke and his son, the Earl of Surry, to be attainted, and then granted his estate at Framlingham, and other places, to John Vere, Earl of Oxford. In the fourth year of his reign, however, Henry VII. restored the Earl of Surry to that title, and to the estates which had belonged to his father. As a reward for the fidelity, conduct, and valour, displayed by this nobleman, in the execution of various important commissions with which he was intrusted, during that and the following reign, and in particular, his signal victory over the Scotch at Flodden Field, Henry VIII. created him Duke of Norfolk, and conferred on him other distinctions. He died full of years and honours, at the Castle of Framlingham, in the sixteenth year of that king's reign, and, among other bequests, gave by his will to his son and heir apparent, one suit of hangings of the story of Hercules, made for the great chamber of this castle. By the attainder of his son Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, (whose monument in Framlingham church has been described in a preceding page) a few days before the decease of Henry VIII. this castle and manor were again forfeited to the crown, in which they remained during the reign of Edward VI. On the death of that prince, his sister Mary, who was then at Kenningball, in Norfolk, having asserted her claim to the throne, in opposition to the powerful partisans of Lady Jane Grey, repaired for the greater security of

* It was upon this duke's gate that, the night before, he went to join the king's army, were affixed the following well-known lines :

Jack of Norfolk, be not too bold,
For Dickon thy master is bought and sold.

of her person, to the Castle of Framlingham *, where she resided till her removal to London, to take possession of the crown. The Duke of Norfolk, who so narrowly escaped the axe of the executioner by the opportune death of Henry VIII. had ever since been kept a prisoner in the Tower; but on Mary's accession, was released from his confinement, and restored to his honours and possessions. These he did not long enjoy, dying at Framlingham, in 1554. His successor was Thomas, eldest son of Henry, Earl of Surry, who had been brought to the block by Henry VIII. but was restored in blood, by Act of Parliament, in the first year of the reign of Queen Mary. This duke being tried by his peers, and convicted of treasonable designs against Queen Elizabeth, was beheaded in 1572, and this castle and manor once more reverted, with his other estates, to the crown. James I. immediately after his accession, granted them with other demesnes, to Thomas Lord Howard, Baron of Walden, eldest son of the late duke, by his second wife Margaret, sole daughter and heir of Lord Audley, and to his uncle, Lord Henry Howard. The latter soon afterwards resigned his moiety of these estates to his nephew, who had in the mean time been created Earl of Suffolk, and whose son Theophilus in 1635, sold Framlingham, with all his rights in the hundred of Loes, to Sir Robert Hitcham, for 14,000l. "The title to the estate," observe the authors of *Magna Britannia* † "was so perplexed, that had he not had a strong brain and powerful purse, he could never have cleared it; of which he was so sensible, that in thankfulness to God for his wonderful success, he

* Tradition has perpetuated the memory of Mary's residence at this place, by many stories, without doubt, the invention of zealous Protestants, to whom this princess afterwards proved so cruel a scourge. Among others, it was asserted and believed by many, that she was delivered in this castle of a monster, which, in a paroxysm of horror she instantly destroyed, and not many years since, the stone on which she is said to have dashed it, continued to be pointed out. A small part of the castle still remaining is called *Queen Mary's room*, and a lane, in which she probably used to walk, yet retains the appellation of *Bloody Queen Mary's Lane*.

† Vol. V. p. 205.

he settled it for pious uses on Pembroke Hall in Cambridge." This he did by will, dated August 8, 1636, by which he devised the castle manor and lordship of Framlingham, together with the manor of Saxted, being then of the yearly value of 1000*l.* to the masters and fellows; 100*l.* to be expended for the benefit of the College; and the remainder to be appropriated for the emolument of the poor of the parishes of Framlingham, Debenham, and Levington, in this county, and of Coggeshall, in Essex. He farther directed "all the castle, saving the stone building, to be pulled down," and the materials to be employed in the erection of the houses for the charitable institutions that have already been described. Seven days after he had executed this will, Sir Robert died, but his heir at law contrived to keep the College out of the possession of the manor, lands, and hundred, for many years, till, in 1653, an ordinance was published by order of Cromwell, then Lord Protector, for settling and confirming them agreeably to the intention of the testator.

WOODBIDGE is situated in a long narrow tract nearly surrounded by the hundreds of Carlford and Wilford, on the east side of a sandy hill, commanding a pleasant view down the river Deben, which falls into the sea at the distance of about ten miles. Towards its mouth it takes the name of Woodbridge Haven, and is navigable up to the town, which carries on a considerable traffic with London, Hull, Newcastle, and the Continent; and has several docks for building vessels, with commodious wharfs and quays. Some idea may be formed of the importance of the commerce of this place, when it is known that the quantity of flour, corn, and malt, carried coastwise from the port of Woodbridge to London alone in the year 1810, was as follows: 11,354 quarters of wheat; 13,477 of barley; 9634 of malt; 4288 of beans; 2277 of oats; 1133 of pease; 233 of rye; and 9220 sacks of flour. The population amounting in 1801 to 3020, had increased in 1811 to 3674. The market is held on Wednesday; and there are two annual fairs, on the 5th of April, and on the 2d of October.





This town is said to have derived its name from a wooden bridge built over a hollow way to form a communication between two parks separated by the road which leads from Woodbridge-market-place towards Ipswich; and we are told that at the foot of the hill, about a stone's throw from the spot where this bridge is supposed to have stood, there is a house which still retains the appellation of Dry Bridge.* The reader may bestow what credit he pleases on this etymology, when he is informed that in ancient times this town was written *Oddebruge*, or, as in Domesday-book, *Udebrige*, from which its present denomination is evidently derived.

The principal streets of Woodbridge, one of which is near a mile in length, though narrow, contain many good houses, and are tolerably well paved. The market-place is clean and well built; and in the middle of it is an ancient shire hall, in which the quarter-sessions for the Liberty of St. Etheldred are held.

The Church, a spacious and noble structure, is conjectured to have been built in the reign of Edward III. by John Lord Seegrave, and his wife Margaret de Brotherton, whose arms are yet to be seen over the door of the steeple. It consists of a nave and two aisles, the roofs of which are supported by ten beautiful Gothic pillars, and four demy ones. The exterior walls are of black flints. Adjoining to the chancel on the north side is a private chapel erected by Thomas Seckford, Esq. Master of Requests in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; the east window of which is adorned with a fluted pilaster. The north portico is decorated in front with the representation, in-relievo, of Michael, the archangel, encountering the Dragon. In the church were formerly the altars of St. Anne and St. Saviour, and the chapel of St. Nicholas in the north aisle; and either in the walls of the church, or in the church-yard, stood a celebrated image of our Lady, to whom this edifice was dedicated. The large quadrangular tower, 180 feet high, forms a conspicuous object at sea: it is built of the same materials as the church; and towards the top the flint

and

* *Suffolk Traveller*. 2d edit. p. 106.

and stone are beautifully intermixed in various devices. The corners are adorned with finials, surmounted with weathercocks; and on the battlements between them are the badges of the four Evangelists. This steeple, with the north portico, was built, or perhaps more correctly speaking, repaired about the middle of the fifteenth century, as appears from numerous legacies bequeathed about that time, by various persons. Upon a stone inserted in the wall of the north side, at about the height of 24 feet, is a mutilated inscription, upon which the name of Albrede, one of these benefactors, may easily be discerned.

The monumental inscription of this John Albrede, in the church, was, with some others, defaced by Dowsing in 1643 or 1644: but part of it yet remains. This *twill-weaver*, as he is there called, not only left twenty marks towards building the steeple, but was at the charge, according to the piety of the age in which he lived, of carving, gilding, and painting the rood-loft over the partition between the body of the church and the choir, in which were the pictures of the cross and crucifix, the Virgin Mary, and several archangels, saints, and martyrs, figured, as we are told, to the life.

On the south side of the church formerly stood a priory of Augustines, founded by Sir Hugh Rous, or Rufus, but at what time we are not informed. The church belonging to this foundation appears to have joined the south-east end of the chancel of the parochial church, and probably extended to what is now called the Abbey. Within it were interred many individuals of the equestrian families of Rous, or Rufus, the founder, Breos, or Brews, and Weyland. The possessions of this priory at the Dissolution were valued at 50*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* per annum; besides which it was seised as of fee, of the churches of Woodbridge, Brandeston, and St. Gregory, in Ipswich, with a portion of tithes in Stradbroke and Wingfield; and the small priory of Alnesbourne in the hundred of Colneis, was united to it. The site of it, together with the advowson of the church and other possessions, was granted 20 Henry VIII. to John Wingfield, and Dorothy

rothy his wife, in special tale male; and on his death, without issue, to Thomas Seckford, Esq. in fee. In that family it continued till 1673, when it passed by the will of Mrs. Dorothy Seckford, into the family of the Norths of Laxford, a younger branch of the noble family of that name, from whom it devolved in 1707 to the family of Carthew. After the decease of the Rev. Thomas Carthew in 1791, the priory estate was divided and sold: at which time the capital mansion called the *Abbey* or *Priory*, was purchased by Francis Brooke, Esq. of Ufford: but the representative of the family of Carthew still has a residence here.

In a vault of the chapel at the north end of the chancel is the family vault of the Seckfords. Here is interred Thomas Seckford, Esq. an ancient benefactor of this town, by whom this chapel was erected. In the centre of it stands an altar-monument, consisting of a large grey marble table, supported by eight attic pillars with arches. It has no inscription; but several brasses which appear to have been inlaid on the under side, were probably taken away by the window-breaking visitor Dowsing, among other depredations of the kind committed by him in this church in 1643.

Thomas Seckford, Esq. one of the Masters of the Court of Requests, and Surveyor of the Court of Wards and Liveries in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was the second son of Thomas Seckford, of Seckford Hall in this county, by Margaret, daughter of Sir John Wingfield, of Letheringham. He was not less distinguished in the profession of the law, to which he was bred, than in the other polite accomplishments of the age in which he lived; and to his patronage to his servant Christopher Saxton, the public was indebted for the first set of county maps, which were engraved by his encouragement, and at his expence. In the 29th year of Elizabeth he obtained the queen's letters patent for founding and endowing these alms-houses; and drew up himself the ordinances for the government of his charity, which have been considered so perfect, that the successive governors since his decease have seldom thought fit to deviate from the general plan.

He

He also built the sessions-house at Woodbridge, giving the upper part of it for the use of the county for ever, without reserving any rent. Mr. Seckford represented the borough of Ipswich in three parliaments. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Harlowe, and widow of Sir Martin Bowes, lord-mayor of London, and died without issue in 1588, aged 72.

Seckford's Alms-house, founded by this gentleman in 1587 for thirteen poor men and three women, was endowed by him with an estate in Clerkenwell, London, then let for 112l. 13s. 4d. but leased in 1767 for sixty years at 563l. per annum, clear of all charges. What the revenues may amount to at the expiration of the present leases, it is impossible to conjecture; but as more than 20,000l. has been recently expended upon this estate, it may reasonably be supposed that a considerable advance will then take place. The governors of this alms-house are the Master of the Rolls, and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas for the time being. By the regulations and ordinances made after the execution of the last lease by Sir Thomas Sewell and Sir Eardley Wilmot, the then governors, the annual allowances to the residents in the alms-house were increased to the sum of 27l. to the principal, and 20l. to each of the other twelve poor men, besides a suit of clothes, a hat, three shirts, two pair of shoes and stockings, and a chaldron and a half of coals. The three poor women appointed as nurses for the men when they happen to require attendance, reside in a house built in 1748 close to that of the men, and receive 12l. per annum, and a proportionate supply of clothing. The same men wear a silver badge with the Seckford arms, and are required to attend divine service at the parish church on Sundays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and holidays in general. The same ordinances direct 10l. a year to be paid to the minister of Woodbridge for instructing the alms-people, and visiting them when sick; and five pounds to each of the two churchwardens for receiving the rents, superintending the distribution of the money, and enforcing the orders of the establishment; and 10l. to the poor of Clerkenwell. These various payments amount to 333l.; the remaining

230l.

390l. is expended in clothing, firing, medical attendance, and repairs; and the surplus, if any, distributed among such poor of Woodbridge as receive no relief from that, or any other parish.

Woodbridge has a *Free Grammar School* for ten boys, sons of the meaner sort of the inhabitants of that town, who are to be instructed in Latin and Greek, and fitted for the University. For all the children above that number who are sent to this school, the master cannot demand more than twenty shillings per annum. He is elected by the chief inhabitants of the parish, and has a good house, with a large room for a school, and conveniences for boarders. He is also entitled to the revenues of lands and premises amounting in 1796 to near 40l. a year.

The town contains a Quaker's Meeting-house, another for Independents, three public Fire-offices, and two Banks; and about a mile from it on a hill contiguous to the Ipswich road, are barracks capable of accommodating 6 or 7000 men.

In 1666 Woodbridge was visited by the plague, which carried off the minister, his wife, and child, and upwards of three hundred of the inhabitants.

The other places worthy of notice in this hundred are :

CAMPSEY ASH, or *Ash by Cumpsey*, which was remarkable for a nunnery of the order of St. Clare, founded by the direction of Theobald de Valoines, who gave his estate at this place to his two sisters, Joan and Agnes, for the purpose. His intention being sanctioned by King John, was accordingly put in execution, and the revenues of this pious establishment were considerably increased by subsequent benefactors. This nunnery was seated in a fertile and pleasant valley, on the east side of the river Deben, and had a large lake on the north. Maud de Lancaster, widow of William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, who afterwards married Ralph de Ufford, chief justice of Ireland, obtained a licence from King Edward III. to found a chauntry of five chaplains, secular priests, to pray and sing mass in the church of this nunnery for the souls of her two husbands, for her own, and for that of Elizabeth, the first wife of William de Burgh. This chauntry re-

mained here for some years, and was then removed to the manor of Roke Hall, in Bruisyard, the revenues and site of which were afterwards given to the prioress and nuns of St. Clare, when the chauntry was converted into a nunnery. At the Dissolution, the possessions of this house were valued at 182l. 9s. 5d. per annum, and granted to Sir William Willoughby, from whom they descended through various hands, with the rest of his estate, to Jacob Whitbread, Esq. of Leudham.

Ash House in Campsey, is a good mansion, and was built by John Glover, who was in the service of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk; but one of his successors removing to Frostenden, sold it to the Shephards, whose descendant, John Shephard, Esq. now resides here.

EARL SOHAM derives its name from the circumstance of its having belonged to the Earls of Norfolk. In 20 Edward I. Roger Bigod had a grant of a market as well as a fair here, which was confirmed to Thomas de Brotherton in the 7th Edward II. The market has long been disused; but there is still a yearly fair at this place on the 4th of August.

Soham Lodge is an old irregular brick building, surrounded with a brick wall and large moat, and standing within a park, to which the manor of the village belongs. It was formerly the seat of the family of Cornwallis; but one of them left it by will to the Corderoy's; since which time it has passed through the hands of various proprietors, and now belongs to John Ayton, Esq. of Missenden Abbey, in Buckinghamshire.

EASTON was formerly the lordship of an ancient family in Kettleburgh, surnamed Charles, and afterwards became the property of the Wingfields of Lotheringham. Anthony Wingfield, who was created a baronet in 1627, built the Hall here, and made it his seat; and one of his successors, Sir Henry, sold it, with the rest of the family estate in the neighborhood, to William Lord of Zuilestein, created by King William III. Earl of Rochford, to whose descendant, the present earl, it now belongs. The house is a handsome brick building.

At **LEATHERINGHAM** was formerly a little priory of Black Canons, founded by Sir John Bovile, but at what time we are not informed. It was a cell to St. Peter's in Ipswich, was valued at the dissolution at 26l. 18s. 5d. and granted 7 Edward VI. to Mrs. Elizabeth Naunton. Sir Robert Naunton, who, in the reign of James I. was secretary of state, privy counsellor, and master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, converted the priory into a good mansion, to which he removed his seat from Alderton, in the hundred of Wilford; and here his successors resided for many generations. On the death of the widow of the last of them, soon after 1760, the estate devolved to William Leman, Esq. who was obliged to maintain his right by a tedious and expensive law-suit, against claimants who pretended descent from some of the Naunton family that had emigrated to Normandy about eighty years before. The handsome old mansion was pulled down about 1770; and the fine collection of portraits which it contained are supposed to be in the possession of the Leman family.

At Letheringham was also a seat of the once flourishing family of Wingfield, of which Sir Anthony, who lived in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. was captain of the guard, and vice-chamberlain to the former, knight of the garter, and a member of his privy-council. He was also appointed by that monarch to assist the executors of his will, for which he bequeathed him a legacy of 200l. His descendant of the same name was created a baronet in 1627.

In the chancel of the parish church, which formerly belonged to the priory, were some elegant monuments for the Boviles, the Wingfields, and Nauntons; those of the latter are in general without inscriptions: and in the windows were many portraits and matches; but the church was suffered to go to ruin; and the monuments, among which was a splendid one for the famous Sir Robert Naunton and his lady, and another for Sir Anthony Wingfield, whose epitaph was thought of consequence in the contest for the office of great chamberlain of England, were defaced and destroyed. " Mere neglect and exposure to the weather,"

says Mr. Gough,* "could not have reduced them to that state of complete desolation in which they appeared in 1780. In 1768, and perhaps later, they were in a good, though not in so clean a condition as they deserved. Perhaps," adds the same gentleman, "it was for the interest of some of the parties who lately disputed the estate, to destroy every record preserved in this place: but how the dilapidation of this sacred edifice came to be permitted by the higher ecclesiastical powers, is a question not easily resolved."

RENDLESHAM, or *Rendilsham*, that is, according to Bede, the house of Rendilus, is a very ancient town, as appears by Redwald, king of the East-Angles, having kept his court here. Camden says, "He was the first of all that people that was baptized, and received Christianity; but afterwards being seduced by his wife, he had in the self-same church one altar for the religion of Christ, and another little altar for the sacrifices of Devils. Sudhelm also, king of the East-Angles, was afterwards baptized in this place by Cedda," bishop of York and Litchfield.

An ancient silver crown was found here in the beginning of the last century, weighing about sixty ounces, which is supposed to have belonged to some of the East-Anglian kings. This curious piece was unfortunately disposed of for old silver, and melted down.

From the charter-rolls, it appears that Edward I. granted to Hugh Fitz-Otho the privileges of a market and fair. Hugh de Naunton, 2 Edward II. had a grant of free-warren in Rendlesham. Robert de Furneux was a great land-owner there 7 Edward II. The prioress and convent of Campes, or Campsey, had lands there 2 Edward II. which were exchanged for other lands with the rector of Ashe. Richard de Rendlesham had lands there 36 Edward III.

Rendlesham House, supposed to stand on the site of the palace of Rendilus, became the property of the Spencers in the reign of Edward VI. and continued in that family till it was vested in James,

* Camden, II. 137.



KENILWORTH HOUSE,

near Warwick,
Suffolk.

The seat of Lord Southampton.

Engraved by G. S.

Printed by J. Smith, Strand.



James, the fifth duke of Hamilton by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Spencer. The duchess resided here after the death of her husband. At her decease it descended to her eldest son, Lord Archibald, the present Duke of Hamilton, who sold it, with the estate, to Sir George Wombwell, from whom it was purchased for 51,400*l.* by P. J. Thelusson, afterwards created Lord Rendlesham, father to the present noble possessor of the title and estate.

This formerly was a handsome, roomy, commodious mansion, but by the improvements effected in the house and grounds, in consequence of the elegant and refined taste of the late proprietor, it is become a princely residence, surpassed by few in the kingdom; while its splendid hospitalities have been extended not only to many of the first nobility, but also to several branches of the Royal family who have honored this place with their presence.

The style of architecture of the house is an imitation of the Gothic.*

THE HUNDRED OF THREDLING.

This hundred is bounded on the north, by that of Hartismere; on the west and south, by Bosmere and Claydon; and on the east, by Loes. It contains only five parishes, Ashfield, with its hamlet of Thorp; Debenham; Framsdon; Pettaugh, and Winston.

DEBENHAM, the only place worthy of notice in this hundred, is a market-town, seated on the side of a hill, near the source of the river Deben, from which it derives its name. It contains 390 houses, and 1215 inhabitants; and has a small market on Fridays, and a fair on the 24th of June.

This town, which suffered severely by fire in 1744, is in general meanly built, but the church is a handsome edifice. It contains some ancient monuments, the inscriptions of which are mostly so much defaced as to be illegible. The market-house also is a good structure. Here is likewise a free school, for which

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* In the Europ. Mag. Vol. LI. p. 168, is a view, and brief account of Rendlesham House.

the town is indebted to Sir Robert Hitcham, who directed by his will, that twenty poor children of this place should be instructed at his school at Framlingham. This being found impossible, an ordinance was obtained from Oliver Cromwell for the founding of a school, and the maintenance of a master at Debenham, out of the produce of Sir Robert's estate; and a salary of 20*l.* per annum was assigned for that purpose.

The manor, impropriation, and advowson, of the vicarage, belonged to the priory of Butley, and were, in 1542, granted by Henry VIII. to Francis Framlingham. They devolved about 1600, to the Gaudys, who resided at Crows Hall in this parish. Sir Charles Gandy, of Crows Hall, was created a baronet in 1661. They are now the property of James Bridges, of Bealings, Esq. to whom also belong the contiguous manors of Scotnett's and Bloodhall.

Here are likewise two other manors, Ulverston Hall and Sackvyl's, which the corporation of Ipswich hold by the will of Henry Tooley, who died in 1552, for charitable uses.

THE HUNDRED OF HOXNE.

The hundred of Hoxne borders to the south, on the hundreds of Plomesgate and Loes; on the west, it is bounded by Loes and Hartismere; on the north, by the river Waveney, which separates it from Norfolk; and on the east, by Wangford and Blything.

BRUNDISH was formerly of considerable note for a chantry, founded by Sir John Payshall, rector of Caston, one of the executors of Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, in 7 Richard II. for six chaplains to pray for the soul of that nobleman, and all his benefactors. At the dissolution it was of the yearly value of 13*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.* and was granted in 1545, to Richard Fulmerston, patron.

It is worthy of remark, that all the land in this parish is freehold.

At

At **CARLETON** a chauntry was founded about the year 1230, by John Framlingham, rector of Kelsale, for three chaplains to pray for the soul of Alice, the first wife of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk. It was granted, 36 Henry VIII. to William Honing.

DENNINGTON was the residence of the family of the Phelips, of which Sir John Phelip served with great distinction under Henry V. in France. His successor, Sir William, acquired the title of Lord Bardolph, by his marriage with Joan, daughter of that nobleman. In the 5th year of Henry VI. he founded a chauntry; for two priests to celebrate divine service every day at the altar of St. Margaret, in the church of this place, for the welfare of himself and his wife during their lives, and for their souls after their decease. By his will he bequeathed his body to be buried with those of his ancestors before the above-mentioned altar, and directed a thousand masses to be said for his soul, by the several orders of friars in Norfolk and Suffolk, as soon as possible after his death, allowing them four-pence for each mass. He also gave to this church, after the decease of his wife, a certain mass book called a gradual, a silver censer, and a legend; but by a codicil ordered his body to be interred in the church-yard. He left only one daughter, who being married to John Viscount Beaumont, carried the estates of the Bardolphs into that family.

The *Hall*, with several estates, the lordship of the manor, and the advowson of the rectory, have long been in the recently ennobled family of Rous, of which Leland observes: "All the Rouses that be in Suffolk, come, as far as I can learn, out of the house of Rous of Dennington. Divers of the Rouses of this eldest house, lie in Dennington church under flat stones. Anthony Rous, now heir of Dennington Hall, hath much enlarged his possessions.*

Besides the chauntry founded by Lord Bardolph, valued at the dissolution at 26l. 4s. 7d. there was another in the church of Dennington, belonging to the altar of St. Mary, of the annual

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value

* Leland's Hen. VI. p. 10.

value of 9l. 0s. 7½d: both of them were granted to Richard Fulmerston. In this church are monuments for several of the Wingfields.

FRESINGFIELD deserves notice as the place where that excellent prelate Dr. William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, drew his first and last breath.* At his seat in this parish he resided after he had sacrificed to conscientious scruples the high dignity which he enjoyed, and was interred in the church-yard under a handsome monument. He has perpetuated his name in this his native parish, by various benefactions. He settled an estate, in fee farm rents, to the annual value of 52l. on the vicar and his successors for ever, on condition that the latter should pay 10l. a year to the master of a school which his lordship at the same time founded here, and 6l. per annum to the parish-clerk, for whom and his successors for ever, he also built a convenient habitation.

HOXNE gives name to the hundred, but is much more remarkable on another account. It was to this village, anciently denominated Eglesdune, that King Edmund fled, after his last unsuccessful encounter with the Danes in 870, having relinquished all intention of opposing them any farther. Tradition relates, that in the hope of escaping his pursuers, he concealed himself under a bridge near the place, now called Gold Bridge, from the appearance of the gilt spurs which the king happened to wear, and which proved the means of discovering his retreat. A newly-married couple returning home in the evening, and seeing by moon-light the reflection of the spurs in the water, betrayed him to the Danes. Indignant at their treachery, the king is said to have pronounced a dreadful curse upon every couple who should afterwards pass over this bridge in their way to the church to be married; and we are told that at this day, after an interval of nearly one thousand years, such is the regard paid to this denunciation, that persons proceeding to the church on such an occasion,

* For some account of this prelate, see Beauties, Vol. VII. 818.

sion never fail to avoid it, even if they are obliged to take a circuitous road.*

Here also the remains of that unfortunate monarch were first interred. Over his grave was erected a chapel, composed, like the ancient church of Greensted in Essex,† of trees sawed down the middle and fixed in the ground, having the interstices filled with mud or mortar, and a thatched roof. From this rude structure, the body of the reputed saint was removed, about thirty years afterwards, to its more splendid receptacle at Bury.

This chapel was, in process of time, converted into a cell or priory, inhabited by seven or eight Benedictine monks, governed by a prior, nominated and removable by the prior of Norwich, and called the cell and chapel of the blessed St. Edmund, king and martyr. In 1226 Thomas de Blumville, Bishop of Norwich, confirmed all revenues to God, and the chapel of St. Edmund, at Hoxne, which at the dissolution amounted to about forty pounds per annum.‡

The *Hall*, manor, rectory, and advowson of the vicarage, formerly belonged to the bishops of Norwich, who used frequently to reside here till 1635; when they were surrendered conformably with an act of parliament, to King Henry VIII. who granted them to Sir Robert Southwell. The Hall is now the mansion of Sir Thomas Maynard Hesilrigge, Bart. who succeeded to the title on the death of his nephew, Sir Arthur, in 1805.

Hoxne had a considerable fair for cattle, beginning on the 1st of December; but, owing to the extortions practised by the farmers on the Scotch drovers, it has been removed since 1780, to Harleston, in Norfolk.

LAXFIELD is conjectured to have been formerly a place of greater note than at present, for in the reign of Edward IV. John Wingfield obtained a grant for a market here, and the village has two annual fairs, on the 12th of May, and on the 18th of October. The church, with its steeple, is a handsome edifice: towards

* Gillingwater's Hist. of Lowestoft, p. 6.

† See Beauties, V. 425.

‡ Bloomfield's Norfolk, Vol. II. p. 437.

towards building the latter, many legacies were left about the middle of the 15th century. A manor, and the rectory and advowson of the vicarage, given by Robert Malet to the priory of Eye, were granted as part of the possessions of that house, 28. Henry VIII. to Edmund Bedingfield: and in the same year another manor here was granted, as parcel of the possessions of Leiston Abbey, to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

The parish of MENDHAM is situated on both sides of the river Waveney, comprehending within its bounds part of the town of Harleston in Norfolk. In the Suffolk part, William de Huntingfield founded in Stephen's reign a Cluniac priory, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and subordinate to Castle-acre in Norfolk; which at the Dissolution was granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Some remains of this priory are still standing; and part of it has been converted into a farm-house.

STRADEROOK, a considerable village, and which formerly had a market granted by Henry III. was the birth-place of that celebrated scholar and prelate Robert Grossthead, Bishop of Lincoln.*

SYLEHAM, a small village in a finely wooded country, is remarkable for the *ignis fatui*, commonly called *Syleham lamps*, that are frequently seen in the low grounds about it, to the terror and destruction, not only of travellers, but also of the inhabitants, who are often misled by them.†

WINGFIELD was early in the 14th century the estate of Richard de Brews, who obtained a grant for a fair here in 1328. It was afterwards the seat of a family which took its name from this village, and flourished here for many years, till its removal to Letheringham and Easton, in the hundred of Loes. In the reign of Henry VIII. this family is said to have numbered eight or nine knights, two of whom were invested with the order of the Garter. By the marriage of Katherine, daughter and heir of Sir John Wingfield, to Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, this manor, and the extensive estate attached to it, were carried into that noble family, in which it continued for several generations. While in their

* See Beauties, Vol. IX. p. 618.

† Gough's Camd. II. 172.

their possession, they procured a licence to convert the manor-house into a castle, and to inclose and impark all the woods and lands belonging to it. This estate was latterly, for a long time, vested in the family of the Catalynes, on the extinction of which it devolved to the heirs of Thomas Leman, Esq. of Wenhamston.

At the south-west corner of the church-yard a college was erected about the year 1362 by the executors of Sir John Wingfield, for a provost, or master, and nine priests. It was dedicated to St. Mary, St. John Baptist, and St. Andrew, and was valued at 50*l.* 3*s.* 5½*d.* at the suppression, after which it was granted, by King Edward VI. to the Bishop of Norwich, probably in exchange for some manor of which he had been deprived. The west side of its quadrangle is now a farm house. In the church belonging to this college, was interred William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, whose murder of the good Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, was so signally avenged in his own untimely fate. His head was struck off on the gunwale of a boat, in Dover roads, and his body thrown into the sea; but being cast on shore, it was brought, and buried here, in 1450. In the same place was also interred his son and successor, John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, who married Elizabeth, sister of King Edward IV.

The Church, built of flints and stones of different colours, exhibits a very singular and beautiful appearance. In the chancel, of a rich style of architecture, are some noble monuments of the Wingfields, and de la Poles, particularly of Michael de la Pole, first Earl of Suffolk, who died 12 Richard II. and his lady; of his grandson, William, a brave and distinguished commander in France, in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. who died in 1459; of his son John, who died 1491, and his lady. There are besides, several brasses for other branches of this family, whose arms adorn the font, and the east window.

About a quarter of a mile north-west of the church, are the remains of the castle built by Michael de la Pole, first earl of Suffolk, whose arms, with those of Wingfield, cut in stone, remain

on each side of the entrance. It stands low, without any earth-works for its defence. The south front, or principal entrance, is still intire, and the west side is a farm-house. It was the property and residence of the late Robert Leman, D. D. rector of Pakefield, near Lowestoft, who died here in 1779, and is interred in the chancel of the parochial church.

WORLINGWORTH. In the chancel of the church of this village, is interred Sir John Major, Bart. who died in 1781. He was an elder brother of the Trinity House, high Sheriff of Sussex in 1765, elected in 1761, a representative in parliament for Scarborough, and created a baronet, with remainder to his son-in-law, John Henniker, Esq. who was afterwards elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Henniker, and died in 1803.

In this church is preserved the antique and beautiful Gothic font, which once adorned the abbey church at Bury, and escaped the general wreck of the dissolution. It was some years since thoroughly repaired and beautified, at the expense of the present Lord Henniker.*

HUNDRED OF PLOMESGATE.

The hundred of Plomesgate, containing twenty-four parishes and hamlets, is bounded on the east, by the German ocean; on the south, by the hundred of Wilford; on the east, by Loes; and on the north, by Hoxne and Blything. It comprehends three market towns, Aldborough, Orford, and Saxmundham.

ALDBOROUGH, or, as it was formerly denominated, *Aldeburgh*, derives its name from the river Ald, and is pleasantly situated in the valley of Slaughden, under shelter of a steep hill, which runs north and south the whole length of the principal street, about three quarters of a mile.

Two hundred years ago, Aldborough was a place of considerable

* An engraving of this font was published in 1755, by Vertue.



ALDBOROUGH
Suffolk.

See the Situation of England & Wales

Published by J. G. & J. G. & J. G.

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able importance, but repeated incroachments of the sea reduced it to the rank of a small fishing town. During the last century, the ocean made great ravages, and in the recollection of persons yet living, destroyed many houses, together with the market-place and cross. A plan of the town in 1559, which is still extant, proves it to have been at that time a place of considerable magnitude, and represents the church as being at more than ten times its present distance from the shore. From the same document it also appears, that there were *denes* of some extent, similar to those at Yarmouth, between the town and sea, which have long been swallowed up.

The former importance of Aldborough, induced many monarchs to grant it extensive charters. The last of these, renewed by Charles II. entrusts the government of the town to two bailiffs, ten capital, and twenty-four inferior burgesses, giving also a power to the majority of the capital burgesses, one of them being a bailiff, to elect an unlimited number of freemen, either resident, or not. By the bailiffs and burgesses resident in the borough, and not receiving alms, about thirty in number, two members are returned to the parliament of the United Kingdom. It first sent representatives, in the 13th of Elizabeth, and as Willis* supposes, obtained the elective franchise in the tenth year of that queen's reign, when she granted the Duke of Norfolk a weekly market on Saturday, at this his manor.

Till within the last fifteen or twenty years, Aldborough, depopulated and impoverished by the incroachments of the sea, was hastening to complete decay; but several families of distinction, wishing for a greater degree of privacy and retirement than can be enjoyed in a fashionable watering-place, having made this town their summer residence, its appearance has lately been totally changed. To the deep sands which formerly led to it, have succeeded excellent turnpike-roads, and instead of the clay-built cottages, which give the place a mean and squalid appearance, are now

seen

* Notit. Parl.

seen many neat and comfortable mansions, the property and occasional retreat of persons of rank and fortune.

At the northern extremity of the town, on the summit of the hill stands the church, an ancient building, though very much intermixed with modern work. It contains no remarkable monuments; but there are some stones apparently of considerable antiquity in the church-yard, which, from its elevated situation, commands a magnificent view of the ocean. Near the church stands a marine villa, built after an Italian plan, by L. Vernon, Esq. and much admired for a singularly beautiful octagon room. At this extremity of the town also, on the brow of the hill, are situated the mansion of the Hon. Mr. Wyndham; and a romantic cassino, the favorite summer residence of the Marquis of Salisbury. At the opposite end of the terrace is the seat of W. C. Crespigny, Esq. All these belong to the recent improvements of Aldborough.

For the protection of the fishing and trading vessels on this coast, there is a battery of two eighteen-pounders at the southern extremity of the main street, and a martello tower on the beach, about three quarters of a mile farther to the south, is intended to add to their security. This building, though commenced four years ago, yet remains unfinished: indeed the necessity and advantage of so expensive an erection, appear equally doubtful.

For invalids Aldborough possesses advantages scarcely equalled, and certainly not excelled, by any which the most fashionable places of resort can boast. The strand, to which the descent is remarkably easy, is not more than forty or fifty yards from most of the lodging houses; and during the tide of ebb, and frequently for weeks together, it is peculiarly adapted for walking and bathing, as the sand is very hard and firm, and the bathing-machines, of which five are kept here, afford the greatest security and comfort.

To the attractions of the sea beach, Aldborough adds another, which cannot fail to delight the lover of Nature. The magnificent terrace on the summit of the hill behind the town, commands

mands a view that embraces many features, both of the sublime and beautiful; for not only does the eye wander over the boundless expanse of Aldborough and Hollesly Bays, richly studded with their moving treasures, and separated from each other by the promontory of Orford-ness; but it is also gratified with a view of a rich country, through which flows the capacious Alde, adding a beauty of no common kind, to the scene.

This majestic river, after approaching within a few hundred yards of the sea, to the south of the town, suddenly turns towards Orford, below which place it discharges itself into the ocean. Besides the beauties which it exhibits, the width and depth of its channel, and the easy flow of its tides, render it peculiarly adapted for pleasure yachts and boats, of which several are kept by the residents of the town. Northward of the place is a mere, or lake, of considerable extent, the draining of which is in contemplation.

Aldborough has long been famous, and is abundantly supplied with every necessary, and most of the luxuries of the table. The native inhabitants are chiefly fishermen. Herrings and sprats in large quantities were, till lately, cured here for exportation to Holland; but since the suspension of our intercourse with that country, this branch of industry has greatly declined.

In the year 1155, the manor of Aldebure was given by William Martel to the abbot and convent of St. John, in Colchester. At a subsequent period, this manor, together with the manors of Scoto and Tastards, in this neighbourhood, was granted to Cardinal Wolsey, as part of the possessions of the priory of Snape, which was a cell to the Abbey of Colchester; and after the disgrace of that prelate, they were given, 24 Henry VIII. to the Duke of Norfolk.

Aldborough contains 201 houses, and 804 inhabitants. It has a small market twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday, and two annual fairs on March 1, and May 3.

The authors of the *Magna Britannia*, make mention of the
miraculous

miraculous appearance of pease on the sea-coast, near Aldborough, during a famine, in the reign of Queen Mary, by which the lives of many of the neighbouring poor were providentially saved. These pease, as well as the coleworts, found growing on the south part of the meer-shingles, are met with in several similar situations on the English coast. The former is the *Pisum marinum*; it bears a purple blossom in June, and is a prostrate plant, perennial, with a very deep root; and though it must have grown here before, distress probably first brought it into notice on the occasion above alluded to.

ORFORD is situated near the confluence of the rivers Alde and Ore, from the latter of which, it is conjectured to have derived its name. This town, once a place of considerable traffic and importance, is now small and ill-built. Though not a parish, its church being only a chapel of ease to the adjacent village of Sudborne, it is a corporate town, governed by a mayor, eight portmen, and twelve chief burgesses. It sends two members to parliament, in which it was represented so early as the reign of Edward I. but neglecting for a long series of years to avail itself of the elective franchise, it lost this right, which is supposed to have been restored to the town by Richard III. who, in his first year, granted it a charter, with considerable privileges. It contains 83 houses, and 751 inhabitants; has a weekly market on Monday, and a fair on the 24th of June. Orford formerly gave the title of Earl to Admiral Russell, who was elevated to the peerage by William III. for his eminent services. Having become extinct in that family, it was revived in the person of Sir Robert Walpole, in 1741; but again becoming extinct, on the death of Horatio, fourth earl, in 1797, it was conferred in 1806, on Horatio, Baron Wolpole of Wollerton.

The most remarkable object at Orford is the *Castle*, seated on a rising ground, westward of the place. This spot is reported to have formerly been the centre of the town; a tradition which has every appearance of being founded on truth. Not only are great quantities of old bricks, stones, and other remains of buildings frequently

frequently turned up by the plough, in the fields to the west and south of the castle, but several of them retain the name of street annexed to their denomination of field, as West Street Field, in allusion to streets formerly situated there: in addition to which evidence, the report is corroborated by the charter of the corporation and other authentic records.

All that at present remains of this castle is the keep. Its figure is a polygon, of eighteen sides, described within a circle, whose radius is twenty-seven feet. This polygon is flanked by three square towers, placed at equal distances, on the west, north-east and south-east sides; each tower measuring in front nearly twenty-two feet, and projecting twelve feet from the principal building. They are embattled, and overlook the polygon, which is ninety feet high. The walls at the base are twenty feet thick: at the lower part they are solid, but galleries and small apartments are formed in them above. Round this building ran two circular ditches, the one fifteen, and the other thirty-eight feet distant from the walls. Between these ditches was a circular wall, part of which opposite to the south-east tower is still remaining. In 1769, when the view of this castle, given by Grose, was taken, this fragment was sufficiently entire to shew that this wall was originally forty feet high, and had a parapet and battlements; but the hand of time has since considerably reduced it. The entrance into this castle was through a square building, adjoining to the west side of the tower, on the south-east part of the polygon, to which a bridge conducted over the two ditches. The interior of the keep contained one room on a floor, and was divided into four stories, as may still be seen by the holes made in the wall for the reception of the joists. By a spiral staircase it may be ascended to the top. The main building is lighted by two stages of small windows, and the towers by five; but the latter might with greater propriety be denominated eyelet-holes. It is related that there was a small building adjoining to the keep, called the Kettle-house, which fell down about seventy years ago. This is conjectured by Grose to have

been the kitchen. Lord Hertford purposed some years ago to take down what remains of this castle, for the sake of the materials, but as it was considered a necessary sea-mark, especially for ships coming from Holland, which, by steering so as to make the castle cover, or hide the church, avoid a dangerous sand-bank, called the Whiting, government interfered and prevented the execution of the design.

We have now no means of ascertaining either the time of the erection of this castle, or the name of its founder: but it is presumed to be of Norman origin, from its being coigned, and in some places cased with Caen-stone, and to have been built soon after the Conquest. According to a curious story, quoted by Camden, from Ralph de Coggeshall, an ancient writer, it must have existed in the reign of Henry I. when Bartholomew de Glanvil is said to have been constable of it. Stowe, from the same authority, and naming the same constable, fixes this circumstance in 33 Henry II. and it is by other writers placed almost a century later, in the 6th of King John. These last relate it as follows:—

In the sixth year of John's reign, some fishermen of Orford took in their nets a sea-monster, resembling a man in size and figure. He was given to the governor of Orford Castle, who kept him several days. He had hair on those parts of the body where it usually grows, except on the crown of the head, which was bald; and his beard was long and ragged. He ate fish and flesh, raw or cooked, but when raw, he first pressed it in his hands. He could not be made to speak, though to force him to it, the governor's servants tied him up by the heels, and cruelly tormented him. He lay down on his couch at sun-set, and rose again at sun-rising. The fishermen carried him one day to the sea, and let him go, having first spread three rows of strong nets to prevent his escape; but diving under them, the animal appeared beyond these barriers, and seemed to deride his astonished keepers, who giving him up for lost, returned home, whither, however, they were soon followed by the monster. He

con-

continued with them for some time; but being, as we are told, weary of living ashore, he watched an opportunity, and stole away to sea.

At the distant period in which this event is placed, Orford Castle appears to have belonged to the crown. We find that in 1215, Hugh Bigod and John Fitz-Robert were made governors of Norwich and Orford Castles; and that on their removal in the same year, Hubert de Burgh was appointed governor of both. In 48 of Henry III. after that monarch had been taken prisoner at the battle of Lewes, by his barons, they conferred this post, which seems to have been considered an important one, on Hugh le Despenser. By one of Henry's successors this castle was probably given to the descendants of Peter de Valoines, who made it the capital seat of their barony. This must have been prior to the reign of Edward III. in whose fourth year Robert de Ufford having married the daughter and co-heir of Robert de Valoines, obtained a grant of this town and castle for life. In the 5th of Richard II. William de Ufford died seised of it, and Isabel, his wife, had it assigned, among other possessions, for her dowry. On her death, Robert Lord Willoughby of Eresby, whose ancestor married Cecilia, daughter of the above-mentioned Robert de Ufford, had livery of this town and castle, in the 4th of Henry V. In the 18th of Henry VIII. William Lord Willoughby died possessed of the lordship of Orford, which he assigned to his widow for life. It probably descended afterwards, with the estate at Sudborne, to Sir Michael Stanhope, and came with that to Viscount Hereford, by whose executors it was sold in 1754, to the father of the Marquis of Hertford, the present proprietor.

The *Church*, or rather *Chapel* of Orford, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was, when entire, a large and very handsome building. It appears to be of great antiquity; but its founder, and the date of its construction are both unknown: though probably, like most other chapels of ease, it was erected at the expence of the inhabitants, assisted by the Lord of the Manor, and the donations of religious individuals. Over the west door, in the

chancel then been in ruins. This monument is a mural one; it stands against the south wall of the chapel, and is of marble. On it is the figure of Mr. Mason on his knees, praying at a desk, upon which a large book lies open; beneath is the following inscription:

"Here lyeth Frauncis Mason, borne in the bishoprick of Duresme, brought up in the universitie of Oxford, batchelour of divinitie, fellow of Merton College, after rector of Orforde, in Suffolk, where he built the parsonage-house; chapleyne to king James. The books which he writ testify his learning. He married Elizabeth Price, daughter of Nicholas Price, vicar of Bis-sain, in Oxfordshire, by whom he had three children. She erected this monument for him. He died in December, 1621.

"Prima Deo cui cura fuit sacrare labores,
Cui studium sacris invigilare Libris,
Ecce sub hoc tandem requievit marmore Maso,
Expectans Dominum speq; fideq; suum,"

On a triangular tablet at the bottom:

"In justice to the memory of so great a man, who was rector here 80 years, and above 110 years old, this monument was removed from the ruinous chancel, and repaired and set up here at the charge of the present incumbent, Josiah Alsop, B. D. Anno 1720."*

Besides this, Orford chapel contains various other funeral memorials, particularly a coffin-shaped stone, with a cross-fleury, and several brass-plates, put down about the time of Elizabeth, or James I. The arches dividing the ailes of the body are pointed. The font is very elegant, and apparently ancient. Round the edge it has this inscription, but without date: *Orate pro Anima-*

Y 3

bus

* In this last inscription there are two great mistakes, one respecting the age, and the other the time, that Mr. Mason held the rectory of Orford. In Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, there is an account of him, in which he is said to have been born in 1566, and made rector of Orford in 1597. According to the monument, he died in 1621, so that his age could not exceed 55, or his incumbency 24 years.

bis Johannis Cokerel, et Katerina uxoris ejus qui istam fontem in honore Dei fecerunt fieri.

Orford has a mean *Town-hall* and an *Assembly-house*, a plain brick building, erected about forty years ago by the Marquis of Hertford, but very little used.

That this town was formerly of much greater extent than at present, other facts, besides those already adverted to, seem to demonstrate. In addition to the parochial chapel, it had one dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and another to St. Leonard. These were standing since the year 1500; and a piece of land on the north side of the town is still called St. John's Chapel Field. In 1359 Orford sent three ships and sixty-two men to assist Edward III. in the siege of Calais. Here too was a house of Augustine Friars,* an hospital of St. Leonard, and a chantry, valued at the Dissolution at 6l. 13s. 11½ per annum: and there are naked lanes which yet retain the name of streets, as Bridge-street, Church-street, Broad-street, &c. The decline of the town is ascribed to the loss of its harbour, from the retiring of the sea, and a dangerous bar thrown up at its mouth by that changeable element. In Orford river there is a considerable oyster fishery, though there are no regular pits for the preservation of the fish. In 1810, licences to dredge for them were granted by the Marquis of Hertford to eighty vessels, at one guinea each.

About a mile from Orford is *Sudborne Hall* and park, a seat of the Marquis of Hertford, who possesses the property and patronage of this borough, which is at present represented in parliament by his brother and nephew. The hall, a plain quadrangular building, covered with a white composition, was rebuilt about thirty years ago by Wyatt. The staircase is executed with his usual skill and taste: but the general appearance of this mansion conveys an idea of simplicity rather than elegance. It is chiefly used as a sporting residence, the park and neighborhood abounding with game.

* So says the *Suffolk Traveller*, (2d edit. p. 125,) but the authors of *Magna Britannia*, (V. 291,) call it a Benedictine nunnery.

SAXMUNDHAM, a small market-town, seated on a hill near a rivulet that runs into the Alde, contains 103 houses, and 855 inhabitants. Its market is on Thursday; and it has two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and the 23d of September. The streets are narrow and unpaved: the houses in general well built: but the town has no particular manufacture.

At the southern extremity of the town is *Hurts Hall*, the mansion of Charles Long, Esq. The house has within these few years been partly rebuilt and considerably enlarged by the present proprietor. The front consists of three semicircular projections; the hall is adorned with a handsome geometrical staircase: and the whole interior of the mansion is fitted up with taste and elegance. The surrounding grounds have been judiciously laid out and planted by Mr. Long, and they are embellished with a fine piece of water, which flows through them, and the extremities of which are, through skilful management, concealed by wood.

Near this mansion stands the church, a tolerably spacious building, the advowson of which belongs to the manor. The interior is neatly fitted up, and contains monuments to the memory of the late proprietor, and of his brother, Beeston Long, Esq. Here is also a handsome mural tablet, embellished with naval trophies, and surmounted by the family arms, to the memory of George, son of the last-mentioned gentleman, a lieutenant in his majesty's navy, who gloriously fell in the very moment of victory, at the storming of Trincomale, in the East-Indies.

In August, 1766, the House of Industry at Saxmundham was destroyed by a riotous assemblage of people, under pretence of releasing the poor to harvest-work, but in reality to defeat an act of parliament that had just passed respecting them. It was found necessary to summon the assistance of the military; and several lives were lost before the disturbance was quelled.

The other places in this hundred worthy of notice are:

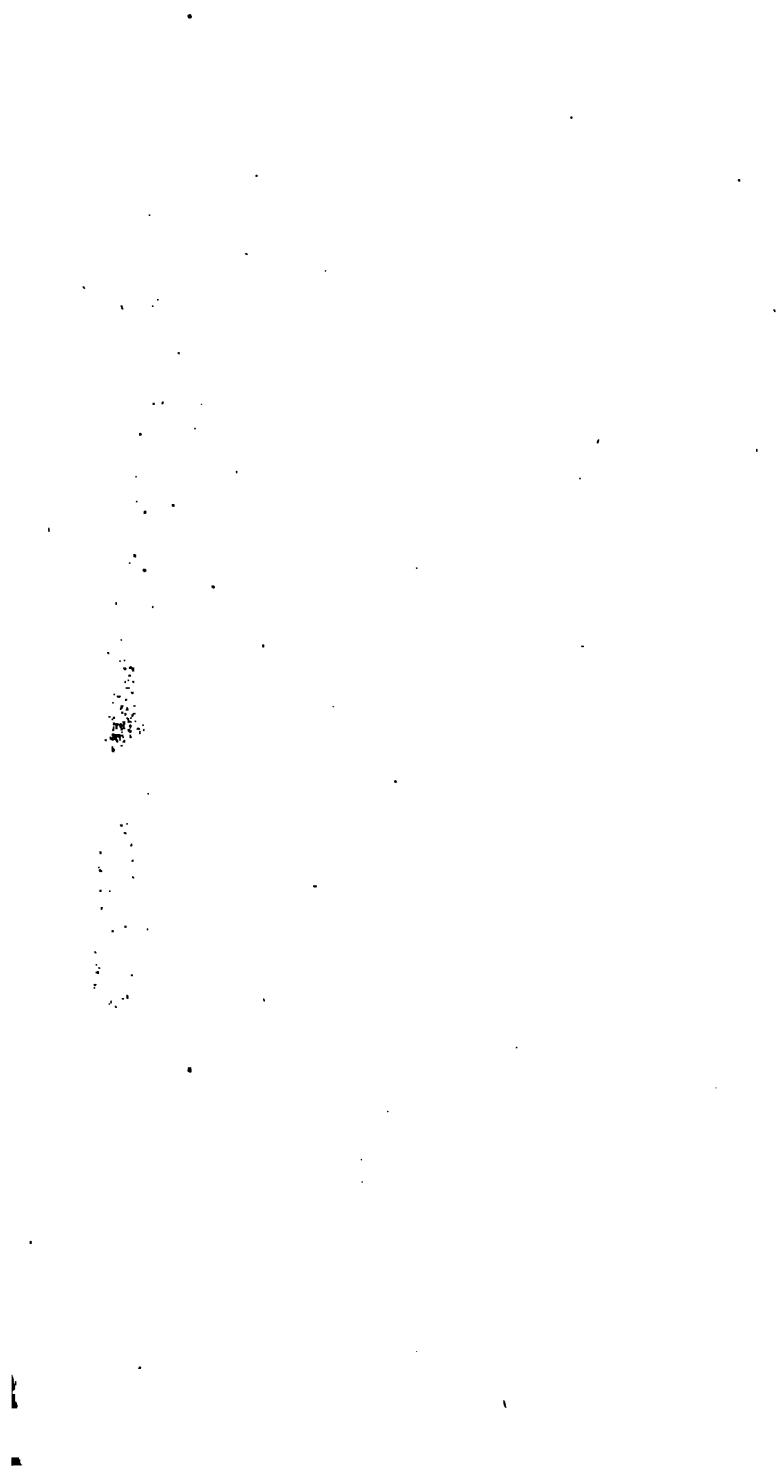
BENHALL, formerly the lordship and estate of the Uffords, and de la Poles, Earls of Suffolk. In the reign of Elizabeth it belonged to the Glenham family, by which it was sold to that of

Duke. *Benhall Lodge* was built in 1638, by Sir Edward Duke, who, in 1661, was created a baronet. His grandson dying without issue, the estate devolved to his sister's son, Edmund Tyrrell, Esq. of Gipping, and passed through various hands till it became the property and residence of the late Admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

BRUISYARD is worthy of mention only for a collegiate chantry of a warden and four secular priests, founded by Maud de Lancaster, countess of Ulster, at that time a nun at Campsey, from which place it was translated hither in 1354. About eleven years afterwards it was changed into a nunnery of the order of St. Clare, and was valued at the Dissolution at 56l. 2s. 1d. It was granted, in the 30th Henry VIII. to Nicholas Hare; and has been for some time in the family of Lord Rous, the present proprietor.

At BUTLEY, about four miles west from the sea, and three from Orford, was a priory of Black Canons of St. Augustine, founded in 1171, by Ranulph de Glanville, a famous lawyer, afterwards justiciary of England, who dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin, and endowed it with many churches and lands. Being removed from his office, he, in a fit of discontent, took on him the cross, and resolved to visit the Holy Land. Accordingly he accompanied King Richard I. thither, and was present at the siege of Acre. Before he set out on this expedition, he divided his estate among his three daughters. To Maud, the eldest, who married William de Auberville, he gave the entire manor of Benhall, and the patronage of the monastery at Butley; and to his other daughters the remainder of his estates.

King Henry VII. in the 24th year of his reign, granted the priory and convent of Butley, the priory of the Virgin Mary at Snape in this county, with all the lands and tenements then belonging to it, or which Thomas Neyland, late prior of Snape, enjoyed in right of the same; to hold in pure and perpetual alms, without account of any rents, and to be annexed to the said priory of Butley. The priory of Snape, situated about five miles north of Butley, was originally a cell to the abbey of St. John at Colchester,



chester, by the appointment of William Martel, the founder; but that house was deprived of it by the bull of Pope Boniface IX. under the pretence that it did not maintain there a sufficient number of religious according to the will of the founder; it was therefore made conventual, and absolved from its subjection to Colchester. This bull, however, seems to have had but little effect; for it appears from the register of the bishopric of Norwich, that the abbot and convent of Colchester presented the priors down to 1491; and probably the canons of Butley found that this cell brought them more trouble than profit, for in 1509 they quitted all claim and title to it.

The endowment of this priory was very ample. At the Dissolution the annual income was estimated at 318*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; its site was granted, 32 Henry VIII, to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk; and 36 of the same king to William Forth, in whose family it long continued. In 1737, George Wright, Esq. whose property it then was, fitted up the gate-house, and converted it into a handsome mansion, which has since been inhabited as a shooting seat by various persons of distinction. Mr. Wright, at his death, left it to his widow, from whom it descended to John Clyatt, a watchman in London, as heir-at-law; and was by him sold to Mr. Strahan, printer to his majesty. It was afterwards the property of Lord Archibald Hamilton, by whom it was sold, with the Rendlesham estate, to the father of the present noble possessor.

In the church of this priory was interred the body of Michael de la Pole, third Lord Wingfield, and Earl of Suffolk, who fell at the battle of Agincourt, with Edward Plantagenet, Duke of York.

The priory was both large and magnificent; its walls and ruins occupy near twelve acres of ground. The gate-house was an elegant structure. Its whole front is embellished with coats of arms finely cut in stone: and between the interstices of the free-stone are placed square black flints, which, by the contrast of their colour, give it a beautiful and rich appearance. South of the gate-way are the remains of several buildings, particularly of

an old chapel, in a wall of which, as Gross was informed, a chest of money was found arched into the wall, and the arch was still visible when the view given by him was taken.*

GLENHAM PARVA gave name to a family, which flourished there till the middle of the seventeenth century, when two persons belonging to it raised themselves to great eminence in their respective professions. Sir Thomas was the eldest son of Sir Henry Glenham, of this place, by Anne, daughter of Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset. On finishing his education at Trinity College, Oxford, he embraced a military life, and went to Germany, which was then the school for English officers. Returning to his native country at the commencement of the war between Charles I. and his parliament, Sir Thomas took the part of his majesty; and was enabled, by the skill which he had acquired abroad, to render him the most signal services. Having reduced York, which had declared for the parliament, he was appointed governor of that city, and defended it with the greatest intrepidity for eighteen weeks against the united forces of the English and Scotch, till the defeat of the king at Marston Moor compelled him to capitulate, but upon terms honorable to himself and advantageous to the citizens. He was then sent to command the garrison of Carlisle, which, assisted by his two gallant countrymen, Colonel Gosnold, of Ottery, and Major Naunton, of Letheringham, he defended nine months, in spite of pestilence and famine, with remarkable circumstances of resolution and patience; and on his surrender, obtained not less honorable terms for that city than he had for York. The fortitude and gallantry displayed by Sir Thomas on both these occasions, marked him as the fittest person to be appointed to a similar command at Oxford. Here he augmented and strengthened the works, and prepared for an obstinate resistance in case of a siege, which, though it would have probably terminated in his surrender, must have cost the enemy a great expence of blood. His majesty, however, in the hope of obtaining some important advantages for himself and his friends,

sent

* *Antiquities*, V. 61.

sent express orders to Sir Thomas to give up the place, and with these he reluctantly complied, but not till he had stipulated with Fairfax for the most favorable terms. Being, however, contrary to the articles, soon afterwards apprehended, he was imprisoned for some time, and, on his release, fled to Holland, where he died in 1649. His brother caused his remains to be brought to England, and interred in the church of this his native place, with the following inscription on his monument:

Tho. Glemham, cui castra Carleolense
Et Eboracense Monumentum sunt, et
Oxonium Epitaphium.

Henry, the brother of Sir Thomas, was equally distinguished for loyalty and attachment to the royal cause. He was bred to the church; and on the triumph of the popular party was deprived of all his preferments. On the restoration of Charles II. his fidelity was rewarded with the appointment, first, to the deanery of Bristol; and in 1667 to the bishopric of St. Asaph. He survived this promotion only two years, and was interred in the vault belonging to his family in the parish church of this place.

In the grandson of Sir Thomas, the family of Glemham became extinct. The estate was purchased by Dudley North, Esq. who made great improvements in the Hall, where his son now resides.

PARHAM was the lordship of the de Uffords, Earls of Suffolk. The church was built by William de Ufford, who dying suddenly while attending his parliamentary duty, the estate went to his sister, Cicely, who married Sir Robert Willoughby, and carried it into that family. Their descendants, who were elevated to the peerage by the title of Willoughby de Eresby, were for some time in possession of this manor, till one of those barons gave it to his youngest son Christopher, who fixed his residence here. His son, Sir William, was, in the first year of Edward VI. created Lord Willoughby of Parham; and his successors enjoyed the honour till the death of Henry, the sixteenth lord, in 1775. The

she is now taken to Elizabeth Jackson Elizabeth Lindsey, wife of John Lindsey, sometime one of the of Parliament. Duke of Arundel, and was secretary to the Chamberlain of England.

In 1724, the house of a man, in 1711, and the head of a spear, were found in a house in a field called Fryer's Close, in this parish.

This house seems to have had its Christmas-dwelling there like that of Gainsborough. It is mentioned by Kirby, in the first edition of his *Suffolk Traveller*, and the *London Journal* of January 3, 1773, contains a notice, affirming that it existed eleven days after the snow, in order to accommodate itself to the new year. The antiquary of this paper, however, observes, notwithstanding the positive manner of the writer, that he had received a very different account of the *Prætorium* there.

It is said that in 1777, Joseph Kirby, F.R.S. A.S. was a member of the Society of the Macclesfield. He was the son of one Kirby, author of the *Suffolk Traveller*, and himself published in 1768, *Dr. Brown Taylor's Perspective Made Easy*, a work of considerable merit. Mr Kirby died in 1774, and was buried in St. Andrew's Church, where the remains of his friend, Thomas Gainsborough, were afterwards, by his express desire, removed thence. He married Miss Sarah Ball, of Framlingham, by whom he had two children: William, who died in 1771, and the late Mrs. Frymmer.

St. Andrew's is at present only for a monastery of Black Friars, founded there in 1264, by William Marshall, Alfreda, his wife, and Jeffry, their son and heir, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Being possessed of the manor of Snape, including the benefit of wrecks of the sea from Thury to Herford Ness, they gave it to the abbey of Colchester, for the purpose of founding at this place a priory, which should be a cell to that abbey. A prior and some Benedictine monks from that house were accordingly settled here in 1264, but upon complaint made by Isabel, Countess of Suffolk, and patroness of this priory, to Pope Boniface IX. that the said abbey convent did not maintain a sufficient number of religious

in it according to the will of the founders, this house was, by a bull, dated A. D. 1403, made conventual, and exempted from all subjection to that at Colchester. William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, in the time of Henry VI. designed to have new-founded this priory; which was given by King Henry VII. in his 24th year, to the monastery of Butley; but the prior and his canons relinquished all claim to it in 1509. It was suppressed in 1524, and given to Cardinal Wolsey for the endowment of his colleges; and after the Cardinal's attainder, the site of this edifice was granted to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.

The church of Snape is dedicated to St. John Baptist, and contains a very ancient and highly ornamented stone font. The figures round the pillar by which it is supported are an assemblage of kings, prelates, and non-descript birds, standing on pedestals. The font is hexagonal, having a pillar at each angle; between the pillars are figures, the alternate ones of which are crowned: the others are in priest's habits, and all of them bear a scroll, the characters of which are illegible.*

HUNDRED OF BLITHING:

The hundred of Blithing is bounded on the east by the Ocean; on the west and south by the hundreds of Hoxne and Plomesgate; and on the north by Wangford and Mutford. It contains forty-eight parishes, and three market-towns, Dunwich, Halesworth, and Southwold.

DUNWICH, once an important, opulent, and commercial city, now a mean village, stands on a cliff of considerable height, commanding an extensive view of the German Ocean, about four miles south of Southwold. This place still retains its market, which is held on Mondays, but is so scantily supplied, as scarcely to deserve the name; and has sent two members to parliament

* A view of this curious font is given in the *Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet*, No. 50.

liament ever since the Commons of England first acquired the right of representation. The corporation consists of two bailiffs, and twelve capital burgesses; and the right of election lies in the freemen residing within the borough, and not receiving alms. According to the returns of 1801, the town contained forty-two houses, and 184 inhabitants.

Though many of the traditionary accounts relative to this town are probably fabulous, it is nevertheless certain that it is a place of very high antiquity. It is conjectured by some to have been a station of the Romans, from the number of their coins discovered here. So much is certain, that in the reign of Sigebert, king of the East-Angles, Felix, the Burgundian bishop, whom that monarch invited hither to promote the conversion of his subjects to Christianity, fixed his episcopal see at Dunwich in the year 1636: and here his successors continued, as is related under the ecclesiastical history of the county, for about two hundred years.

When an estimate was taken of all the lands in the kingdom by Edward the Confessor, there were two carves of land at Dunwich, but one of these had been swallowed up by the sea before the Conqueror's survey was made. It was then the manor of Robert Malet, and contained eleven Bordarii, twenty-four freemen, each holding forty acres of land, 136 burgesses, 178 poor, and three churches. It became the demesne of the crown about the beginning of the reign of Henry II. at which time, as we are informed by William of Newbury, it had a mint, and was a town of good note, abounding with much riches, and sundry kinds of merchandizes. The annual fee-farm rent then paid by it was 120*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and twenty-four thousand herrings. This was probably the period of its highest prosperity.

Under Richard I. Dunwich was fined 1060 marks, Orford 15, Ipswich 200, and Yarmouth 200, for unlawfully supplying the king's enemies with corn. These sums may afford some idea of the relative importance of those towns at that time. King John, in the first year of his reign, granted a charter to Dunwich, by which

which its inhabitants were empowered among other things, to marry their sons and daughters as they pleased, and also to give, sell, or otherwise dispose of their possessions in this town as they should think fit. This charter, dated at Gold Cliff, 29th June, 1 John, cost them three hundred marks, besides ten falcons, and five ger-falcons.

In the reign of King Edward I. after this town had considerably declined, it had eleven ships of war, sixteen fair ships, twenty barks, or vessels, trading to the North Seas, Iceland, &c. and twenty-four small-boats for the home fishery. In the 24th year of the same reign, the men of Dunwich, built at their own cost, and equipped for the defence of the realm, eleven ships of war, most of which carried 72 men each. Four of these vessels with their artillery, valued at 200*l*. were taken and destroyed by the enemy, while on service off the coast of France. In 1347, this port sent six ships with 102 mariners, to assist in the siege of Calais; but during the war with France, most of the ships belonging to it were lost, together with the lives of about 500 townsmen, and goods, and merchandize to the value of 1000*l*.

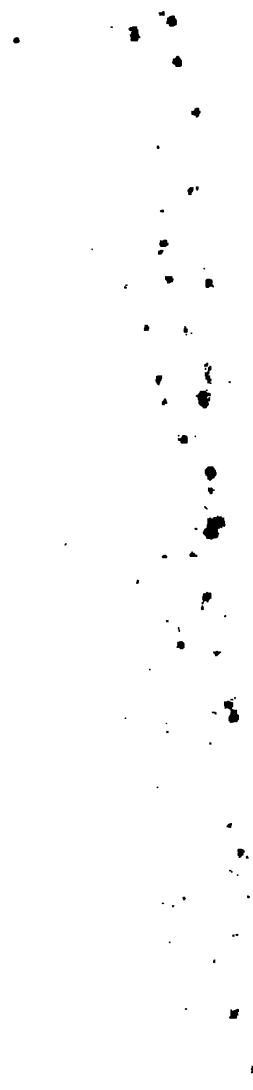
A still greater loss however, was sustained by this town in the removal of its port; a new one being opened within the limits of Blithburgh, not far from Walberswick Key, and two miles nearer to Southwold than the former port. This circumstance, while it greatly increased the trade of those places, caused that of Dunwich to decline in the same proportion; and, combined with the ravages of the ocean, gradually reduced this town to poverty; in consideration of which, the fee-farm rent paid to the crown was abated at various times, till Charles II. fixed the amount of it at one hundred shillings per annum.

The present ruinous state of this once flourishing place, is owing chiefly to the repeated encroachments of the ocean. Seated upon a hill composed of loam and sand of a loose texture, on a coast destitute of rocks, it is not surprising that its buildings should have successively yielded to the impetuosity of the bil-

lows,

lows, breaking against, and easily undermining the foot of the precipices. The following general view of their principal ravages is extracted from Gardner's Historical Account :--

We have already seen that out of two carves of land, taxed under King Edward the Confessor, one had been washed away, at the time of the Conqueror's survey. The sea, agitated by violent east, or south-east winds, continued its conquests quite to the town, for whose preservation, Henry III. in the 6th year of his reign, not only required assistance of others, but himself granted 200*l.* towards making a fence to check its inroads. Dunwich suffered considerable damage on the night of January 1st, 1286, from the violence of the winds and sea, by which several churches were overthrown, and destroyed in different places. In the first year of Edward III. the old port was rendered entirely useless, and before the twenty-third of the same king, great part of the town, containing upwards of four hundred houses which paid rent to the fee-farm, with certain shops and windmills, had fallen a prey to the waves. After this, the church of St. Leonard was overthrown, and in the course of the same century, the churches of St. Martin, and St. Nicholas, were also destroyed. In 1540, the church of St. John Baptist was demolished, and before 1600, the chapels of St. Anthony, St. Francis, and St. Katherine, together with the South Gate, and Gilden Gate, were swallowed up, so that not one quarter of the town was then left standing. In the reign of Charles I. the Temple buildings yielded to the irresistible force of the surges, and the sea reached to the market-place in 1677, when the townsmen sold the materials of the cross. In 1680, all the buildings north of Maison Dieu Lane were demolished; and in 1702, the sea reached St. Peter's church, which was dismantled and soon undermined. The town-hall shared the same fate. In 1715, the jail was absorbed, and in 1729, the farthest bounds of St. Peter's church-yard were washed away. In December 1740, the wind blowing very hard from the north-east, and continuing for several days, occasioned terrible devastations. Great part of the cliff was carried away by
the





DUTWICH CHURCH,
SOMERSET.

the violence of the waves, which destroyed the last remains of the church-yard of St. Nicholas, together with the great road formerly leading from the Key to the town, leaving several naked wells, the tokens of ancient buildings. King's Holm, otherwise called Leonard's Marsh, then worth 100*l.* per annum, was laid under water, and covered with such quantities of shingle and sand, as to be ever since of very little value. The Cock and Hen hills, which, the preceding summer, were forty feet high, had their heads levelled with their bases, and the ground about them was so rent and torn, that the foundation of the chapel of St. Francis, situated between them, was exposed to view. The remains of the dead were washed from their repositories, and several skeletons appeared scattered upon the beach. A stone coffin containing human bodies covered with tiles, was also seen, but before it could be removed, the violence of the surges broke it in two pieces. Near the chapel, were found at the same time, the pipes of an aqueduct, some of which were of lead, and others of grey earth. The following year, in digging a trench for the purpose of draining the marshes overflowed the preceding winter, were discovered several old coins, and other curiosities, of which Gardner has given a representation in his History.*

Dunwich had but one church in the time of Edward the Confessor, but in the reign of the Conqueror two more had been added. The erection of the former is ascribed to Felix, the first bishop of Dunwich, to whom it was dedicated. It is farther reported that this saint was buried here in 647, but that his remains were afterwards removed to Soham, in Cambridge-shire.

In the sequel this town contained six, if not eight parish churches:—

St. John's church, a rectory, was a large edifice, and stood near the great market-place, in the centre of the town. In a will dated 1499, and proved in 1501, there is a legacy of ten marks for some ornaments for this church, with the following clause: "If it fortune the church to decay by adventure of the

sea, the ten marks to be disposed of by my attornies, (or executors) where they think best." About 1510 two legacies were given towards building a pier against St. John's church. The last institution to it was in 1537. The inhabitants, to prevent its being washed away by the sea, took it down about the year 1540. In the chancel was a large grave stone, under which was discovered a stone coffin containing the corpse of a man, that fell to dust when stirred. On his legs, we are told, "were a pair of boots, picked like Crakows,"* and on his breast stood two chalices of coarse metal. He was conjectured to have been one of the Bishops of Dunwich.†

St. Martin's, likewise a rectory, is thought to have stood on the east side of the town. The last institution to it, was in 1335.

St. Leopard's was an impropriation. It probably stood eastward of St. John's, and was early swallowed up by the sea, for in a will dated 1450, the testator devised his house in the parish *anciently* called St. Leonard's.

St. Nicholas, a cross church, the tower, or steeple, standing in the midst of it, distant twenty rods south-east of the Black Friars. The last institution to this rectory was in 1352. The utmost bounds of its cemetery were washed away in 1740.

St. Peter's, also a rectory, stood about sixty rods north-east of All Saints, and had a chapel on the north side of it called St. Nicholas's. This edifice, on account of the proximity of the sea, which daily threatened its overthrow, was by agreement of the parishioners in 1702, stripped of the lead, timber, bells, and other materials. The walls which alone were left standing, being soon afterwards undermined by the waves, tumbled over the cliff. The church-yard was swallowed up by the devouring element, not more than twenty years before Gardner published his History.

All Saints is the only church of which any portion is now standing. It was built of flint and free-stone. The square tower

* Shoes with long pointed toes bent upwards.

† Tanner's Coll.

is still pretty entire, but of the body of the church nothing but a portion of the exterior walls remains, and cattle graze within its area. It appears from Gardner, that about the year 1725, part of this edifice was demolished, and its dimensions considerably reduced. In the south aisle, which was then pulled down, were magisterial seats, decorated with curious carved work, and the windows were adorned with painted glass, which, through the carelessness of the glazier was broken in pieces. Most of the grave-stones had brass-plates with inscriptions, all of which were embezzled by the persons employed in the work. We find that in 1754, divine service was performed here once a fortnight, from Lady Day to Michaelmas, and monthly during the rest of the year: but when it was discontinued we are not informed. Recent inscriptions in the church-yard, shew that it is still used as a place of interment for the parishioners.

In the time of the Conqueror, all the churches then erected, or to be erected in Dunwich, were given by Robert Malet, to his priory at Eye, in his charter of endowment. The prior and convent accordingly presented to all instituted churches, and had tithes out of most of them, together with all the revenues of such as were impropriated, finding a secular priest to serve the cures.

According to the *Register of Eye*, Dunwich had two other churches dedicated to St. Michael and St. Bartholomew, which are there recorded to have been swallowed up by the sea before 1331; when the prior and convent of Eye, petitioned the Bishop of Norwich to impropriate the church of Laxfield to them, alledging, among other reasons, that they had lost a considerable part of their revenues at Dunwich, by the irruptions of the ocean.

Besides these churches, Weever mentions three chapels, dedicated to St. Anthony, St. Francis, and St. Katherine. The site of the first is unknown. The second stood between Cock and Hen Hills, and as well as St. Katherine's, which was in St. John's parish, is supposed to have fallen to decay in the reign of Henry VIII.

In this town was anciently a house belonging to the Knight's

Templars, and afterwards to the Hospitallers, endowed with a considerable estate in Dunwich and the contiguous hamlets of Westleton and Dingle. To this establishment belonged a church dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John Baptist, built for the use of the tenants of the manor, whose houses were all distinguished by crosses, the badge of the Knights.

Here were also two monastic institutions, belonging to the Franciscans and Dominicans, or Grey and Black Friars. The first was founded by Richard Fitz-John, and Alice his wife, and its revenues were afterwards augmented by Henry III. The area encompassed by the walls of this house, which yet remain, is upwards of seven acres. They had three gates; one of these, the eastern, is demolished; but the arches of the other two, standing close together to the westward, continue nearly entire. They have nothing remarkable in their construction, but being covered with ivy, form a picturesque object. The largest of these gates served for the principal entrance to the house, and the other led to the church. A barn is the only building now standing in this enclosure.

The monastery of the Black Friars was founded by Sir Roger de Holish. In the eighth year of Richard II. the sea having washed away the shore almost up to this house, some attempts were made to remove the friars to Blithburgh. They nevertheless continued here till the dissolution, when the site of this house, as well as that of the Grey Friars, was granted among other possessions to John Eyre. Both of these monastic establishments had handsome churches belonging to them.

Besides these religious edifices, Dunwich contained two hospitals. St. James's hospital, to which belonged a large, handsome church or chapel, was founded for a master, and several leprous brethren and sisters, in the reign of Richard I. by Walter de Riboff. By the generosity of the founder and other benefactors, this establishment enjoyed ample revenues, till several sordid masters, for their private interest, alienated lands and other donations, to the great detriment of the fraternity, who being thus defrauded

defrauded of their subsistence gradually decreased, and their edifices fell into irreparable decay. Thus the large income of this once celebrated hospital is now dwindled to a trifling sum, which is applied to the maintenance of a few indigent people, who reside in a wretched house, being all that is left of their original habitation, except some remains of the church and chapel.

The other hospital, denominated *Maison Dieu*, or *God's House*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was, as early as the time of Henry III. abundantly endowed with houses and lands, for a master, six brethren, and several sisters. The revenues, reduced through the same mismanagement as those of the hospital of St. James, to a mere trifle, are divided among a few poor people, who with the master, reside in two old decayed houses, which, with a small part of the church, are all that remains of this institution.

In former times a wood, called *East Wood*, or the *King's Forest*, extended several miles south-east of the town, but it has been for many ages destroyed by the sea. The land must consequently have stretched far out, and have formed the southern boundary of the bay of Southwold, as *Easton-ness* did the northern. Weever says, that the men of *Dunwich*, requiring the aid of William the Conqueror against the rage of the sea, affirmed that it had devoured great part of the Forest; and Gardner informs us* that he had seen manuscripts mentioning that this monarch gave permission to the Rouses of *Baddingham*, and other gentlemen in the neighbourhood, to hunt and hawk in his forest at *Dunwich*. The same writer also relates, that in the furious irruption of the sea in 1739, its impetuosity exposed the roots of a great number of trees once growing there, which appeared to be the extremity of some wood, and was in all probability the ancient forest. Contiguous to the latter was another wood, from its relative situation denominated *Westwood*.

HALESWORTH is a well built town, situated near the river *Blith*, which has been made navigable up to this place. It contains 258 houses, and 1676 inhabitants, many of whom are em-

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ployed

* Historical Account of *Dunwich*, &c. p. 38.

ployed in spinning linen yarn, great quantities of hemp being grown in the neighbourhood. Its market is on Thursday, and it has a yearly fair on the 29th of October. Though a place of considerable antiquity, it contains nothing worthy of notice, except a handsome Gothic church, and a charity-school. Sir Robert Bedingfield, who was lord-mayor of London, in 1707, was a native of Halesworth.

SOUTHWOLD, anciently *Sudwald*, or *Southwood*, was probably thus named from a wood near it, as the western confines still retain the appellation of Wood's-end marshes, and Woods-end creek. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence overlooking the German Ocean, but nearly surrounded on every other side by the river Blith, which here discharges itself into the sea. This town was made corporate in 1489, by Henry VII. according to whose charter, confirmed by several succeeding sovereigns, it is governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, and twelve aldermen. In 1801 it contained 266 houses, and 1054 inhabitants. The market on Thursday is well attended, and there are two fairs, on Trinity Monday, and the 24th of August.

Though Southwold is not of such high antiquity as Dunwich, Blithburgh, and some other neighbouring places, yet the inhabitants were enabled, not only to enter into competition with those towns, but in time to surpass them in navigation and traffic.

Alfric, Bishop of the East Angles, who possessed this lordship, gave it, among other donations, to the abbey of Bury St. Edmund's, by which it was held as one manor for the victualling of the monks. It had half, and a quarter of the other half of the sea belonging to the manor, before the Conqueror's time paying 20,000 herrings; but after the conquest, 25,000. From the dimensions of this manor given in Domesday survey, Gardner calculates that the sea has since gained upon this coast one mile, one furlong, and nineteen perches.* In the 43d Henry III. the manor of Southwold was exchanged, by Simon, abbot of Bury, for other possessions, with Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who,

* Hist. of Dunwich, &c. p. 189, 190.

who, in the year following, obtained permission to convert his house in this town into a castle.* By his son's wife, Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward I. it was carried; on her second marriage, into the family of Mounthermer, which had been invested with the earldom of Gloucester and Hertford; but in 12th Edward III. some part of the manor was annexed to the priory at Wangford, and is now held by the corporation of Southwold, of Lord Rons, to whom the priory belongs.

In the 10th Henry IV. Southwold was exempted from the payment of any customs or tolls, for their small boats, passing in or out of the river, or port of Dunwich. King Henry VII. in consideration of the industry and good services of the men of Southwold, made the town a free burgh, or corporation, to be governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, and other inferior officers, to whom, and the commonalty, he gave his lordship of the same, called Queen's demesne revenues, and also the privilege of admiralty, for the annual payment of 14l. He moreover granted them exemption from all dues and customs payable to Dunwich, and conferred on the town the rights of a haven, which probably caused the denomination of the port of Dunwich to be changed to that of Southwold. Henry VIII. not only confirmed all his father's grants, but added to them many gifts, franchises, and immunities. These royal favors gave great encouragement to the trade and navigation of the town, of which the fishery constituted no small part; being carried on by merchants, who annually fitted out numerous vessels, tradition says upwards of fifty, for taking cod and other fish in the North Sea. The herring fishery off their own coast was also highly conducive to the prosperity of the town. Though Southwold was sensibly affected by the emancipation of the country from the papal supremacy, still it retained an extensive trade, and exceeded all the neighbouring towns in shipping

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* This structure is supposed by Gardner, to have occupied the spot, where in the sequel Gueman's, or Skellman's stood; many stones, some of them hewn for arches, and other architectural remains, having of late years, says that writer, been dug up in a garden there.

and commerce. But the greatest calamity that ever befel this place, was on the 25th of April 1659, when a fire, whose destructive fury was heightened by a violent wind, consumed, in the space of four hours, the town-hall, market-house, market-place, prison, granaries, shops, warehouses, and 238 dwelling houses, and other buildings. The greatest part of the moveable goods, nets and tackling of the inhabitants for their fishery, and all their corn, malt, barley, fish, coals, and other merchandize, were destroyed in this conflagration, the total loss by which exceeded 40,000*l.* to the ruin of more than 300 families. By this disaster, many substantial persons were obliged to seek habitations elsewhere, so that the town never recovered its former importance either in trade or buildings. All the court-baron rolls were destroyed on this occasion, in consequence of which, all the copyholders of the corporation are become freeholders.

About the middle of the last century, the commerce of this place received a fresh impulse. The entrance to the haven, which is on the south side of the town, was subject to be choked up, till an act of parliament was obtained for repairing and improving it. Accordingly, one pier was erected on the north side of the port in 1749, and another on the south in 1752. The establishment of the Free British Fishery, in 1750, also contributed greatly to the prosperity of the town, where two docks were constructed, and various buildings erected for the making and tanning of nets, and for the depositing of stores. As the beach at Southwold partakes of the advantages enjoyed by other towns on this coast for sea-bathing, it has of late years derived some benefit from the strangers who resort thither during the summer season for that purpose, and for whose accommodation two convenient machines are kept in the town.

The first chapel here was probably built in the reign of King John, by the prior and monks of Thetford, who, in right of their cell at Wangford, were patrons of the church of Rissemere, or Reydon, to which Southwold was only a hamlet, and to which the inhabitants of this town were still obliged to resort in order to

execute the sacraments, as also for the performance of the marriage and funeral ceremonies, and divine service on particular festivals. This chapel was destroyed by fire about 220 years after its erection. The present edifice dedicated to St. Edmund is supposed to have been commenced soon after the destruction of the old one. The exterior was apparently finished about 1460, as the legacies after that time are chiefly for the inside work. This second chapel was made parochial, and in 1751, being endowed with 400*l.* given by the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, and the like sum raised by public contributions, it was separated from Reydon, and made a distinct curacy, to which Lord Russ, as patron of Reydon, has the nomination.

The total length of this fine fabric is 143 feet 6 inches, and the width 56 feet 3 inches. It has two aisles, which are separated from the nave by seven arches, and six pillars of elegant workmanship. The tower steeple, about 100 feet in height, is a fine piece of architecture, beautified with freestones intermixed with flint of various colours. The porch, erected about thirty years after the church, is highly ornamented; over the entrance is a vacant niche, which probably contained the statue of the patron saint, and it is decorated in various parts with Gothic letters, similar to those of the inscription upon the arch over the great west window of the tower: SAT EDMUND. ORA. P. NOBIS, signifying *Sancte Edmunde, ora pro nobis*. Every letter is adorned with a crown placed over it, and the whole is considered an excellent performance. The north door has a niche on either side, with a figure in each, resembling an angel with prodigious wings, in a kind of pulpit, and his hands joined as if in the attitude of prayer. The pillars supporting these niches rise from grotesque heads. The mouldings between the receding arches of all the doors, are ornamented with foliage, flowers, grotesque heads, and figures; as is also the fillet that runs round the body of the church, above the windows. At each corner of the east end of the chancel, is a low hexagonal tower, with battlements,

battlements, some of which are still decorated with ornamental crosses.

The interior of this edifice still indicates that it was yet more highly ornamented than the exterior. It contained several images; and the carved work of the rood-loft, and seats of the magistrates, now somewhat defaced, originally bore a great resemblance to those in Henry the Seventh's chapel, at Westminster. Every pew in the church was likewise decorated with representations of birds, beasts, satyrs, or human figures, which have partaken of the same usage, except a few on the north side of the north aisle, and others concealed by the folding doors opening into the chancel. The ceiling of the latter is handsomely painted, as is likewise that over the screen in the nave. "On one side," says Gardner, "angels seemingly express much joy, with part of the song of St. Nicetas, *Te Deum Laudamus*, &c. On the other, answering thereto, is the historical representation of Zacharias's prophecy, *Benedictus D'ns*, &c. The fronts of the magistrates' seats are adorned with gildings and paintings. The skreen has in the north aisle, the emblematical figures of the blessed Trinity in a Triangle; next *Gawbriel*; after that the hierarchy, *Arkangelus*, *Potestates*, *Dominationes*, *Cherebyn*, *Seraphyn*, *Thrones*, *Principatus*, *Virtutes*, *Angelus*: in the south aisle, *Barush Pha*, *Ose Pha*, *Naum Pha*, *Jeremias Pha*, *He-lyas Pha*, *Moyse Pha*, *Daniel Pha*, *Amos Pha*, *Isaias Pha*, *Jonas Pha*, *Ezekias Pha*. In the middle are the twelve apostles, on the north side six, and as many on the south. Under them are four impressions of the angel, lion, ox, and eagle, representing Ezekiel's vision of the four cherubim and evangelists. Here blind zeal, ignorant superstition, and obstinate bigotry, with united force wrought their spite, by defacing, not only angels, apostles, and prophets, but likewise extending their malice, by breaking all the historical faces in the painted windows, and in committing sacrilege by robbing the grave-stones of the brass-plates, which bore monumental inscriptions to the memory of the

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dead, and erasing others; whence we may conclude, that the paintings on the ceilings would have had no more favour shewn them, if they had been as easily come at.”*

Though Southwold contains many good houses, it has no other building, except perhaps the *Guildhall*, worthy of being particularized. On the cliffs are two batteries, one of which is a regular fortification, with a good parapet, and six guns; the other has but two. On a hill called Eye-cliff, and several others situated near it, are to be seen the vestiges of an ancient encampment, and where the ground has not been broken up, are tokens of circular tents, vulgarly denominated fairy-hills. Gardner conjectures that this may have been a camp of the Danes, when they invaded the country in 1010.†

It has been remarked, that at this town in particular, as at all the places on this coast, the swallows commonly first land, on their arrival in England, and hence also they take their departure, on their return to warmer climates. “I was at this place about the beginning of October,” says the author of a tour through Great Britain,‡ “and lodging in a house that looked into the church-yard, I observed in the evening an unusual multitude of swallows, sitting on the leads of the church, and covering the tops of several houses round about. This led me to enquire what was the meaning of such a prodigious number of swallows sitting there. I was answered, that this was the season when the swallows, their food failing here, begin to leave us, and return to the country, wherever it be, from whence they came; and that this being the nearest land to the opposite coast, and the wind contrary, they were waiting for a gale, and might be said to be wind-bound. This was more evident to me, when in the morning I found the wind had come about to the north-west in the night, and there was not one swallow to be seen. This passing and repassing of swallows is observed no where so much as on this eastern coast, namely from above Harwich to Winterton-ness in Norfolk. We know nothing of them any farther north; the passage of

* Gardner's *Dunwich*, p. 203, & 204. † *Ibid.* p. 189. ‡ Vol. I. p. 189.

of the sea being, as I suppose, too broad from Flamborough Head, and the shore of Holderness in Yorkshire."

Southwold Bay, commonly called *Sole Bay*, is celebrated as the theatre of a most obstinate and sanguinary naval engagement, which took place in 1672, between the combined fleet of England and France, on one side, and that of the Dutch on the other. The former consisted of 101 sail, thirty-five of which were French, carrying 6018 guns, and 34,530 men. In this bay they were lying on the 28th of May, when the Dutch fleet, composed of ninety-one men of war, fifty-four fire ships, and twenty-three tenders, commanded by the famous De Ruyter, bore down upon them so unexpectedly, that many of the ships were obliged to cut their cables, that they might get out more expeditiously, and range themselves in order of battle. Bankert, who commanded the van of the Dutch, commenced the attack on the white squadron, under the French Admiral Count d'Etrées. The latter received them with some appearance of courage, but soon sheered off, in consequence, as it is generally believed, of secret orders from his master not to expose his ships too much, but to leave the English and Dutch to effect their mutual destruction. In the mean time De Ruyter made a furious attack on the Duke of York and the centre squadron, while Van Ghent engaged the blue, under the Earl of Sandwich. The duke, after an obstinate conflict of several hours with the Dutch commander, was obliged to shift his flag from the disabled state of his ship. The Earl of Sandwich, in the *Royal James*, of 100 guns, maintained a most unequal conflict with Van Ghent's division. He was first attacked by the *Great Holland*, commanded by Captain Braakel, and a fire-ship. Braakel, though of inferior force, yet depending on the assistance of his countrymen, who had the advantage of the wind, grappled the *Royal James*, and the earl being ill supported by the rest of his squadron, was almost entirely surrounded by the enemy. Van Ghent was soon killed, and his ship, being much disabled, sheered off. Another Dutch man of war, and three fire-ships were sunk, and at length the earl succeeded in dis-

disengaging himself from Braakel's ship, after being grappled with her an hour and a half, and reducing her to a mere wreck; the captain himself being wounded, and two-thirds of his men killed.

The earl had now with unexampled intrepidity defended himself for five hours, but disdaining to retreat, another Dutch fire ship approached under cover of the enemy's smoke, and boarded the *Royal James* on the quarter. The greater part of her crew had already fallen, and her hull was so pierced with shot, that it was impossible to carry her off. In this condition, the earl begged his Captain Sir Richard Haddock, and all his servants to get into the boat, and save themselves, which they did: but some of the sailors resolutely refusing to quit their commander, remained on board, and endeavoured, but in vain, to extinguish the flames. The ship blew up about noon, off Easton Ness, and they thus perished together.

Van Ghent's division, thrown into confusion by the death of their admiral, and the furious attack of part of the earl's squadron, which arrived, but too late, to his assistance, was obliged to retreat, and withdrew for some time from the engagement. This afforded Sir Joseph Jordan, who had now succeeded to the command of the blue squadron, an opportunity of uniting with the red, in order to assist the Duke of York, who, being deserted by the French, had suffered considerably from the powerful attacks of the enemy's two divisions under De Ruyter and Bankert. In this conflict Cornelius Evertzen, Admiral of Zealand, was killed, and De Ruyter himself was wounded, and narrowly escaped being burned by the English fire-ships. His ship was at length so completely disabled, that she was obliged to be towed out of the line; and it was with great difficulty that she afterwards reached home. Van Ghent's squadron having by this time rallied, bore down to the relief of their commanders, and thus saved them from destruction. Towards night great havoc was made among the Dutch fire-ships, five or six of which were destroyed by one English man of war. The battle continued till nine at night, when the

the Dutch vessels being dreadfully shattered, were obliged to retreat, and the English having suffered in an equal degree, were in no condition to pursue them.

In this sanguinary contest the Dutch lost only three ships of war, one of which was burned, another sunk, and a third taken. Their loss in men is supposed to have been very great, as the publication of it was forbidden by the States. Considering the disparity of force after the defection of the French, it cannot appear surprising, that our fleet should have suffered still more severely. Two English ships were burned, three sunk, and one taken; and about 2000 men were killed and wounded. Among the former were rear admiral Sir Fretcheville Hollis, in the Cambridge; Captain Digby, of the Henry; Captain Percy, of the St. George; Captain Waterworth, of the Anne; Sir John Fox, of the Prince; Captain Harman, of the Triumph; Lord Maidstone, Sir Philip Cartwright, Sir Charles Harbord, and many other persons of distinction. But the fate of the gallant Earl of Sandwich was particularly regretted. The day before the engagement, while the fleet was riding in the Bay, the earl, apprehensive of being surprised by the Dutch, had advised that it should weigh anchor, and get out to sea. The Duke of York, however, not only rejected this advice, but even told the earl that it was the result of fear, which is supposed by some to have made so deep an impression on the mind of the noble admiral, as to render him careless of life. Agreeably to this idea, it is related, that when his ship was on fire, the earl retired to his cabin, whither he was followed by his captain, Sir Richard Haddock, who, finding him with a handkerchief before his eyes, informed him of his danger, to which he replied, "he saw how things went, and was resolved to perish with the ship." This is evidently a different account of the circumstance related by Campbell, who observes, that "he might have been relieved in his distress by Vice-Admiral Sir Joseph Jordan, if that gentleman had not been more solicitous about assisting the duke. When, therefore, he saw him sail by, heedless of the condition in which

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THE PASTORAL LANDSCAPE. BY J. H. B. 1810.

he lay, he said to those about him; 'There is nothing left for us now but to defend the ship to the last man:' and those that knew him readily understood, that, by the last man, he meant himself." This representation certainly places the matter in a very different light; and though it is evident, that the earl might have escaped with the captain and others, yet the character which he uniformly exhibited, does not justify the idea, that he would wantonly sacrifice a life so useful to his country. The certificate of his funeral preserved among the archives of the Heralds' College, has been adduced to corroborate a contrary opinion. It is there stated, that "he staid in his ship till the last, when he was forced to put himself to the mercy of the sea, in which he perished." His body was taken up a few days afterwards, by one of the king's ketches, and being known by the George which he had on, was carried to Harwich, whence it was removed, and solemnly interred in Westminster Abbey.

The French, notwithstanding the little share they had in the engagement, lost two ships, one of which was burned, and the other sunk; and among the killed was their rear-admiral, M. de la Rabinière.

BENACRE was, in the 15th and 16th century, the lordship and demesne of the noble family of Dacres. It is now the property of Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart. who resides in the spacious mansion, called *Benacre Hall*.

In 1786, one of the workmen employed in making a new turnpike-road at this place, struck his pick-axe against a stone bottle, containing upwards of nine hundred pieces of silver coin, in general in good preservation; but none older than the time of Vespasian. They were all about the size of a sixpence, nine of them weighing an ounce. Near seven hundred were purchased by Sir Thomas Gooch; others were bought by different persons, and the remainder sold to a Jew, who retailed them at a low price in the neighbourhood.

BLITHBURGH, situated on the river Blith, gives name to this hundred, and though now a mean village, was formerly a flourishing

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ing place. Its origin is uncertain, but it is very plausibly conjectured to be of high antiquity, several urns and Roman coins having been discovered here. It was once the residence of merchants, and much frequented on account of its trade, especially the fishery, which it possessed before the river was choked up. Here was the jail for the division of Beccles; and in this town the sessions for that division were formerly held. It had also a weekly market, and two annual fairs, one of which it still retains, on the 5th of April, but the market had been disused antecedent to the birth of the oldest inhabitants living in 1754. After the suppression of the priory of Blithburgh, the town fell to decay, and continued gradually to decline till 1679, when it sustained a loss by fire, to the computed amount of 1803*l.* on which some of the inhabitants being unable, and others through the failure of trade, not thinking it worth while to rebuild their houses, settled elsewhere; and thus the place was reduced to poverty. In 1801, it contained 54 houses, inhabited by 310 persons.

The church, a curious building, and of considerable antiquity, is 127 feet in length, and fifty-four feet two inches wide. The windows are very numerous, and were once extremely beautiful, as the remains of the painted glass which adorned them seem to indicate. This edifice now presents a spectacle that cannot fail to excite the indignation of every admirer of antiquities. It has been highly ornamented both within and without. Externally the beautiful tracery of the windows has been removed, or perhaps destroyed, by the hand of time, and its place has been supplied with unsightly masses of brick, in one or two instances entirely surrounded with glass. The chasms in the painted glass of these windows have in like manner been supplied with brick and mortar. Internally the fine carved work has been covered with a coat of white-wash, and the carvings on the roof, consisting of angels bearing shields, on which are painted the arms of various benefactors to the church, are in such a decayed condition as to be continually falling. Upon the ceiling of the church was formerly



BLYTHBURGH CHURCH,
Suffolk

Engraved by J. H. Sturt, from a drawing by J. H. Sturt.

See the number of England and Wales.

merly the sculptured figure of a man, in a sitting attitude, of which both Kirby * and Gardner † have given a representation; and round it a label, with this inscription: *Orate pro aiabz Johne Masin et Katerine uxoris eiu.* This figure, as also that upon the chancel, mentioned by the same writers, and conjectured by Gardner to be intended for King Henry VI. ‡ has been removed, and together with the fragments of the tracery taken from the windows, thrown into a promiscuous heap in the church-yard. The porch is still decorated with grotesque heads, and at each corner stands an angel with expanded wings. Upon the chancel, not far from the foundation, are eleven antique letters with a crown above each, resembling in every respect those over one of the windows of Southwold church; and, doubtless, originally forming an inscription of a similar import.

This fabric, from the architecture, does not appear to be so ancient as some have imagined. Several letters and emblematical figures upon it corresponding with others at Southwold, Walberswick, and Covehithe churches, would encourage the inference that it is coeval with those structures whose foundation was not antecedent to the fifteenth century. The chancel was probably built after 1442, when John Greyse, by will, left twenty marks towards rebuilding it, in words which shew that it was not then begun. Several other bequests towards it occur down to the year 1473, at which time, or soon after, it was most likely finished. The similarity of the workmanship of the chancel to that of the church warrants the conclusion, that it cannot have been of much later erection. The tower, which formerly had a spire, is of inferior workmanship to the church and chancel, and

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* *Histor. Acc. of Twelve Prints*, p. 25.

† *Histor. Acc. of Dunwich, &c.* p. 122.

‡ A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September 1803, p. 776, under the signature of D. Davis, says that this figure was intended for a representation of the Trinity.

therefore thought to be much older; but it was probably repaired and covered with lead when the church was rebuilt.

There was a chapel at the east end of the south aisle dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and another at the end of the north aisle dedicated to her mother, St. Anne. By old wills, it also appears, that, prior to the Reformation, this church contained a great number of images, as that of the Holy Trinity on the north side of the high altar, the usual place for the principal image, or that of the saint to whom the church was dedicated; the images of St. Mary and St. Anne, in their chapels, where they probably had altars likewise; the images of St. Sigismund, St. Erasmus, and St. Katherine; and perhaps others, at least in the painted glass of the windows; for Robert Pinne, in his will dated 1457, ordered his executors to glaze a window on the north side of the church, and to paint it with the history of St. Andrew.

By letters patent, dated in the 30th year of Henry VI. licence was given to John Hopton, Esq. to found and endow a chantry at Blithburgh, to the honour of St. Margaret the Virgin, by the appellation of Hopton's Chantry, for one chaplain to celebrate mass for the welfare of the founders and benefactors while living, and after their decease for the health of their souls; but it is uncertain whether it was actually founded or not, as no mention is made of it at the dissolution.

At the east end of the north aisle, is shewn a tomb, said to be that of Anna, King of the East Angles, and in the chancel another for his son Firminus, who both fell in battle with Penda, King of Mercia, in 654, and were first interred in this place, whence their remains were afterwards removed to St. Edmund's Bury. Gardner conjectures, that the latter monument may be the tomb of Sir John Hopton, and that the former might have been erected before the rebuilding of the church, for one of the Swillington's, lords of Blithburgh. He farther observes, that near the south porch is a black marble stone, narrower at one end than at the other, that seems to have been carved on the side with a moulding,

a moulding, and raised in the middle, and which might perhaps have been the covering of King Anna.

The upper stone of the tomb, which common report assigns to that monarch, has been broken into three pieces, the middle one of which is lost, and the interior now serves as a receptacle for filth and dirt. Upon the altar monument, in the chancel, have been raised two or three clumsy square columns of brick, which has occasioned the remark, that the person whom it covers, whatever he might have been in his life-time, is now unquestionably a firm supporter of the church.

In the front of two pews, near the latter tomb, are small figures, eighteen in number, representing the Apostles and other characters of Scripture; and at the west end of the middle aisle is the figure of a man, which used to strike time on a bell, now cracked, in the same manner as those at St. Dunstan's, in London.

Stow gives, in his annals, an account of a terrible thunder-storm, which happened here on Sunday, the 4th of August, 1577, during divine service, when the lightning did great damage to the church, struck down upwards of twenty people, "who were found grovelling half an hour after." Of these a man and a boy were dead, and the others scorched. Blithburgh Register farther mentions, that the spire part of the steeple was thrown down, and the standing remains greatly rent and torn by the tempest, which took its course to Bungay, where it did much mischief.

Not far from the church are some remains overgrown with ivy, of a small priory of Black Canons, or Præmonstrantenses. The revenues of the church of Blithburgh being given by King Henry I. to the abbot and convent of St. Osith, in Essex, they probably founded this priory soon afterwards, as a daughter-house, but not as a cell to that abbey, according to the assertion of most writers. The revenues of this priory were not only valued separately from those of the abbey, but the prior and convent of Blithburgh presented to their own livings, and seemed in all other respects an independent body, except that the abbot and convent of St. Osith

nominated the prior. Whoever makes Henry I. the founder of this house, and Richard Beaufveys, Bishop of London, so great a benefactor, as to be esteemed a co-founder. In this, however, he seems to be mistaken, for if it had been founded by the king, the patronage of the priory would have been in the crown; which it manifestly was not; and if the bishop had been so great a benefactor, some notice would have been taken of the circumstance, either by Godwyn, Wharton, or Newcourt, who wrote his life; and who all mention his founding the Abbey of St. Osith. The lords of the hundred of Blithing seem much more likely to have been its principal benefactors, for upon every vacancy they presented the person nominated by the abbot and convent of St. Osith as prior of Blithburgh, to the Bishop of Norwich, to be instituted into that office.

In 1528, Cardinal Wolsey obtained a bull for suppressing this, among other small religious houses, and applying its revenues towards the endowment of his college at Ipswich, provided the king should grant his consent; but by some means or other his design was frustrated as to this house, which continued till the general suppression, 26 Henry VIII. when it contained no more than five religious, and its annual revenues were valued at 4*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* In the 30th year of the same reign, the site of it, with other possessions of the priory, was granted to Sir Arthur Hopton, Lord of the Manor. Tanner* says, that Sir Richard Gipps, in his Suffolk Collections, speaks of a register of this priory in Gresham College Library.

On the north side of the main street also stood another religious edifice, called Holy Rood chapel, some remains of which were standing, when Gardner wrote †.

To the south-east of Blithburgh formerly grew West Wood, which, in process of time, was converted into a park, and received the name of the Grove. Here stood the mansion-house of the lords

* Note to Blithburgh, in his *Notit. Monast.*

† *Hist. of Dunw.* p. 130.

lords of the manor. The ancient hall having, as is conjectured, from various relics found on the spot, been destroyed by fire, the present edifice, called *Westwood Lodge*, commanding a pleasant sea view, was erected about the middle of the 17th century, by John Brooke, Esq. From the Brookes it descended to the family of Blois, and is now the property of Sir Charles Blois, Bart. but in the occupation of Mr. Howlett, whose farm here, consisting of 3000 acres, is pronounced by Mr. Young, to be without exception the finest in the county.*

The manor of BRAMFIELD formerly constituted part of the endowment of the college of Mettingham, built by order of John de Norwich, who lived in the reign of Edward III. At the dissolution it was granted to Thomas Denney, but has long been vested in the recently ennobled family of Rons, of Henham.

In the chancel of the parish church is an elegant monument erected to the memory of Arthur, third son of the celebrated lawyer Sir Edward Coke; and on the pavement are many black marble stones, for the two ancient families of Rabbet and Nelson. The estate of the former is now vested in Reginald Rabbet, who resides in *Bramfield Hall*, a fine old mansion, situated near the church. About a mile distant was another old seat, which formerly belonged to Thomas Neale, Esq. but was afterwards converted into a farm-house. That gentleman, by his will, directed an alms-house to be built and endowed here, for four single persons, who have each a room, and about a rood of land; and one of them receives an additional allowance of three pounds per annum, for teaching six poor children to read. The widow of Mr. Neale, who after his death married John Fowle, Esq. left an estate at Metfield, of the yearly value of about ten pounds, to keep these alms-houses in repair, and for the instruction of six more children.

BULL-CAMP, originally *Bald-camp*, which signifies a bold fighting hand to hand, is thought to have received its appellation from the obstinate engagement in 654, between the Mercians and East Angles,

* Agric. of Suff. p. 15.

Angles, in which the latter were totally defeated, with the loss of their king Anna, and his eldest son Firminus. This conjecture is strengthened by a tradition current in the neighborhood, that the unfortunate monarch was killed in Bullcamp forest, or Wood, as well as by the proximity of Blithburgh, the place of his first interment to the field of battle.

On a rising ground in this parish, stands the house of industry for the hundred of Blithing, incorporated in 1764. The sum borrowed for the erection of this edifice was 12,000*l.* half of which was paid off in 1780, and the remainder in 1791. At the first incorporation of the hundred, containing forty-six parishes, the annual average of the poors'-rates was not above one shilling in the pound, and this rate was diminished on the payment of half the debt in 1780. The number of poor in the house amounts to about 250 in summer, and 300 in winter. They are employed in manufactures of woollen and linen for the use of the house, as also in making all their own shoes, stockings, and clothes. Linen is made here up to the value of three shillings and six-pence a yard.

COVEHITHE was anciently the estate of a family named Cove. In 1308, John de Cove, and Eve his wife, had a charter of free warren in their lands here, and in 1328 obtained the grant of a fair at this place. It was once a considerable fishing town, and had a noble church which has been suffered to fall to ruin, the south aisle only being preserved and inclosed for divine service.

Covehithe was the birth place of JOHN BALE, a writer of the 16th century, author of a work of considerable labour and erudition, intituled *De Scriptoribus Britannicis*. He was born in 1495, and after having been educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, became a Carmelite friar at Norwich. Having embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, he was exposed to the persecution of the Catholic clergy, against whom he was protected by Cromwell, Earl of Essex. On the death of that statesman he was obliged to take refuge in the Netherlands, where he remained till the accession of Edward VI. by whom he was advanced to the
bishopric

bishopric of Ossory in Ireland. This preferment he enjoyed but a short time: on the king's death he was again obliged to leave his country, and resided in Switzerland during Queen Mary's reign. Returning to England, soon after Elizabeth ascended the throne, he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury, but could never recover his bishopric. He died in November 1563.

At DARSHAM is *Darsham Hall*, a seat of Lord Rous.

EASTON BAYENT, though now almost entirely washed away by the ocean, seems formerly to have been a place of some consequence. In the reign of Edward I, it was the lordship of Thomas de Bayent, one of whose descendants, in the 4th Edward III, obtained a grant for a weekly market here, and a yearly fair, on the eve, day, and morrow of the feast of St. Nicholas. Besides the parish church, which was standing in 1638, it had a chapel dedicated to St. Margaret.

In this parish was the promontory known by the name of Easton-ness, the *extensio*, or Εξοχή of the ancient geographers, and which, before it was overwhelmed by the ocean, was the easternmost point of the English coast.

FORDLEY. The church of this village has long been in ruins. It stood in the same church-yard with Middleton church, and so near to the latter, that in 1620 complaint was made to the bishop of Norwich, that when service did not begin and end at both churches exactly at the same time, the bells and steeple of one disturbed the congregation of the other. To remedy this inconvenience, the bishop directed that the same minister should serve both, and officiate in them alternately. It was probably for this reason that Fordley church, which was but a small building, was suffered to go to decay.

At HENHAM is the elegant mansion, and extensive park, of Lord Rous, whose family has resided at this place near three hundred years. In 1660, John Rous, Esq. was created a baronet; and in 1796 the present proprietor of Henham was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Rous of Dennington. The house is of modern erection, having been built after the destruction

tion of the old mansion by fire, in May 1773; the loss on which occasion was estimated at 30,000l.

HUNTINGFIELD was, for a considerable time after the Norman conquest, the estate and residence of an eminent family of that name, one of whom founded Mendham priory in Stephen's reign. It afterwards descended to the de la Poles, Earls of Suffolk, and, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, was the property of Henry, Lord Hunsdon. It was next the estate of that great oracle of the law, Sir Edward Coke, by whose descendant, the Earl of Leicester, it was sold to Sir Joshua Vanneck, father of the present proprietor, who, in 1796, was created Baron Huntingfield of Heveningham.

Heveningham Hall, the magnificent residence of this nobleman, is justly considered one of the finest seats in the county. It is of modern erection, having been begun about the year 1778 by the late Sir Gerard Vanneck, the elder brother and predecessor of the present owner, from the designs of Sir Robert Taylor; but finished by Mr. James Wyatt. The west end, erected by the latter, is in a much more tasteful style than the other parts of the edifice. The front, about two hundred feet in length, is adorned with Corinthian columns, and otherwise chastely ornamented. The whole building is covered with a composition which has the appearance of very white free-stone. Seated on a rising ground, this mansion appears to great advantage from various parts of the extensive park, which abounds in fine plantations, and is diversified by a noble piece of water in front of the house. The avenue that conducts to it from the porter's lodge is of great length and uncommon beauty. The interior of this superb edifice, is embellished by an extremely valuable collection of pictures, chiefly of the Dutch and Flemish masters.

At the old mansion, when in the possession of Lord Hunsdon, Queen Elizabeth is said to have been entertained by that nobleman, and to have enjoyed the pleasures of the chase in a kind of rural majesty. The approach to it was over an arm of the river Blithe, which waters the park, and through three square courts. A gallery was continued the whole length of the building, and
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opening upon a balcony over the porch, gave an air of grandeur, with some variety to the front. The great hall was built round six straight, massy oaks, which originally upheld the roof as they grew: upon these, the foresters and yeomen of the guard used to hang their nets, cross-bows, hunting-poles, and other implements of the chase. In latter years, the roots being decayed, the shafts were sawn off at the bottom, and supported either by irregular logs of wood, or by masonry; and part of the long gallery, where the queen and her attendants used to divert themselves, was converted into a cheesc-chamber. Elizabeth is reported to have been much pleased with the retirement of this park, filled with tall and massy timber trees, but particularly with an oak which ever afterwards bore the appellation of the *Queen's Oak*. It stood about two bow-shots from the old romantic hall, and at the height of seven feet from the ground measured near eleven yards in circumference. To judge from the condition of other trees of the same species, whose ages are supposed to be pretty accurately ascertained from historical circumstances, this venerable monarch of the forest could not be less than five or six hundred years old. Tradition records, that Elizabeth, from this favourite tree, shot a buck with her own hand. By a person who examined the queen's oak about twenty or thirty years ago, its state at that time is thus described:—"It is still in some degree of vigour, though most of its boughs are broken off, and those which remain are approaching to a total decay, as well as its vast trunk. The principal arm, 'now bald with dry antiquity,' shoots up to a great height above the leafage, and being hollow, and truncated at top, with several cracks, resembling loop-holes, through which the light shines into its cavity, it gives us an idea of the winding stair-case in a lofty Gothic tower, which, detached from the ruins of some venerable pile, hangs tottering to its fall, and affects the mind of the beholder after the same manner by its greatness and sublimity."

The present noble proprietor of Heveningham has ornamented the whole country round his splendid residence with plantations

of oaks, beeches, chesnuts, and other timber, which, as the soil is particularly favorable, will, at no very distant period, prove a treasure to the public as well as to his own family.

LEISTON is remarkable for the ruins of an abbey of Præmonstratensian canons, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The original house, placed about a mile nearer to the sea than the present ruins, was built and endowed about the year 1182 by Ranulph de Glanville, who gave to it the manor of Leiston, conferred on him by Henry II. and also certain churches, which he had before given to the canons of the priory founded by him at Butley, and which they resigned in favour of this monastery. The situation of this first house being found both unwholesome and inconvenient, Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, about the year 1363, built an abbey on the site of the ruins that yet exist. This edifice was destroyed by fire before 1389; but being rebuilt, it continued to flourish till the general dissolution, when it contained fifteen monks, and its annual revenues were, according to Weever's observation, far under-rated at 1811. 17s. 1½d. The old house, however, was not totally abandoned, some monks remaining in it, according to Tanner, till the suppression, and legacies being, as he says, left to Our Lady of the Old Abbey, in wills preserved in the office of the archdeacon of Suffolk, so late as 1511 and 1515. Under A. D. 1331 in *Chronicon Butley*, is the following passage which corroborates this statement: "John Grene, relinquishing his abbacie by choice, was consecrated an anchorite at the chapel of St. Mary, in the old monastery near the sea."

Great part of the church, several subterraneous chapels, and various offices of the monastery are still standing, and applied to the purposes of barns and granaries. The length of the church was about 56 yards; and the breadth of the middle aisle, seven yards. It appears to have been a handsome structure, decorated with ornaments, formed by an intermixture of black squared flints and freestone. In the walls of the church and other buildings are many bricks of a form different from those used at present, being much thinner in proportion to their length and breadth. Near
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the west end is a small tower entirely of brick, probably erected about the time of Henry VII. some of the ornaments of which appear to have been formed in moulds. The interior seems to have been extremely plain and without ornaments, and the columns yet remaining are very massive. In the memory of persons yet living, a vast extent of the neighboring land was inclosed with walls, probably those which surrounded the grounds belonging to this establishment, but they have been demolished for the sake of the materials. These ruins belong to the Hon. Joshua Vanneck, son of Lord Huntingfield, who resides near the spot, and they are at present occupied by Mr. Jessop.

REYDON, a village bordering westward on Southwold, was formerly a place of importance, and had a market and a park. The hall in the latter was taken down in 1684. The church, an ordinary edifice of one aisle, appears to be of great antiquity. It is dedicated to St. Margaret, and was the mother church to Southwold. This place had also a chapel, which is supposed to have stood about a mile eastward of the church, on a spot still denominated the Chapel Piece. Here too, on a branch of the Blith, called Wood's End creek, are some vestiges of a wharf, which probably fell to decay in the time of King Henry III. in consequence of the rising prosperity of the neighboring town of Southwold. On the same branch of the river, about a mile and a half above the new quay, built in 1737 by Sir John Playters, stood Wolsey Bridge, converted, in 1747, by Sir John Rous, Bart. into a sluice for draining the low lands above it, which were before subject to be overflowed by high tides. Respecting the origin of this bridge, tradition reports, that Cardinal Wolsey, when a lad, assisting his father, a butcher, to drive cattle from these parts to Ipswich, and having observed on the different distances of crossing, and making the circuit of the creek to Blithburgh, declared, that if ever his purse were adequate to his mind, he would accommodate travellers with the shortest passage. Accordingly, in process of time he was as good as his word, making causeways to
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and from the channel, over which he erected a bridge that afterwards bore the name of the founder.*

RUMBURGH is a place of no note except for a Benedictine monastery, founded soon after the Norman Conquest by Stephen, Earl of Brittany, and given as a cell to the abbey of St. Mary at York. At the general suppression it was granted to Cardinal Wolsey.† The remains of this edifice have been converted into a farm-house, which belongs to Mr. Jessop of Leiston Abbey.

AT-SIBTON was also a monastic establishment of the Cistercian order, founded about the year 1150, by William de Casinet, or Cheney, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. This house was so amply endowed that its revenues were valued at 250*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* per annum, and were granted by the abbot and convent themselves to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Anthony Rouse, Esq. and Nicholas Hare, Gent. in 1536.

THORINGTON was formerly the lordship and demesne of Walter de Norwich, and afterwards of the Uffords and the Cokes, Alexander Bence, Esq. to whose family it for sometime belonged, fixed his residence at the *Hall*, which is now the seat of George Golding, Esq.

WALBERSWICK, commonly called *Walderswick*, now a hamlet of Blithburgh, a place of great antiquity, was once a considerable and populous town. It carried on an extensive commerce both by land and sea, especially in fish; having, in 1451, thirteen barks trading to Iceland, Ferro, and the North Seas, and twenty-two fishing boats employed off this coast. The alteration of the port which ruined the town of Dunwich, proved a source of increased prosperity to Walberswick, which continued to thrive till the middle of the sixteenth century, when the alteration made in the established religion, proved highly detrimental to this, as well as to many other towns on the coast, whose principal support was derived from the fishery. From that time this village began gradually to decline, and repeated and destructive conflagrations hastened

* Gardner's Dunwich, &c. p. 257.

† Dugdale has erroneously placed this convent in Cambridgeshire,

hastened its ruin. Before the year 1583, Walberswick suffered severely by fire; in 1633, great part of the town was burned; in 1683 it was again visited by a like scourge, and in 1749 about one third of the small remains of the place was consumed. This last accident was occasioned by the chimney taking fire at the farthest house, south-west of the village. The wind being high at west, carried the blazing thatch to the alms-house, ninety yards distant. The burning flakes from the latter flew above 130 yards to another cottage, from which it communicated to several dwelling-houses, barns, and other buildings, consuming in its passage two standing green ash-trees. But what was very surprising, a fence made with furze, staked and exceeding dry, was burned by the flames running from end to end, only to the stakes, or middle of the hedge having one side consumed, and the other remaining entire, from the violence of the wind, which carried some of the burning matter miles off to the sea.

The old church of Walberswick, though thatched, was adorned with several images, and possessed an organ. This edifice was taken down in 1473, when the inhabitants at their sole cost, raised in its stead, a handsome structure with two aisles, dedicated to St. Andrew; which is a striking demonstration of the opulence of the place at the time of its erection. It was finished in 1493. It contained a chapel of our lady; and the images of the Holy Trinity, the Rood, St. Andrew, and several other saints. A few years afterwards, it received the addition of a north aisle, which rendered it a beautiful structure, well built with flint and freestone, with many curious devices on the exterior walls. Each aisle was parted from the nave by seven arches, and six pillars neatly wrought. The whole length was 124 feet exclusive of the steeple, and the width sixty feet. The steeple, still pretty entire, was upwards of ninety feet high, crowned with eight pinnacles, and a wooden spire. This beautiful edifice, though it suffered severely from the fanatical visitors, by whom most of the religious edifices in this county were despoiled in the middle of the 17th century, nevertheless continued pretty entire till 1696, when

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the inhabitants unable to support the charge of repairs, took down the greatest part of it, reserving only the south-west angle for the performance of religious worship.

At WANGFORD was formerly a priory, or cell of Cluniac monks, subordinate to Thetford, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At its suppression in the 32d Henry VIII. it was valued at 30l. 9s. 5d. per annum, and was soon afterwards granted with the monastery of Thetford, to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. His son sold it in 1612, to Sir John Rous, in whose family it has ever since continued.

The church at this place is built partly of flints, and partly of brick, and has a newly erected spire steeple, to defray the expense of which, a peal of bells was sold by the parish.

WESTHALL, anciently the manor of Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, has belonged since the time of Henry VIII. to the family of Bohun, of which Edmund Bohun, Esq. who resided in this village was a voluminous writer of the 17th century. The most noted of his works were "a *Geographical Dictionary*, and a *History of King James the Second's Desertion*, in answer to a publication entitled *The Desertion Discussed*, by Jeremiah Collier.

The manor of WRENTHAM was held at the period of the Domesday Survey, of the famous William, Earl of Warren, by Robert de Pierpoint, and afterwards belonged to the Poinings, the last of which family fell at the siege of Orleans, in 1446. In the time of Edward VI. it was purchased by the family of Brewster, who built Wrentham Hall, and whose seat it still continues.

YOXFORD, is a remarkably pleasant village about four miles to the north of Saxmundham. On the north side of it is Cockfield Hall, formerly the seat of the family of Brook, but now the residence of Sir Charles Blois, Bart. Here is also the neat mansion of D. E. Davy, Esq. receiver of the land-tax for the eastern division of the county. This gentleman in conjunction with a Mr. Jermyn, is engaged in the compilation of a *History of Suffolk*, which will be a voluminous work, and is not likely to make its appearance till a distant period.

HUNDRED OF WANGFORD.

The hundred of Wangford is divided from Norfolk by the Waveney on the north: on the east it is bounded by the hundreds of Mutford and Blything; on the south, by Blything; and on the west, by Hoxne. It contains two market-towns, Beccles and Bungay.

BECCLES, a large well built town, situated on the river Waveney, which is navigable from Yarmouth, contains 601 houses, and 2788 inhabitants. It is a corporation consisting of a portreeve, and thirty-six burgesses, distinguished by the appellations of *the twelves*, and *the twenty-fours*; the office of portreeve, or chief magistrate, being held in rotation by the former. The market is on Saturday, and the town has three annual fairs, on Holy Thursday, June 29th, and October 2d.

Beccles consists of several streets, which terminate in a spacious area where the market is kept. The *Church* is an elegant Gothic structure with a steeple, which stands at some distance from the south-east corner of the chancel, and contains a peal of ten bells. The porch is a fine specimen of what is termed the florid Gothic. The church-yard from its elevated situation, commands a remarkably beautiful prospect. In the south part of the town, are still to be seen the ruins of another parish church, called Endgate, demolished by order of Queen Elizabeth, "for that the parishes of Beccles and Endgate had been for so many years blended together, that the bounds and limits of them could not be known in 1419; when a legal agreement was made by the bishop, patron, and rectors, of both parishes, that the rector of Beccles should take the whole tithes of both parishes, and pay the rector of Endgate 6l. 13s. 4d. yearly in the parish church of Endgate: so that the inhabitants of Endgate have time out of mind been esteemed parishioners of Beccles." At this place was also formerly a chapel of St. Peter, near the old market; a chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, belonging to a small hospital on a hill

near

near the free school; and a chapel, or hermitage, near the bridge over the Waveney.

The *Town-hall* is a handsome building, in which the quarter-sessions are held. The *Gaol* has been considerably improved on the modern plan, and is attended once a week by a chaplain. Here is a *Free-school*, founded in the reign of James I. by Sir John Leman, alderman of London, who endowed it with one hundred acres of land for the maintenance of a master and usher, to instruct forty-eight boys in writing and arithmetic. The town has likewise a good *Grammar-school*, for the endowment of which, Dr. Falconberge, who resided several years in this parish, where he died in 1713, bequeathed an estate at Corton in this county, of the yearly rent of forty pounds.

To this town belongs an extensive common of about 1400 acres, which is of particular benefit to the poor, who are allowed to turn cattle upon it on very easy terms. The management of it is vested in the corporation. This common, together with the manor of Beccles, formed part of the possessions of Bury Abbey, on the dissolution of which, they were both granted by Henry VIII. to William Rede, but the former for the use of the inhabitants.

In 1586 Beccles sustained great injury from a conflagration, which destroyed more than eighty houses and property, to the value of 20,000*l*.

BUNGAY, is likewise situated on the Waveney, which is navigable for barges as high as this town. It contains 479 houses, and 2349 inhabitants. The market is on Thursday, and two yearly fairs are held here on May 14th, and September 25th.

This town is neat, and of recent erection; the whole of it excepting one street having been consumed by fire in 1688, the total loss on which occasion was computed at 30,000*l*. It has two parish churches. *St. Mary's* is a stately fabrie, and with its beautiful steeple, containing a peal of eight bells, is a great ornament to the town. The roof, covered with lead, is supported by ten light, elegant pillars. The nave is 72 feet long, and 27 broad;

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the two aisles are of the same length, and each eighteen feet in breadth ; and the chancel as wide as the nave. The church is provided with a fine organ.

Besides this church, and that of the *Holy Trinity*, there was formerly a third, dedicated to St. Thomas, which was standing and in use since 1500, but has been so long demolished, that its site cannot now be ascertained. Between the two churches, are the ruins of a Benedictine nunnery, founded by Roger de Glanville, and the Countess Gundreda, his wife, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, and the Holy Cross ; and endowed by numerous benefactors, whose gifts were confirmed by Henry II. At the dissolution, when it contained eleven sisters, and its revenues were valued at 62l. 0s. 1½d. per annum, its possessions were granted to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in whose descendants they are still vested.

At Bungay, are also to be seen the ruins of a very strong *Castle*, built as it is conjectured by the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk. During the intestine commotions in the turbulent reign of Stephen, it was so strongly fortified by Hugh Bigod, and stood besides in so advantageous a situation, that he was accustomed to boast of it as impregnable, and is reported by Holinshed to have made use of this expression :

Were I in my Castle of Bungay,
Upon the water of Waveney,
I would not set a button by the King of Cockney.

On the accession of Henry II. however, this nobleman, who had invariably espoused Stephen's cause, was obliged to give a large sum of money, with sufficient hostages, to save this castle from destruction. Joining afterwards in the rebellion of Henry's eldest son, against his father, he was deprived by the king of the castle of Bungay, as well as Framlingham ; but they were restored, with his other estates and honours, to his son and heir, whose posterity enjoyed them for several successions. In the reign of Henry III. this castle was demolished ; and in the 10th

The foundress gave the manor of Flixton to this house, which was dissolved by the second bull of Pope Clement VII. in 1528, when its yearly revenue was estimated at 23l. 4s. 1½d. and intended for Cardinal Wolsey : but the offer being declined by that prelate, it was granted to John Tasburgh, whose descendants long resided at Flixton Hall. This family becoming extinct, it descended to that of Wyburn, of whom it was purchased by William Adair, Esq.

Flixton Hall, now the residence of his son, Alexander Adair, Esq. is a noble structure, pleasantly situated near the Waveney, It was built about 1615, and was originally surrounded by a moat, filled up some years ago. The style of the architecture is what has been denominated Inigo Jones's Gothic. The principal front faces the north. The hall and staircase are grand, and the apartments spacious. To the south was an open colonnade, now closed up, and converted into separate rooms. The grounds in front have been embellished with extensive plantations, which, together with the fine woods of the park, and the view of the river, produce a charming effect.

At **METTINGHAM**, a village about a mile and a half from **Bun-gay**, are the ruins of a quadrangular castle, which, from the gate-house, and some parts of the walls still standing, must have been an edifice of considerable extent and strength. It was built by John de Norwich, who, in the 17th year of Edward III. obtained permission to convert his house here into a castle ; in which he also founded a college or chantry, dedicated to God and the Blessed Virgin. The revenues of this house at the Dissolution were valued at 202l. 7s. 5d. The founder dying in the 36th of Edward III. left all his estates to his grandson, who, at his decease, was possessed of this manor. His cousin and heir, Catharine de Brews, having assumed the veil, her estates devolved to the family of the Uffords. Within the shattered walls of this castle a modern farm-house has been erected.

At **SHIPMEADOW**, a village about a mile southward of Beccles, is the House of Industry for the twenty-seven parishes of the incorporated hundred of Wangford, built in 1765. The original debt contracted



METTINGHAM CASTLE,
Suffolk.

Engraved by John Smith, from a drawing by J. G. Smith.

The Castle of Mettingham.

contracted for this purpose was 8500*l*. The number of paupers in the house is about 200, whose chief employment is spinning for the Norwich manufacturers.

At SOTTERLEY is *Sotterley Hall* and park, the residence of Miles Barne, Esq. At this place the ancient family of Playters had their seat so early as the reign of Edward II. and for some centuries afterwards. In 1623, Sir Thomas Playters, Knt. of Sotterley, was created a baronet; but the title is now extinct. In the church are several monuments for individuals of this family.

WORLINGHAM was formerly divided into two parishes, St. Mary's and St. Peter's; but the church of the latter having long been demolished, it is now accounted but one. The hall is a neat mansion, and was for some time the seat of Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart. It is now the property and residence of Robert Sparrow, Esq.

HUNDRED OF MUTFORD.

This hundred is bounded on the south by the hundred of Blithing; on the east by the German Ocean; on the north by the lake Lothing; and on the west it is separated from Norfolk by the river Waveney. It contains no market-town; and the principal villages are:

GISLEHAM, situated about five miles to the south of Lowestoft. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity: both the body and chancel are thatched: they are separated within by a screen, on which are painted the twelve apostles. On the outside of the south porch are figures of two angels in a kneeling posture on each side of a niche destined for the reception of a crucifix. On one of the north windows is some painted glass, representing an *Ecce Agnus Dei*, with the saint broken. Under another small mutilated saint, standing with an arrow in his left hand, and his right against his breast, is inscribed *St. Edmund*. There are also two small figures of a man and woman kneeling; the man habited in

blue, with red breeches and yellow stockings; the woman entirely in blue, and the words "William Gange and Margaret:" but the heads of both are wanting. There are likewise several crowns of painted glass in the windows, alluding probably to the royal martyr, St. Edmund. The steeple is circular at the bottom; but the upper part is hexagonal, and contains four bells.

KESSINGLAND had formerly a weekly market, whence it is probable that it was then a place of greater importance than at present. The impropriation of the church of this parish was given, in the reign of Edward III. to the nuns of St. Clare, or Minoreesses of London, to whom it belonged till the Dissolution. It was then vested in the crown, till granted in the 6th year of James I. to Francis Philips and Richard Moore. After having passed through several hands, the impropriation was purchased by the celebrated William Whiston, then vicar of this parish, and settled by him on the vicarage for ever.

The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, while it belonged to the nuns, was considerably larger than the present building, as is evident from the ruins of the old structure, which still remain: but, after the suppression of the religious houses, being deprived of the assistance which it was accustomed to receive from that source, it soon fell to decay. In 1686, the roof was in such a ruinous state, that the whole of it fell in, and the timber and seats were carried away and burned. Divine service was in consequence discontinued; till, in 1694, the rebuilding of it in its present contracted form was commenced by Thomas Godfrey and John Campe, with contributions collected by them for the purpose. It has a lofty square steeple, which contains five bells. The font, of very ancient workmanship, is of an octagonal form, having on each of the eight sides, the figure of a saint in a sitting posture, and underneath each of these the figure of another saint standing on a pedestal. On that side which faces the body of the church is a small figure of St. Edmund, sitting with an arrow in his left hand, and holding the point of his beard with his right. Over the arch of the west door in the church-yard are two angels with
two

two censers, and a small figure of St. Edmund sitting between them in the same manner as on the font.

It seems highly probable that there was formerly a religious house of some kind in this parish. About half a furlong from the church on the way to the vicarage-house, which is called the Nunnery, there is a flint-stone wall about forty yards in length; and near the road leading to the green, is a small house built of freestone, with buttresses, which appears to have been the remains of a chapel.

THE HUNDRED OF LOTHING.

The hundred of Lothing is bounded on the north and west by the Waveney, which separates it from Norfolk; on the south by the hundred of Mutford and the Lake Lothing; and on the east by the German Ocean.

This hundred is generally called the island of Lothingland. In former times it was literally an island, the Waveney discharging itself into the ocean on its southern border between Lowestoft and Kirkley. After the sea had receded considerably from the river in this place, it still preserved a small communication with it; and whenever a spring tide was accompanied with a storm from the north-west, its waters were forced into the river with such violence, as to threaten the adjacent country with inundation. To guard against these irruptions, a break-water was erected as a security for the low grounds contiguous to the river. Lothingland ceased to be an island in the early part of last century, when the sea entirely withdrew itself from the mouth of the river, which, from a deficiency of water, gradually receded to the west, leaving an isthmus of about a quarter of a mile, which is able to resist the most impetuous attacks of the Ocean. The last of these irruptions was in December, 1717, when the waves forced their way over the beach to the river with such irresistible

violence, as to carry away Mutford bridge, at a distance of a mile and a half from the shore. This bridge indeed was little more than a dam of earth, with a passage for the water, till 1760, when it was replaced by the present structure of brick, with one spacious arch, large enough to admit small craft to pass under it.

Lowestoft, the only market-town in this hundred, contains 496 houses, and 2333 inhabitants. Its market is on Wednesday; and it has two annual fairs, on the 19th of May, and 10th of October.

Lowestoft is situated on the easternmost point of the English coast, upon a lofty eminence commanding an extensive view of the German Ocean, and forms a remarkably beautiful object when beheld from the sea. It consists chiefly of one principal street, running in a gradual descent from north to south, and intersected by several smaller streets and lanes from the west. The high street stands exactly on the summit of the cliff, so that the houses on the east side of it face the sea. The declivity, formerly barren sand, has been converted by modern improvements into gardens, interspersed with alcoves and summer-houses, and descending to the foot of the hill. At the bottom of the gardens, a long range of buildings, appropriated to the purpose of curing fish, extends the whole length of the town. From the situation of these fish-houses, the inhabitants derive the two-fold advantage of the easy conveyance of the herrings from the boats, and a total exemption from the disagreeable effluvia arising from them during the process of curing; though at the same time it must be acknowledged that the distance of the town from the water is considered as an inconvenience by the invalids, who resort to Lowestoft for the benefit of sea-bathing. For this, however, the shore is peculiarly favorable, consisting of a hard sand, intermixed with shingle, perfectly free from ooze, and those beds of mud which are frequently met with on other coasts. Four bathing machines are kept for the use of the company, by whom this place has of late years been much frequented during the season.

The

The parochial Church of Lowestoft is situated about half a mile west of the town. The reason of its being erected at such a distance, is conjectured to be its greater security from the incursions of the ocean. This edifice is forty-three feet in height, fifty-seven in breadth, and including the chancel and steeple, 182 feet in length. The height of the tower is 120 feet, including a leaden spire of fifty. The church itself consists of a nave and two side aisles, separated by two rows of lofty, handsome pillars. In the times of popery it had a rood-loft, the stairs, ascending to which, were discovered a few years since by the accidental falling of some bricks from one of the buttresses on the south side of the church. The chancel is remarkably neat and elegant, having been greatly embellished by the late rectors, the Rev. Mr. Tanner, and the Rev. Mr. Arrow.

The principal entrance to this edifice is by a stately porch on the south side, above which are three niches. On the ceiling of this porch is a representation of the Trinity, in which the Father appears as a feeble old man, with Christ on the cross between his knees, and the Holy Ghost, as a dove on his breast. Here are also two ancient shields, on one of which is the cross with the reed and spear in saltire, also the scourge, the nails, and on the top, the scroll for the inscription. On the other is the cross only. Over the porch is a chamber, called the Maid's Chamber. Tradition relates, that it received this appellation from two maiden sisters, Elizabeth and Katharine, who, before the Reformation, resided here in religious seclusion. It is farther reported of these sisters, that they caused two wells between the church and the town, to be dug at their own expense, for the benefit of the inhabitants; and that their name of Basket Wells, is only a corruption of Bess and Kate.

The font in this church is of very ancient workmanship. There is an ascent to it of three steps, on the uppermost of which is an old inscription, but so worn as to be almost wholly illegible. It is surrounded by two rows of saints, each row consisting of twelve figures, much defaced by Dowsing's deputy, Francis

Francis Jessope, when he visited the church, in 1644. At the same time he took away from the grave-stones all the brass-plates, inscribed with the words *Orate pro anima*, &c. and others of the like nature, together with many effigies in brass, and sold all the metal for five shillings, though there was sufficient for a bell, which is now used for the chapel.

In this church is the burial-place of many persons of note. Beneath a large stone, in the middle of the chancel, is interred Thomas Scroope, Bishop of Dromore, in Ireland, and vicar of this parish, who died here, January 15, 1491. On this stone was formerly the effigy of the bishop, in his episcopal habit, his crosier in one hand, and pastoral staff in the other, together with several escutcheons of the arms of his family, and a border, all in brass; but scarcely any remains of them are now to be seen. Weever informs us, that a Latin elegiac epitaph was also engraven upon the monument of this prelate, and has even given us a specimen of one of the last verses; but it probably perished by the mistaken zeal that prevailed at the era of the Reformation.

The bishop was descended from the noble family of Scroope, and was otherwise surnamed Bradley, from the place of his birth. He was first a monk, of the order of St. Benedict, but aspiring to greater sanctity took upon him the rule and profession of a Dominican. He afterwards embraced the still stricter discipline of the Carmelites, of whose institution he wrote a learned treatise, and preached round about the country. Clothed with sackcloth, and girt with an iron chain, he used to cry out in the streets, that "the New Jerusalem, the bride of the Lamb, was shortly to come down from heaven, prepared for her spouse, and that, with great joy, he saw the same in spirit." He then withdrew again to the Convent of Carmelites at Norwich, and there remained twenty years, leading the life of an anchorite. He next went abroad, and was appointed to the Bishopric of Dromore, by Pope Eugene IV. who sent him on an embassy to the Island of Rhodes, concerning which he wrote a book; and on his return,

turn, repaired to his see in Ireland. Prompted as it would appear by a certain restlessness of disposition, he soon quitted his bishopric, and came into these eastern counties, where he went up and down bare-foot, preaching and instructing the people in the ten commandments. In 1478, he was instituted to the vicarage of Lowestoft, and died in 1491, at the age of very little less than 100 years, with a great reputation for sanctity, say both Bale and Pitz; and it is a wonder, observes Fuller, that they agree in the same opinion.

In the chancel is also interred James Howard, youngest son of Thomas, Earl of Berkshire, who died on the 7th of June, 1665, of the wounds he received the preceding day, in the sea-fight with the Dutch, off Lowestoft. "He was," says the inscription on his tomb, "a youth of superior parts, and from his most tender years, had an insatiable thirst for glory." He fell in the 24th year of his age.

On the first step of the chancel, on a white marble stone, are inscriptions for the Rev. John Tanner and his wife. He was the brother of Dr. Thomas Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph, author of the *Notitia Monastica*. The second edition of that work having been left unfinished by the bishop at his death, was completed and published by his brother*. Mr. Tanner was for fifty-one years vicar of Lowestoft, and also for some time commissary and official to the archdeaconry of Suffolk, which duties he resigned, when the infirmities of age rendered him incapable of performing them with such exactness as he wished. He was distinguished for his activity in promoting the interests of religion, which was

more

* The *Archæologia* is under some mistake concerning this work, of which it says: "Before he (the bishop) was 22 years old, he published his *Notitia Monastica*, in 1695, 8vo.; and it was republished in folio, in 1751, with great additions, which he began to collect in 1715, by his brother, Dr. John Tanner, precentor of St. Asaph, and rector of Hadleigh, in Suffolk." It was in fact published in 1744, by his brother, the Rev. John Tanner, precentor of St. Asaph, and vicar of Lowestoft. The rector of Hadleigh was Dr. Thomas Tanner, the bishop's only son.

more particularly evinced in the rebuilding of Kirkley church, in his purchasing the impropriation of Lowestoft for the benefit of his successors, and expending a large sum in the repair and embellishment of his church. He died December 22, 1759, aged 75 years.

In the south aisle is interred Mr. Thomas Annot, who founded the grammar-school at Lowestoft. Here also are tombs of the Utbers, Ashbys, and Mighells, names distinguished in our naval history, and all of them natives of this town.

Rear Admiral Utber, who took an active share in most of the hard-fought engagements with the Dutch, in the early part of the reign of Charles II. and died in 1669, is here buried, with his wife and two sons, both captains in the royal navy. John, the elder, commanded the Guernsey frigate, and fell in 1665, at the early age of twenty-two, in an attack on a Dutch fleet of merchant ships, in the port of Bergen, in Norway. The second son, Robert, died in 1699, aged 50.

Against the south side of the aisle, above a large marble tomb, which covers the remains of Admiral Sir John Ashby, is a neat monument, with this inscription :

Sacred to the memory of
Sir JOHN ASHBY, Knight,
Prefect of the Courts of Sandgate.
On whom for his unshaken fidelity and approved-of
Valour in the engagement with the French at
BANTREE BAY,
Where he gloriously fought for his King and Country,
His Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood.
He afterwards gave many signal examples of his bravery
and skilfulness in naval affairs,
By which he obtained the post of Admiral and Commander
in chief of the Royal Navy, and General of Marines.
Adorned with these honours,
He exchanged earthly glory for immortality,
12th July, 1693.

The

The principal naval operations in which Sir John Ashby was engaged subsequently to the battle of Bantry Bay, were the engagements off Beachy Head, in 1689, and Cape la Hogue, in 1692. On the latter occasion, he commanded the blue squadron, and was sent after the victory, to attempt the destruction of part of the French fleet, which had taken refuge in the Port of St. Malo. This, however, he found impracticable, and though his conduct, in regard to this circumstance, was loudly censured by some, yet the gallant admiral found means to justify himself completely, when examined on the subject before the House of Commons. Sir John died at Portsmouth, and was there interred, but his body was afterwards removed to this his native place.

A little to the west of Sir John Ashby's monument, is one to the memory of his nephew, James Mighells, Esq. vice-admiral and comptroller of the royal navy. The first enterprise in which this gentleman had an opportunity of signalizing himself was the capture and destruction of a French convoy, in Granville Bay on the coast of Normandy, in July 1704. In the following month he sustained a glorious part in the hard-fought, but indecisive engagement with the French fleet, off Malaga. About the middle of this action, in which he commanded the *Monk* of sixty guns, and 365 men, the French admiral sent the *Serieux* of seventy guns to board him. Captain Mighells, however, gave the enemy such a warm reception, that she was obliged to sheer off, after three attempts, though her wounded men were each time replaced from the galleys. In 1711, he commanded the *Hampton Court*, under the orders of Sir John Jennings, in the Mediterranean, and in company with some other English vessels, fell in with two French ships of fifty guns, one of which, the *Thoulouse*, struck, after an action of two hours, to Captain Mighells. The last active service which this officer performed, was as commander in chief of the naval part of the successful expedition against Vigo, in 1719. He was appointed comptroller of the navy, in 1723, and died March 21, 1733, aged 69.

A hand-

A handsome monument of white marble in this aisle, is inscribed to the memory of Captain Thomas Arnold, who served in the royal navy forty years, and died August 31, 1737, aged 58. The most remarkable trait in the professional life of Captain Arnold, was his conduct as first lieutenant of the *Superbe*, one of the ships detached by Sir George Byng, under Captain Walton, in pursuit of a division of the Spanish fleet, on the coast of Sicily. In the action which ensued, Captain Master, in the *Superbe*, bore down upon the Spanish admiral's ship, the *Royal Philip*, of 74 guns, but being diffident about the most successful method of attacking the enemy, he consulted his first lieutenant, Mr. Arnold, who replied, that "as the eyes of the whole fleet were upon him, expecting the most vigorous efforts in the discharge of his duty in that critical moment, he advised him to board the *Royal Philip* immediately, sword in hand." This counsel was adopted, and Lieutenant Arnold putting himself at the head of the boarders, soon carried his antagonist; but in this service he received so dangerous a wound in one hand and arm, as rendered them almost useless ever after*.

In the vestry, the following lines inscribed on the tomb of Mr. Joseph Hudson, fourteen years minister of Lowestoft, who died in 1691, deserve notice for their quaintness:—

Here Lie † Your Pain Full
Minister, Lament;
You Must Account How You
This Life Have Spent;
Worthy Your Tears, He's Dead,
His Work Is Done;
Live What He Taught You
For His Glass Is Run.

His

* It is customary at Lowestoft to hang flags across the streets at weddings; and the colours of the *Royal Philip*, taken by Mr. Arnold, have frequently been used on these occasions.

† The coupling of the singular noun with the plural verb, is one of the peculiarities in the language of the natives of this county.

His Soule's In Blisse, The Dust
 His Body Takes,
 Thus Wee Lose All, While
 Heaven and Earth Part Stakes.
 But Patiently Await, He
 Shall Arise,
 By An Habeas Corpus, At
 The Last Assize.

In this church is also interred the late vicar, the Rev. Robert Potter, F. R. S. and A. S. to whom the literary world is indebted for the best poetical versions that we possess of the three Greek Tragedians. His *Æschylus* appeared in 1777; *Euripides* in 1781, and *Sophocles* in 1788. Besides these laborious works, he published some performances of inferior importance. In 1789, he succeeded the Rev. Mr. Arrow, in the vicarage of Lowestoft, and about the same time was presented to a prebendal stall in the Cathedral of Norwich. He was found dead in his bed in October 1804, at the advanced age of 83.

In the church-yard is the burial place of the family of Barker, with an elegant pyramidal monument, erected pursuant to the will of John Barker, Esq. who left 500*l.* for that purpose, and the interest of 1000*l.* three per cent Bank Annuities, to keep it in repair, and the overplus, if any, to be distributed among the poor of the parish. Mr. Barker was one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, a governor of the London Assurance Company, vice-president of the Magdalen, and a director of Greenwich Hospital. He died at his house in Mansel Street, London, November 1, 1787, aged 80 years, and was interred here with great funeral pomp. He was a great benefactor to this his native town, having for many years before his decease caused not less than 250*l.* to be distributed annually among poor, infirm, sailors, their widows and families, exclusively of many other liberal acts of beneficence.

There is no church-rate in this parish, the profits arising from the lands belonging to the church being amply sufficient for keeping

ing it in repair. These lands consist of sixty-seven acres, besides several tenements, the donor of which was unknown so early as the time of Edward VI. and together with 28½ acres purchased with 60l. left by William French, by will, dated April 14, 1529, to buy free lands for the use of the poor, are let by auction in the town-chamber every seven years, in the presence of the minister and churchwardens.

On account of the distance of the church from the town, it was found necessary to erect places for public worship in a more convenient situation. Accordingly Lowestoft had two chapels, both erected before the Reformation. One of these, called Good Cross Chapel, stood at the southern extremity of the town, but has long since been so completely destroyed by the sea, that no vestige of it now remains. The second, nearly in the middle of the town, on the west side of the High Street, being in a very ruinous condition, was taken down, and rebuilt, in 1698, by means of a subscription of the inhabitants.

Contiguous to this chapel, is the *Corn-cross*, over which is the town-chamber, used not only for the transaction of the business of the town, but also as a school-room for the children belonging to Annot's foundation. In 1698, when the chapel was rebuilt, this structure was put nearly into the state in which it at present appears. The market was at the same time removed from a large area, still known by the name of the *Old Market*, to that part of the High Street, contiguous to the edifice: but this situation being found inconvenient, it was again removed, in 1703, to the spot where it still continues to be held. The original design of this cross was to provide a shelter for the farmers, when they brought their corn hither to market; and for this purpose it was used, till 1768, when part of it was inclosed for a vestry to the chapel, and the remaining part now serves merely as a passage to that place of worship.

The *Grammar-school* at Lowestoft was founded by Mr. Thomas Annot, merchant of this town. By indenture, bearing date the 10th of June, 1570, he settled lands in Wheatacre Burgh,

Norfolk, for the payment of twenty marks, afterwards augmented by his heirs to sixteen pounds per annum "to maintain one honest and sufficient person, learned in the art and knowledge of grammar, and the Latin tongue, and other things incident and necessary belonging to the said art," who was to instruct forty boys born in Lowestoft; if there should not be so many wanting to be taught, then the number to be made up from those resident in the town; but should it still be deficient, the number then to be completed with any from the half-hundreds of Mutford and Lothingland. The school-house for this foundation, was formerly in the Town-Close, adjoining to the east wall of the church-yard; but this building being in a ruinous state, the Town Chamber was fitted up for a school room in 1674, and has been used for that purpose ever since.

On the east side of the High Street stands the school-house, erected in 1788, in pursuance of the will of Mr. John Wilde, of Lowestoft, dated 22d July, 1735, who bequeathed an estate at Worlingham, and all his lands and tenements in this town, for the maintenance of a virtuous and learned schoolmaster to instruct forty boys in Latin, writing, reading, and arithmetic. The minister and churchwardens are empowered to appoint this master, and also to remove him at their discretion. His salary is fixed at forty pounds by the testator, who directs any overplus, arising from the estates left by him, to be expended in such charitable purposes as the minister and church-wardens shall think fit.

On an elevated point of land near the edge of the cliff, on which Lowestoft is situated, and a little to the north of the town, stands the *Upper Light-house*, a circular tower of brick and stone, about forty feet high, and twenty in diameter. It was erected in 1676; and the upper part, for about two-thirds of the circumference was originally sashed, that the coal fire continually kept burning within, might be visible in the night at sea. In 1778, this part was found to be so much decayed, that the brethren of the Trinity House resolved to take the top wholly off, and

to erect one of the newly invented cylinders in its stead. On the beach below the cliff stands another light-house of timber, which hangs in a frame of the same materials, and is constructed in such a manner as to admit of its being removed. By keeping this building covered by the upper light-house, vessels coming into, or going out of, Lowestoft roads are directed to the Stanford channel, which lies between what are denominated the Holme and Barnard sands. This channel is about a quarter of a mile broad, and three quarters of a mile from the shore; and though it has existed from time immemorial nearly on the same spot as at present, yet from the effects of currents, storms, and perhaps other causes beyond the reach of human investigation, it is so fluctuating that it never continues long in the same situation. Of late years its motion has been northerly, as is evident from the several changes that have been made in the position of the lower light-house, to bring it in a line with the upper light-house, and the channel.

The principal part of the commerce of Lowestoft is derived from the herring fishery. The season commences about the middle of September, and lasts till about the middle of November. The boats stand out to sea, to the distance of about thirteen leagues north-east of Lowestoft, in order to meet the shoals of herrings coming from the north. Having reached the fishing ground, in the evening, the proper time for fishing, they shoot out their nets, extending about 2,200 yards in length and eight in depth; which by means of small casks, called bowls, fastened on one side, are made to swim in a position perpendicular to the surface of the water. If the quantity of fish caught in one night amounts to no more than a few thousands, they are salted, and the vessels, if they meet with no better success, continue on the fishing ground two or three nights longer, salting the fish as they are caught. Sometimes when the quantity taken is very small, they will continue on the ground a week or more, but in general the fish are landed every two or three days, and sometimes oftener when they are very successful. As soon as the herrings are brought

on shore, they are carried to the fish-houses, where they are salted, and laid on the floors in heaps about two feet deep. After they have remained in this state about fifty hours, they are put into baskets, and plunged into water to wash the salt from them. Wooden spits, about four feet long, are then run through the gills of as many of the fish as they will hold, and fixed at proper distances in the upper part of the house, as high as the top of the roof. A number of small wood fires, according to the size of the place, are now kindled upon the floor, and by the smoke ascending from them, the herrings are cured. After the fish have hung in this manner about seven days, the fires are extinguished for two days, that the oil and fat may drip from them. The fires are then rekindled, and after two more such drippings, they are kept continually burning until the fish are completely cured. This operation requires a longer or a shorter time, according as they are designed for exportation, or for home consumption. The herrings, having hung a proper time, are packed in barrels containing 800 or 1000 each, and shipped for market.

The number of boats annually employed at Lowestoft in this fishery for many years, previously to 1781, was about thirty-three, and the quantity of herrings caught averaged twenty-one lasts, (each containing 10,000 herrings) to a boat. After that time, owing to the war with the Dutch and other powers, the number of boats engaged in the herring fishery rather diminished; but the bounties granted by an act passed in 1786, for the encouragement of the fisheries, gave new vigour to this valuable branch of industry, so that only three years afterwards, the boats fitted out by this town amounted to forty-four. Each of these boats, which are built here, carries about forty tons, and requires eleven men. In 1802 something more than thirty boats gained 30,000*l.* the price of the fish cured, a larger sum than had ever before been made in one season, and, the following year, they earned in six weeks 10,000*l.* by mackarel, exclusively of the other fish caught during that period. Within the last fifty years the demand for cured herrings for the foreign markets has considerably declined, while

the home consumption has proportionably increased. The superior quality of the Lowestoft herrings is evident from their fetching a higher price than those of any other place. The London fishmongers have long been accustomed to give ten shillings a last more for Lowestoft herrings than for those of Yarmouth, let the price of the latter be what it will.

Another fishery carried on by the boats of Lowestoft, is for mackarel: but the principal advantage derived from it by the owners, consists in its furnishing employment for the fishermen, and keeping them at home for the herring season; as the emoluments received from it are very inadequate to the expense of fitting out the vessels, and the dangers to which they are liable. The mackarel fishery begins at the end of May, and continues till the end of June. The number of boats annually employed in it from this town is about twenty-three.

Lowestoft formerly fitted out about thirty boats annually for the North Sea and Iceland fishery, which, however, gradually declined, till, about the middle of last century, the ill success of the adventurers caused it to be entirely relinquished. On the denes a little to the north of the town, may still be seen a trench where stood the blubber-coppers, in which the livers of the fish brought home from this voyage used to be boiled.

This town being part of the ancient demesne of the crown, obtained at different times various privileges, many of which, however, are now become useless and forgotten. The only one perhaps of which the inhabitants at present avail themselves, is the exemption from serving on juries, either at the quarter-sessions or assizes; though the others, if duly investigated, might not even at the present day be found altogether unprofitable.

Lowestoft has experienced a large proportion of the calamities of pestilence, fire, and tempest. It has been several times visited by the plague, but the greatest mortality which it ever experienced was in 1603, when 280 persons were buried in this parish in the space of five months, and in the whole year 316. The town has also, on different occasions, sustained heavy losses by conflagrations;

conflagrations; but none proved more destructive than that which happened on the 10th of March, 1645, and consumed property in dwelling-houses, fish-houses, and goods, to the value of 10,297l.

Off this town was fought on the 3d June, 1665, one of the most sanguinary naval engagements that took place during the war with the Dutch under Charles II. The enemy's fleet, composed of 102 men of war, and 17 yachts and fire-ships, had retreated to their own coast before the English force of 114 men of war, and 28 fire-ships commanded by the Duke of York. The States sent peremptory orders to Opdam, to put to sea, and fight at all events. The admiral having called a council of war, and finding that the general opinion concurred with his own for avoiding an action, said to his officers: "I am entirely of your sentiments, but here are my orders. To morrow my head shall be bound either with laurel or with cypress." He accordingly weighed anchor at day-break on the 3d of June, and in an hour discovered the English fleet. The engagement began about three in the morning off Lowestoft, and continued with great fury, but without any remarkable advantage to either side till noon, when the Earl of Sandwich forcing through the centre of the Dutch line, threw their fleet into such confusion that they never recovered from it. The Duke of York in the Royal Charles of 80 guns was, for some hours, closely engaged with Opdam in the *Endracht* of the same force. The Earl of Falmouth, Lord Muskerry, Mr. Boyle, together with some of the duke's attendants, were killed by his side and the prince himself was wounded in the hand by a splinter of Mr. Boyle's skull. In the midst of the action, the Dutch admiral blew up, and out of 500 men, among whom were a great number of volunteers of the most distinguished families in Holland, only five were saved. This fatal accident increased the confusion of the enemy, so that soon afterwards four of their ships ran foul of each other, and were destroyed by a fire-ship; and three more shortly after shared the same fate. The *Orange* of 74 guns being disabled and taken, was likewise burnt. The Dutch vice-admiral Cortenaer received a shot in the thigh, of which he imme-

diately expired, and vice-admiral Stellingwert having also fallen, their ships bore out of the line, without striking their flags; and being followed by several others, the confusion soon became general. Van Tromp, however, with his division, gallantly continued the conflict till seven in the evening, when finding himself deserted by the rest of the fleet, he was likewise obliged to retire. In this protracted engagement, eighteen of the enemy's ships were taken, and fourteen sunk or burnt: they had upwards of 4000 men killed, and 2000, among whom were sixteen captains, taken prisoners. The English lost only one ship of 46 guns: their killed amounted to 250, and their wounded did not exceed 350. Among the former, were Admirals Sampson and Lawson, and captains, the Earls of Marlborough and Rutland. Among the latter, was the Hon. James Howard, the youngest son of the Earl of Berkshire, who being carried on shore, expired on the 7th of June, and was, as we have seen, interred in Lowestoft church.

In addition to the celebrated naval commanders of this town, of whom some account has already been given, may be mentioned Sir Thomas Allen, and Sir Andrew Leake.

SIR THOMAS ALLEN, who during Cromwell's protectorate was stedfastly attached to the royal cause, was soon after the restoration appointed to a command in the Royal Navy. In 1664 he was sent as commander-in-chief into the Mediterranean, where the following spring, on the commencement of the war with the Dutch, he fell in with their Smyrna fleet, consisting of forty vessels, some of which were very strong, under convoy of four ships of war. After an obstinate engagement, in which the Dutch commander fell, Sir Thomas, who had only eight ships, made prize of four of the richest of the enemy's fleet. In the obstinate engagements off Lowestoft, in 1665, and near the coast of Flanders and the North Foreland, in 1666, Sir Thomas bore a distinguished part. On the conclusion of the first Dutch war, he was again sent into the Mediterranean to chastise the Algerines, and after his return, was, in consideration of the numerous services, created a baronet in 1669. About the same time he purchased the estate of Somerley

merley Hall, and removing thither from Lowestoft, passed the rest of his life in retirement.

ANDREW LEAKE after several progressive steps in the navy, was appointed to the command of a ship, during the war which was terminated by the peace of Ryswick in 1696. In 1700 he was sent with a small squadron to Newfoundland for the protection of the fishery. On the re-commencement of hostilities with France and Spain, he was removed to the *Torbay* of 80 guns, and particularly signalized himself in the brilliant attack on *Vigo*; where his ship, which broke the boom formed across the harbour, was reduced nearly to a wreck. The *Torbay* having become so entangled among the cables with which this boom was strengthened, that she could not be extricated, the enemy sent a fire-ship to complete her destruction: in which attempt they would doubtless have succeeded, had not a large quantity of snuff on board assisted to extinguish the flames at the moment of the explosion. The exertions of Captain Leake on this occasion procured him the honour of knighthood. In 1705 Sir Andrew, in the *Grafton* of 70 guns, contributed to the attack on *Gibraltar*. In the engagement off *Malaga* in the same year, he led the van of the division under the commander-in-chief, Sir George Rooke; but received a wound, of which he expired during the action. After it had been dressed, he wrapped a table-cloth round his body, and though life was fast ebbing, he placed himself in his elbow-chair, in which he desired to be again carried upon the quarter-deck, where he undauntedly sat and partook of the glories of the day until he breathed his last. From the remarkable comeliness of his person, Sir Andrew is said to have been distinguished by the appellation of Queen Anne's handsome captain.*

THOMAS NASH, an author of considerable reputation at the latter end of the 16th century, was also a native of Lowestoft.

2 C 4

His

* It is worthy of remark that the naval heroes of Lowestoft, Sir Thomas Allen, Admiral Uther, Sir John Ashby, Admiral Mighells, and Sir Andrew Leake, were all related either by consanguinity or marriage.

His family was descended from the Nashes of Herefordshire, and he was educated at Cambridge. He wrote much both in prose and verse, especially of the satirical kind. Three of his pieces are preserved in the British Museum; the king's library contains twenty-four, and the Marquis of Stafford's seven. Among his productions, that in which he refers most to his native place, is his "*Lenten Stuffle, or the Praise of the Red Herring, fitte of all Clearkes of all Noblemen's Kitchens to be read, and not unnecessary by all serving-men that have short board wages to be remembered*, 1599, 4to. Swinden observes that the facetious Nash in his *Lenten Stuffle*, designed nothing more than a joke upon our staple, red herrings; and being a Lowestoft man, the enmity between that town and Yarmouth led him to attempt that by humour, which more sober reason could not accomplish. He died about the year 1600, aged forty-two.

The other places in this hundred worthy of notice are :

BELTON, remarkable as the burial-place of the late John Ives, Esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S.* whose remains are deposited in the family tomb in the church of this parish. On a mural monument erected to his memory, is this inscription, composed by the late Rev. E. Thomas of Feversham :—

M. S.

VIRI LECTISSIMI

JOHANNIS IVES ARMIGERI

REGIÆ AC ANTIQVARIÆ LONDON S. S.

NEC NON PROVINCIÆ SUFFOLCIENSIS

FECIALIS

INTER PRIMOS ERUDITI BONARUM ARTIUM

FAUTORIS

QUI IN PRISCORUM TEMPORUM MONUMENTIS

ILLUSTRANDIS MULTUM (NEC INFELICITER)

INSUDAVERAT.

NONO MENSIS JAN. A. D. MDCCLXXVI

ÆTAT XXVI.

MAXIMO CUM DESIDERIO OMNIUM

MORIENTIUM

* For a brief account of this gentleman, see Beauties, Vol. XI. Norfolk, p. 365.

MCERENTIUM PRÆCIPUE PARENTUM

JOHANNIS ET MARIE IVES,

IMMATURE EHEU

ABREPTUS.

BURGH CASTLE is a relic of the Roman empire in Britain, concerning which our antiquaries are divided in opinion. One party, with Camden at their head, insist that it is the Garianonum of the Romans; whereas Sir Henry Spelman and some others, place that station at Caistor, near Yarmouth. Both produce plausible reasons in support of their opinions, but probability certainly seems to favor the pretensions of Burgh Castle; though Caistor is allowed to have been a summer camp, or station, dependent on this fortress.

Mr. Ives, in his ample and ingenious remarks on this castle, contends for the identity of this place with the Roman Garianonum. He fixes the era of its erection in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, and conjectures that it was built by Publius Ostorius Scapula, who conquered the Iceni, or people inhabiting the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon. We are informed in the *Notitia Imperii*, that the troops who garrisoned this station were a body of cavalry, called the Stablesian horse, under the command of a *Præpositus*, who was particularly styled Gariennonensis; and it is computed by Mr. King,* that Burgh castle, even its present mutilated state, would contain at least one cohort and a half, with their allies.

The remains of this fortress stand on an eminence near the conflux of the rivers Yare and Waveney. From the great quantities of oyster-shells, and also many iron rings, and pieces of anchors, belonging to ships, dug up near the walls, it is inferred that the æstuary of the Yare once washed its ramparts.†

These

* Monument. Antiq. p. 116.

† This æstuary, prior to the formation of the sand on which Yarmouth is situated, is said to have occupied the whole of the flat country between Caistor and Burgh Castle. In support of this tradition, Mr. Ives gives in his

Remarks

These remains form three sides of a parallelogram, having the angles rounded off. Whether the west side, next the river, was ever bounded by a wall seems doubtful. The water might then have approached nearer to the fortress, and, with the steep bank, have been deemed a sufficient security. The north and south sides are nearly equal in length, each measuring 107 yards, just half as much as the east side, which is 214. The height throughout is fourteen, and the thickness nine feet. The area is four acres two roods, or, including the walls, five acres, two roods, and twenty perches.

The wall is of grout-work, faced on the outside with Roman bricks, interlaid in separate courses between layers of cut flint. It is buttressed on the east by four round towers, or rather, solid cylinders, about fourteen feet in diameter; one on the south, and another on the north, banded likewise with Roman bricks. The towers seem to have been built after the walls, to which they are not joined, excepting at the summit. At the top of each is a round hole, two feet deep, and as many in diameter, designed, as it is supposed, for the admission of light temporary watch-towers.

At the south-west corner is a circular mount, which Mr. Ives took for the *Prætorium*. Mr. King, however, though he admits that the *Prætorium* was unquestionably placed on the west side, observes, that this mount may be suspected, from its form and situation, to have been rather an additional work in Saxon or Norman

Remarks, a copy of an ancient map, purporting to represent the mouth of the Hierus, or Yare, as it appeared in the year 1000. The original, as he informs us, remains in a chest called the *Hutch*, belonging to the corporation of Yarmouth, and was copied from one still more ancient, which appeared to be in a perishing condition, about the time of Queen Elizabeth. He also introduces an extract from a manuscript in his possession, dated 1560, which says, "that all the wholle levell of the marshes and fennes, which now are betwixte the towne of Yermouth and the city of Norwiche, were then all an arme of the sea, enteringe within the lande by the mouthe of Hierus; and this was aboute the yere of our Saviour MXL, and longe before," *Remarks*, Second Edit. p. 7.

man times, raised in imitation of those circular mounts which we meet with in so many fortresses of those ages.* Near this mount stood the south tower, which being undermined after some heavy rains, by the force of the water running down the vallum that surrounds it, has fallen on one side near its original situation, but remains entire. The north tower, having experienced a similar accident, has receded at the top about six feet from the wall, and drawn down part of it. The fall of the south tower discovered this singularity, that the immediate foundation was covered with oak planks, about two inches thick; over these was laid a bed of very coarse mortar, on which were irregularly spread the first stones of the fabric. The principal entrance was on the east side.

The field contiguous to the eastern wall, is supposed to have been the common burial place of the garrison, from the great number of Roman urns that have been found in it, and the numberless fragments with which it is every where bestrewed. These urns are not remarkable either for the workmanship or the materials; being made of coarse blue clay, brought from the neighboring village of Bradwell, ill-formed, brittle, and porous. "In the year 1756," says Mr. Ives,† "a space of five yards square was opened in this field, and about two feet below the surface, a great many fragments of urns were discovered, which appeared to have been broken by the ploughs and carts passing over them. These, and the oyster shells, bones of cattle, burnt coals, and other remains found with them, plainly discovered this to have been the *ustrina* of the garrison. One of these urns, when the pieces were united, held more than a peck and a half of corn, and had a large thick stone operculum on the top of it; within was a considerable quantity of bones and ashes, several fair pieces of Constantine, and the head of a Roman spear." "In pulling down part of the hill which formed the *Prætorium*," continues the same writer, "urns and ashes were discovered in great abundance. Among them was a stratum of wheat, pure and unmixed with earth,

* Monument. Antiq. II. 53.

† Remarks, second Edit. p. 34.

earth, the whole of which appeared like that brought from Herculaneum, quite black, as if it had been burned. A great part of it resembled a coarse powder; but the granulated form of the other, plainly shewed what it had originally been. In the same place, and at the same time, was found a cochleare, or Roman spoon; it was of silver and had a long handle very sharp at the point, that being used to pick fish out of the shell.* Rings, keys, buckles, fibulæ, and other instruments, are frequently found in this neighborhood, and also coins of silver and copper, but mostly of the Lower Empire.

A little to the north of this castle, are the remains of a monastery, built by Furseus, an Irish monk, who, under the patronage of Sigebert, the first Christian king of the East Angles, and Felix, the first bishop of Dunwich, collected a company of religious persons under the monastic rule, and placed them at Burgh, then called Cnobersburg, after the name of a Saxon chief, who had formerly resided there. On the death of Sigebert, Furseus quitted his monastery at Burgh, and retired to France, after which the establishment gradually dwindled to nothing. The authors of *Magna Britannia* observe, that, according to a tradition current here, this monastery, after its desertion by the monks, was inhabited by Jews, and add, that an old way leading to the entrance, called the Jews' way, seems to give it some colour of truth.*

The Domesday survey informs us, that in the time of Edward the Confessor, Stigand, Bishop of Norwich, held Burgh by soccage. Under William the Conqueror, Radulph Balistarius was lord of this manor. It is nevertheless certain, that this village was always a demesne of the crown, being held by the tenure of serjeantry by Roger de Burgh, Ralph his son, and Gilbert de Weseham; at whose decease, being surrendered into the hands of King Henry III. he granted it, with all its appurtenances, to the priory of Bromeholme, in Norfolk, to be held by the same tenure. To this religious house the castle and manor belonged till the dissolution

* Mag. Brit. V. 229.

dissolution 26 Henry VIII. when they reverted to the crown, in which they remained till they were sold by Queen Mary to William Roberts, town-clerk of Yarmouth.

The church of this parish, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and round tower. The advowson of it was given by Roger de Burgh to the priory of St. Olave, at Herringfleet, and King Henry III. confirmed this donation. The prior presented to the rectory, and had a reserved pension of four marks out of it, which is still paid to the proprietor of St. Olave's. Since the dissolution of the priory, the patronage has belonged to the crown.

CORTON, a village about a mile to the north of Lowestoft, is situated on a high cliff, commanding an extensive prospect of the sea. The parish, comprehending upwards of a thousand acres, is a vicarage, the impropriation of which belonged to Leiston abbey before the dissolution, when it was granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. The body of the church is now dilapidated, the chancel being the only part appropriated to divine service. The ruins yet remaining, prove that the building was of considerable dimensions, and the tower, which is still perfect, attests its original elegance.

There is every reason to believe that Corton was formerly much larger than at present. In addition to the parish church there was another, or at least a chapel of ease, some remains of which are still visible at a place called the Gate: and the old foundations of houses discovered in different parts of the parish tend to confirm the conjecture.

Some centuries since there was contiguous to Corton, a parish called Newton, of which scarcely any other vestiges remain, than a stone which supported a cross, denominated Newton Cross, and a small piece of ground, known by the name of Newton Green; almost every other part of this parish having been swallowed up by the sea.

FLIXTON is supposed to have derived its name from Felix, the first bishop of the East Angles. The church of this parish, now consolidated

consolidated with Blundeston, is in ruins, its roof having been blown off in the great storm, Nov. 27, 1703. The walls have been chiefly demolished for the repair of stables, and what remains of this building is applied to the purpose of a farmer's out-houses, while the font, split asunder, supports the two ends of a hog-trough.

GORLESTON, with the adjacent hamlet of South Town, is remarkable for nothing but the ruins of an ancient building supposed by Camden to have been a religious house. They are in fact the remains of the church of St. Nicholas, of South Town, which with the hamlet of West-Town, nearer to Yarmouth Bridge, are in old writings called Little Yarmouth.

A late writer * says, that the parochial jurisdictions of Gorleston and South Town are partly marked by an ancient monastic remain; some ruins of the chapel, some of the apartments of its chiefs, the exterior offices and wall fences of which establishment may yet be traced to a considerable extent; but it seems probable that he has fallen into the same mistake as Camden, in regard to the church of South Town.

GUNTON. This parish lies to the north of Lowestoft, from which it is separated only by a bank, thrown up in 1770, by the proprietor of Gunton, to inclose part of the common, which had till then lain waste. It contains only two or three houses, one of which, the *Hall*, is a spacious and elegant building, surrounded with beautiful woods and plantations. It was considerably enlarged and improved, in 1746, by Hewling Lewson, Esq. In 1762, this estate, together with the small parish of Fishley, in Norfolk, was purchased by Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, for 16,050*l*. It is now the residence of — Montague, Esq.

The church is a small plain structure, and was rebuilt in 1700 as appears from the following inscription on a small mural monument in the north-west corner:

NEUT

* Baker, in his Imperial Guide, Vol. II. p. 59.



GORLESTON,
Suffolk.

W. H. Sturt del. & sculp.

J. H. Sturt sculp.

Near this place is interred
 CHARLES BOYCE,
 Who being dead yet speaketh;
 Having in his life-time
 Rebuilt this church at his own expence,
 In the year 1700.
 A sure and lasting proof of his sincere piety.

In the chancel is an inscription on marble to the memory of Charles Colby, Esq. who entered early in life into his majesty's naval service, and commanded vessels of almost every rate, with great credit to himself, and advantage to his country. In 1756 he was appointed commissioner of the navy at Gibraltar, and at the conclusion of peace in 1763 returned to England, and spent the remainder of his days in peaceful retirement in the mansion of his friend, Sir Charles Saunders, at Gunton, where he died 28 December 1771, aged 70 years.

At HERRINGFLEET was a priory of Black canons, founded by Roger Fitz-Osbert, of Somerley, the last of that family, in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Olave, the king and martyr, in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. At the dissolution it contained five or six religious, and its revenues were valued at 49l. 11s. 7d. The site of this house, and great part of its possessions, were granted, 38 Henry VIII. to Henry Jernegan, Esq. patron. The remains of this edifice were chiefly taken down in 1781; but some parts of it are still standing.

Near this priory there was, in the reign of Edward I. a ferry, for the conveyance of passengers across the river Waveney. It had been kept many years before by one Sireck, a fisherman, who received for his trouble bread, herrings, and other things of that kind, to the value of twenty shillings a year. The descendants of this man sold the ferry to Robert de Ludham, at which time its value was increased to fifteen pounds per annum. It was held by his brother Roger in 1296, when Edward I. granted permission to build a bridge over the river at this ferry: but it does not appear

pear that much was done till the reign of Henry VII. when Lady Hobart, relict of Sir James Hobart, attorney-general and privy-counsellor to that king, was at the expense of erecting the old bridge, which in 1770 was replaced by the present structure.

About the year 1230, the Jernegans of Horham, became the possessors of the Somerley and Herringfleet estates by marriage with the heiress of the Fitz-Osberts, and made Somerley the principal seat of the family.

The site of the priory, together with almost the whole of this parish, passed, about the year 1740, from the Bacon family to Hill Mussendon, Esq. This gentleman left it to his elder brother, who had assumed the name of Leathes, and by whose successors it is still enjoyed.

KIRKLEY, being separated from Pakefield only by the high road, forms a considerable part of what is generally understood by the latter denomination. It is situated to the west of Pakefield, and on its north side lies the lake of Lothing, communicating with the sea by means of a small channel, called Kirkley Ham, which formerly had a sufficient depth of water to admit vessels of small draught. The principal support of this village, as well as that of Pakefield, arises from the fishery, which was once very considerable, but is now much declined. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was for many years anterior to 1749 in a dilapidated state, but the minister officiated in Pakefield church on one part of the Sunday, alternately with its own minister. In this manner both parishes were for a considerable time supplied, but at length they were again parted. After this separation the incumbent of Kirkley, not only refused to perform divine service in Pakefield church any longer, but also to allow any thing to the minister of Pakefield for officiating in his stead, alledging that he could not be legally compelled. The Rev. Mr. Tanner, vicar of Lowestoft, and at that time commissary and official in the arch-deaconry of Suffolk, used all the mild and persuasive arguments in his power to prevail on the incumbent of Kirkley to make an allowance, but to no purpose. He therefore left him with this

threat, "If, Sir, you will not officiate in Pakefield church, I will build you a church at Kirkley, and in that you *shall* officiate." Mr. Tanner was as good as his word, for, partly at his own expense, and partly with the contributions of others, he fitted up the present church at Kirkley, in which divine service has ever since been performed.

The old church consisted of two aisles; the north still continues in ruins, and it is only the south aisle that constitutes the new church. The tower steeple, about 72 feet high, is an excellent sea-mark, but is falling to decay. In clearing away the rubbish from the ruins of the old church, several brass-plated stones were found; but they are all disrobed, and laid under the pews of the new building.

OULTON is situated to the west of the parish of Lowestoft. The church is an ancient structure. The steeple, placed between the church and the chancel, contains five bells, and was formerly ornamented with a spire. The whole building was originally in the form of a cathedral, having two cross aisles or transepts. The south transept is in ruins: but the north still remains. This transept, together with a considerable estate in this parish, was the property of the Fastolfs, a family of considerable note, who resided here, and were great benefactors to the church, their arms being painted in many parts of the cieling. In the chancel, on a large stone, are the effigies in brass of John Fastolf, and Catharine his wife, with their feet resting on a greyhound, the arms of Fastolf at the corners, and this inscription:

JOHN FASTOLF esquier died 1445, and
KATHERN, his wyef, deghter of ——— Bedingfelde, 1478.

In the windows are several pieces of painted glass, particularly in the west window on the north side, in which is a figure in robes, but without a head.

The manor and estate of Oulton High House, which formerly belonged to the Bacon family, and afterwards to that of Fastolf, Hobart, Reeve, Heythusen, and Allen, is now become by purchase

chase the property of the Blacknells: but the paramountship, as also the presentation to the living, remains with the proprietor of Somerley.

The half hundreds of Mutford and Lothingland having been incorporated by act of Parliament in 1764 for the better relief of the poor, and the building of a house of industry for their habitation, one of those houses was in 1766 erected in this parish for that purpose, into which the poor belonging to the various parishes of the two hundreds were soon afterwards removed. This edifice, erected on a frugal plan, cost about 3000*l.* and will contain about 200 poor, who are employed in making nets for the herring-fishery, and in spinning woollen yarn. The number of parishes incorporated is twenty-four.

PAKEFIELD is a parish of considerable extent. Under this name is generally comprehended not only Pakefield properly so called, but also the adjoining parish of Kirkley; and though to a common observer the two places seem to form but one village, yet they are in reality under different regulations in all the branches of parochial government. Pakefield is situated eastward of Kirkley, on the very summit of the cliffs that bound the German Ocean, which, dashing against their base, has frequently carried away large portions of these cliffs, together with the buildings which they supported.

According to Ecton the church is dedicated to All Saints; but from the ancient inscription on a small silver communion cup *Pakefelde Sante Margaret*, 1337, this appears to be erroneous. It consists of two aisles built nearly uniform; the steeple, standing at the west end of the south aisle, contains five bells. This church was some years since repaired and beautified at the expense of the late rector, the Rev. Dr. Leman, who not only new laid the floor, erected a new pulpit and desk, and placed over the curious old font a handsome model of the tower and spire of Norwich cathedral, but also embellished it with other useful ornaments. The old pulpit was of very ancient workmanship; having on several parts of it the figure of a man in a devout attitude, and a label

issuing from his mouth with this inscription: *Misericordiā Dei in eternu cantabo.* At the upper end of the south aisle, on a plain stone, with a brass plate, is the following inscription in old English characters:

"Here lies Master Richard Folcard, formerly a rector of a mediety of this church to the south, who died on St. Martin's Day, in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred. To whose soul be merciful, O God. Amen."

In the north aisle, on a brass plate, representing a man and his wife, with eleven children, is another inscription in old English characters, in memory of John Bowf, who died in 1417.

In a barrow on Bloodmore-hill, near Pakefield, was found, in 1768, a skeleton, round whose neck hung a gold medal, and an onyx set in gold. The legend round the medal was D. N. T. AVITVS. On the obverse, a rude head helmeted, with a cross on the shoulder; on the reverse, VICTORIA AVGGG. exergue CONOB. and a rude figure of Victory. On the onyx was a man standing by a horse, and holding the reins, with a *hasta pura* in his right hand, and a star on his helmet.

SOMERLITON, commonly called *Somerley*, is chiefly remarkable for a beautiful old seat called the Hall, of which Fuller remarks that "it well deserved the name of *Summerly*, because it was always summer there, the walks and gardens being planted with perpetual greens." It was anciently the residence of the Fitz-Osberts, but afterwards became the property of the Jernegans by the marriage of Sir Walter Jernegan, of Horham, with Isabel, sister of Roger Fitz-Osbert, the last of that family. At what time this estate passed from the Jernegans, or Jerninghams, we are not informed. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was the property of Sir Henry Jerningham, but about 1627 belonged to Sir Thomas Wentworth. By the Wentworth family it was sold, about 1669, to Admiral Sir Thomas Allen, whose son, dying a bachelor, bequeathed the Somerley estate, with its dependencies, to his nephew, Richard Anguish, Esq. on condition of his assum-

ing the name of Allan. This gentleman was created a baronet in 1699; but some years since the title became extinct.

In Somerly church is a monument to the memory of Sir Richard Jernegan, who is represented upon it cross-legged, in imitation of the knights Templars, with this inscription:

Jesus Christ, both God and man,
Save thy servant Jernegan.

This Sir Richard was a gentleman of the privy chamber to King Henry VIII. The occasion of his receiving that appointment is thus related by Stow:—Certain gentlemen of the privy chamber, who, through the king's lenity in bearing with their lewdness, forgetting themselves, and their duty towards his Grace, in being too familiar with him, not having due respect to his estate and degree, were removed by order taken from the council, unto whom the king had given authority to use their discretions in that behalf; and then were four sad [grave] and ancient knights put into the king's privy chamber, whose names were, Sir Richard Wingfield, Sir Richard Jernegan, Sir Richard Weston, and Sir William Kingston.

END OF SUFFOLK.

SUSSEX.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

SUSSEX, whose coast has of late years become in a peculiar manner the resort of rank, fashion, and opulence, and whose hills and downs present the same variety of pleasing and picturesque situations as those of its neighbour, Surrey; is bounded on the north by that county, on the west by Hampshire, on the south by the British Channel, and on the east and north-east by Kent. According to Templeman's tables it is sixty-five miles in length, and twenty-six in breadth, and comprehends 1416 square miles, or 1,140,000 acres; but in this calculation the length is considerably under-rated, and the breadth as much augmented. Another computation reduces the number of acres to 908,952; but this is likewise erroneous. The real length of the county from Emsworth to Kent Ditch measures seventy-six miles; the medium breadth falls short of twenty; and the superficial contents amount to 933,360 acres.

DIVISION AND POPULATION.—The general division of Sussex is into rapes, a division peculiar to this county. These rapes, each of which is said to have had its particular castle, river, and forest, are Chichester, Arundel, and Bramber, forming the western; and Lewes, Pevensey, and Hastings, the eastern portion. The rapes are subdivided into sixty-five hundreds, and comprehend 313 parishes.

The population of the county, according to the returns made to Parliament in 1801, was as follows:

Rape, Towns, &c.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		Total of Persons.
	Inhabited.	By how many Parishes.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.	
Rape of Arundel	3482	4459	11248	11230	6212	2236	22478
Bramber.....	2956	3563	9549	9654	5938	3516	19203
Chichester.....	3495	4369	10875	10733	5429	1782	21608
Hastings.....	4158	4390	12062	11935	6019	1725	23997
Lewes.....	2922	3712	9759	9642	4632	1759	19401
Pevensey	5258	6573	17002	17343	9463	3524	34345
City of Chichester.....	821	1017	2091	2653	114	681	4744
Town of Lewes.....	496	749	1505	1804	153	1187	3309
Brightelmstone	1282	1380	3274	4065	94	3050	7339
Chichester Gaol.....	—	—	7	1	—	—	8
<i>The following came too late for general insertion.</i>							
Town of Seaford.....	146	166	404	443	68	62	847
Parish of Buxted	108	190	534	529	600	40	1063
Framfield	148	187	487	482	203	46	969
Total	25272	30755	78797	80514	38925	19608	150311

CLIMATE.—The climate of this county in the western part of the maritime district is warm and highly favourable to vegetation ; but it is extremely bleak on such parts of the South Down hills as are exposed to the south west. Here the winds are frequently so boisterous as to strip the coverings from all thatched buildings and corn-stacks, and to blow the standing corn out of the ear when ready for harvest. “ These winds,” says the Rev. Mr. Young, “ when impregnated with saline particles, occasioned by the beating of the spray against the beach, destroy all the hedges and trees within the sphere of their influence. On the side exposed to their fury the hedges seem to be cut as if it were artificially ; and in very open situations, though at a considerable distance from the coast, the spray penetrates the houses even if built with brick. Hence arises the necessity of placing all buildings in this district in low and sheltered positions, to prevent the mischief which would otherwise be occasioned by these winds.”*

SOIL AND SURFACE.—The different soils of chalk, clay, sand, loam, and gravel, are to be found in Sussex. The first is the general soil of the South Down Hills ; the second of the woodland district termed the Weald ; the third principally occupies the north part of the county ; the fourth is found on the north side of the hills ; and the last lies between the rich loam of the coast and the chalk.

The soil of the South Downs varies according to its situation. On the summit is usually found, especially in the eastern parts, a very fleet earth, with a substratum of chalk, and over that a surface of chalk rubble, covered with a light stratum of vegetable calcareous mould. Sometimes on the summit of the downs there

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* Young's Agric. of Sussex, p. 3. In a note on this passage, the Rev. Mr. Sneyd ventures to call in question the accuracy of this generally received opinion respecting the malignant operation of the saline effluvia. His notion, deduced from reasoning which appears perfectly just, is, that all the injury ascribed to those effluvia ought to be attributed to the force of the wind alone, which obstructs by its agitation the course of the juices that should nourish the leaves.

is only a light covering of flint, upon which the grass spontaneously grows. Proceeding down the hills, the soil becomes of a deeper staple, and at the bottom the surface is every where of sufficient depth for ploughing.

Westward of the river Arun, the soil above the chalk is very gravelly, intermixed with large flints. Between the rivers Adur and Ouse is found a substratum of reddish sand, covered by a flinty surface. The depth of the soil above the chalk varies in almost every acre of land, from one to twelve inches; the general average between Eastbourne and Shoreham does not exceed five inches; but westward of the latter place the staple is deeper; and between Arundel and Hampshire its depth continues to increase.

At the northern extremity of the chalk hills, and usually extending the same length as the Downs, is a slip of very rich arable land, the breadth of which is inconsiderable. The soil of this narrow slip is a stiff calcareous loam on a clay bottom, so difficult to plough, that it is no unusual thing to see ten or twelve stout oxen, and sometimes more, at work upon it.

Southward of the hills is an extensive arable vale of singular fertility. This maritime district, extending 36 miles from Bright-helmstone to Emsworth, is at first of very trifling breadth; as far as Shoreham it falls short of a mile; between the Adur and Arun it is increased to three; and from the Arun to the borders of Hampshire it becomes still wider, from three to seven miles.

Between this vale and the South Downs runs a stripe of land, not equal to that just mentioned in richness, but excellent for the turnip husbandry. It is provincially termed *shravey*, that is, stony or gravelly, the flints sometimes lying so thick as to cover the ground; and yet it is curious to observe how vegetation flourishes through such beds of stones. It is the general opinion, founded on experience, that were the farmers to go to the expense and trouble of picking these stones off the land, the soil would be materially injured.

The soil of the Weald is mostly a very stiff loam on a brick clay
† bottom,

bottom, and that again upon sand-stones; but upon the hills running through the county in a north-west direction, it is somewhat different. Here it is either a sandy loam on a sandy grit-stone, or a poor black vegetable sand on a soft clay marl. A great proportion of these hills is nothing but the poorest barren sand. Such is St. Leonard's Forest, containing 10,000 acres, and Ash-down Forest 18,000 more. An extensive tract of this unimproved sandy soil, stretching into Kent on one side, and with the intervention of some cultivated spots, into Hampshire on the other, chiefly occupies the northern division of the county.

So predominant is timber or wood of some kind in the Weald, that when viewed from the South Downs, or any elevation, it appears one mass of trees. Anterior to the Norman conquest, this tract was a continued forest, extending across the whole county from the borders of Kent to the confines of Hampshire. When it was first improved by clearing, it was a common practice to leave a *shaw*, several yards in width, round each inclosure, as a nursery for timber; and the size of these inclosures being small, the general aspect of the country must of course be woody. In truth, the forest yet remaining occupies a considerable portion of Sussex.

Besides the soils already mentioned, there is a large tract of marsh-land adjacent to the sea-coast between the eastern extremity of the South Downs and Kent. The soil is a composition of rotten vegetables, intermixed with sand and other matters deposited by floods upon the earth. From these marshes timber and trees, each containing one load cubic measure, have at different times been dug up.

MINERALS.—In regard to minerals, Sussex is not inferior to most of the counties of England. In the easternmost parts of the Weald is found every sort of limestone. The Sussex marble, when cut into slabs for ornamental chimney-pieces, and highly polished, is equal to most kinds for beauty and quality. It is an excellent stone for square building; and for paving is not exceeded

ceeded. It affords a very valuable manure, equal, and by some thought superior to chalk, and cheaper to those who live near the place where it is dug. It is found in the highest perfection on an estate of the Earl of Egremont's at Kirdford, from ten to twenty feet under ground, where it lies in strata nine or ten inches thick. Much of it was used in Canterbury cathedral; the pillars, monuments, vaults, and pavement, of that venerable structure being of this material, which is there denominated Petworth marble; and the archbishop's chair is formed of one entire piece.

The Sussex lime-stone has been found superior to both that of Maidstone and Plymouth; and for cement it is thought to surpass any in the kingdom. Iron-stone abounds in this county; and to the ferruginous mixture with which its soil is in many places so highly impregnated, is to be ascribed the sterility of so large a portion of its surface. Chalk is still more plentiful, a vast range of hills which occupy a considerable part of the county contiguous to the coast being composed of that material. On the south side of these hills marl is dug in various places. Fuller's earth is found at Tillington, and consumed in the neighbouring mills; and red ochre at Graffham, Chidham, and other places on the coast, whence much of it is sent to the metropolis.

RIVERS.---The rivers of Sussex are insignificant streams when compared with those of some other provinces of the kingdom; but they are exclusively its own, as their origin and courses are confined within the limits of the county. All of them fall into the British Channel.

The Lavant, one of the smallest of these rivers, rises near East Dean, and encircles Chichester on all sides but the north. It is navigable only to a small distance from its mouth. In this river near the sea are bred lobsters of remarkable excellence.

The Arun has its source in St. Leonard's Forest, and, after running a few miles westward, turns due south, passes by Arundel in its serpentine course, and discharges itself into the sea at Little Hampton. This river is celebrated for its mullets, which,

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in the summer season, proceed upward in large shoals as far as Arundel in quest of a particular kind of weed, which renders them a great delicacy. It is also famous for its trout and eels.

The Adur, sometimes called the Beeding, also rises in St. Leonard's Forest, whence directing its course southward it passes Steyning and Bramber; but, on reaching Shoreham, turns suddenly to the east, and, after forming a narrow peninsula about three miles in length, falls into the sea, a little to the westward of Brighthelmstone.

The Ouse derives its origin from two branches, one of which rises in the forest of Worth, and the other in that of St. Leonard near the source of the Adur. These streams form a junction not far from Cuckfield; and their united current, running southward to Lewes, discharges itself into the sea at Newhaven. This river was formerly navigable only as far as Lewes for small barges at particular times of the tide; but having been widened, deepened, and otherwise improved, it is now constantly navigable for boats of larger burden as high as five miles eastward of Cuckfield.

The Rother has its source at Rotherfield, near the borders of Ashdown Forest. It runs eastward, divides into two streams on the borders of Kent, and again uniting, forms the island of Oxney; after which it expands into an estuary near Rye, below which place it falls into the British Channel.

WOODS.---Sussex is one of those counties which, from the remotest antiquity, has been celebrated for its timber, principally oak. Before the Norman Conquest it was one continued forest; and the quantity of woodland which it at present contains cannot be estimated at less than 170, or 180,000 acres. The reigning feature of the Weald is its timber, which overspreads it in every direction; and so naturally is it adapted to the soil, that if a field were sown with furze only, the ground, in the course of a few years, would be covered with young oaks, without any trouble or expense of planting. The quality of this timber may be collected from this circumstance, that the navy-contractors stipulate for Sussex oak in preference to every other kind.

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WASTES.—The tracts of land which come under the description of mere wastes in Sussex are very considerable. They chiefly occupy the northern side of the county, where, in a district containing by computation 500,000 acres, these almost desert tracts form not less than 110,000. It is not a little extraordinary, that such immense tracts of land should be left in an unprofitable state, when they are every where intersected by turnpike-roads, and are only between thirty-five and forty-five miles distant from such a market as London.

ROADS AND CANALS.—The turnpike-roads in Sussex are in general well-executed. Their goodness is chiefly owing to the excellence of the materials, whin-stone, and the Kentish rag, of which they are composed. Where these are not found the roads are worse; and in some of the eastern parts of the county they are narrow and sandy. The roads from the principal towns to the metropolis, and the great cross-road near the coast which connects them together, are excellent. The other cross-roads on the coast are kept firm and dry by the gravel, or sea-beach; but in the Weald, says the Rev. Mr. Young, they are in all probability the very worst that are to be met with in any part of the island. This is to be ascribed partly to the nature of the soil, which is a heavy clay, without bottom; partly to the transport of vast loads of timber, corn, and other produce; and partly to the predilection of land-holders for their shaws and woods, which effectually prevent a free circulation of the wind and air*.

Though Sussex has scarcely the shadow of any thing that deserves the name of a manufacture, yet the advantages which it has

* The author of the View of the Agriculture of Sussex, in treating of its roads, states a singular fact. "There is," says he, "such an instance of the benefit of a turnpike-road at Horsham as is very rarely to be met with. The present road to London was made in 1756; before that time it was so execrably bad, that whoever went on wheels was forced to go round by Canterbury, which is one of the most extraordinary circumstances, that the history of non-communication in this kingdom can furnish." (p. 419.)

has received, and is likely to derive from the promotion of inland navigation, are very considerable. In this respect art is not here required to form a new creation, but merely to assist nature by improving the channels of the different rivers that traverse the county from north to south.

The Arun is navigable from the sea to its junction with the New Cut seventeen miles three furlongs; and from that point a company of merchants have extended the navigation as far as Newbridge. The first cut formed to avoid a circuit of five miles and a half, which the river makes by Greatham and Pulborough, is a mile and three quarters in length, including a tunnel of about a quarter of a mile, thirteen feet and a half wide, and as much in height, which cost 6000*l*. From the end of the cut to Pallingham Quay, three miles, the river is navigable; but thence to Newbridge another cut has been made, at the expense of 15,000*l*.

To extend the benefit of water-carriage to other parts of the county, the Earl of Egremont, a nobleman more illustrious for his public spirit and zeal in promoting objects of public utility than for his rank and opulence, obtained an Act of Parliament at his sole expense to make the Rother, a branch of the Arun, navigable from its junction with that river to Midhurst, and by a collateral branch to Petworth, so that those two places now have an uninterrupted communication with the sea. In the line from Midhurst to the Arun, this navigation has eight locks, with a fall of 52 feet, and 86 in the cut from Petworth.

This undertaking, however, forms only part of a grand plan for connecting London with Sussex, by means of the junction of the Arun with the Wey at Guildford. It has been ascertained that this may be effected by a cut in almost a straight line of seventeen miles, through a country the soil of which is principally clay, presenting no difficulties, and with a plentiful supply of water in the driest seasons; and it is calculated that the work may be completed in two years. According to the estimate of Mr. Jessop, the sum required for accomplishing it is 71,000*l*.; but the projectors, wishing to meet every expense, determined,

terminated, in 1811, to raise 90,000*l.* by a subscription, which being now full, application will be made to Parliament to sanction the measure.

A plan has also been proposed for cutting another canal from Newbridge on the Rother to Horsham, and thence to the iron rail-way at Merstham, near Reigate, in Surrey.

STATE OF PROPERTY.—In so large, populous, and cultivated a district, the size of estates must necessarily vary. The largest does not exceed 7,500*l.* per annum. Most proprietors hold land in their own occupation, and many of them are distinguished for the steady patronage and encouragement which they have given to agricultural improvements. The exertions of the Earl of Egremont and Lord Sheffield are too well known to need any remark; and the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Chichester have also distinguished themselves in this way.

Farms here, as elsewhere, are more extensive, and their management in general is highly superior on dry soils to what is usually the case on wet ones. On a comparison of the Weald with the South Downs, this circumstance will be sufficiently manifest. In the former, though farms sometimes exceed 200*l.* a year, yet they are not often met with of that magnitude; by far the greater number fall so short of this standard, that the general average in that district is under 100*l.* On the South Downs they rise much higher, many farmers occupying the greatest part, if not the whole, of their respective parishes; so that they may here average about 350*l.* per annum. In the triangle formed by Shoreham, Lewes, and Eastbourn, they exceed that amount, but fall below it on the west side of the Downs. In the maritime district they vary from 70*l.* to 150*l.*; and upon the large gravelly soil situated between the latter and the South Downs, they may be taken upon an average at 200*l.*

Rent, of course, varies with the quality of the land; a great quantity of waste, not less than 100,000 acres in the Weald, letting from one shilling to one and sixpence; and some of the

marsh-land on the coast fetching fifty shillings, and even sixty shillings, per acre. The following general statement of the rent, produce, and division, of land in this county is given by the Rev. Mr. Young *.

	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rent.</i>	<i>Produce.</i>
Down Land	68,000 at 7s. is	23,800l. at 3 rents	71,400l.
Rich arable	100,000 — 20s. —	100,000l. — 5 —	500,000l.
Marsh	30,000 — 25s. —	37,500l. — 2 —	75,000l.
Waste	110,000 — 18d. —	8,250l. — 1½ —	12,375l.
Arable and Pasture			
in the Weald.....	425,000 — 12s. —	255,000l. — 3 —	765,000l.
Woods, &c.	170,000 — 8s. —	68,000l. — 2 —	136,000l.
	<u>903,000</u>	<u>492,550l.</u>	<u>1,559,775l.</u>

The remainder is composed of water, roads, buildings, &c. so that the general rent is 492,550l. or about ten shillings per acre; and the produce upwards of a million and a half sterling.

Leases are granted for seven, fourteen, and twenty-one years; but it sometimes happens that none is allowed, and the tenant depends solely on the honour and good faith of his landlord.

BUILDINGS.—Many of the seats of the noblemen and gentlemen of Sussex are raised upon a splendid, no less than a useful, plan; so that few districts can boast of more elegant structures of that class. For farm-buildings and offices, stone is the material most commonly used, wherever quarries are conveniently situated for procuring it; and this is the case throughout a great proportion of the county. On the South Downs, and in their vicinity, another material equally good is employed in the construction of houses. This is flints, of which the buildings of this district are in general composed. The use of tiles as a facing for houses is very prevalent in Sussex. In exposed situations, this practice effectually checks the fury of storms, and preserves the inside of the

* Agric. of Suss. p. 36.

the house air-tight and dry. The cottages of Sussex are superior in their construction and accommodations to those of many other counties; in the Weald they are in general warm and comfortable, many of them being there built of stone, and on the Downs with flints.

STATE OF THE POOR.—In a few instances this county affords examples of the union of a certain number of parishes to form houses of industry, in imitation of those established in several other parts of England; but there is little prospect that this practice will ever become by any means general, notwithstanding the evident good effects of the system. In some of the parish workhouses which, says the Reverend Mr. Young*, seem principally intended *in terrorem*, and without which the parishes would be overwhelmed by the demands of the paupers, feeble attempts have been made to employ the poor that are lodged in them; but in great part there is no attempt at any work. In the year ending at Easter, 1803, the total sum expended in this county for the maintenance and relief of the poor was, 149,997l.

AGRICULTURE.—The proportion between arable and pasture varies in different parts of the county. In the Weald one-third is arable, one-third pasture, and one-third wood and waste. On the south side of the Downs the arable exceeds the pasture in the ratio of thirty to one. On some farms the proportion is lower; but in others much higher, for there are whole parishes that have scarcely an acre of grass excepting a little marsh-land.

The practice of fallowing very generally prevails in the stiff soils of Sussex, where it is thought a necessary preparation; but in the rich soil at the foot of the South Downs, the best farmers never fallow. Though experience has proved that the practice is neither necessary nor profitable, yet some adhere to this system; but it is, generally speaking, on the decline.

The rotation of crops adopted by farmers in this district is in
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* Agric. of Sussex, p. 436.

a great measure governed by the nature of the soil which they cultivate. The most general course pursued on the stiffer, or strong loamy clays, may be considered as the standard of the Weald, and is as follows :—1. Fallow. 2. Wheat. 3. Oats. 4. Clover, or ray-grass, two or three years. 5. Oats, pease, or wheat. On lighter lands is practised an arrangement which cannot be too much recommended :—1. Turnips. 2. Barley. 3. Clover. 4. Wheat. In the neighbourhood of Battel, Eastbourne, and other places, a different system is pursued. Here the rotation is :—1. Potatoes. 2. Barley. 3. Clover. 4. Wheat. Upon the chalk farms the arrangement is thus :—1. Fallow. 2. Wheat. 3. Barley. 4. Clover. 5. Wheat; or : 1. Wheat. 2. Barley. 3. Tares, or pease. 4. Oats. 5. Clover; or : 1. Wheat. 2. Barley. 3. Clover. 4. Turnips; or : 1. Wheat. 2. Pease. 3. Barley. 4. Turnips. 5. Tares. In the maritime district the customary mode of cropping is in this order :—1. Tares, or pease. 2. Wheat. 3. Clover. 4. Clover. 5. Wheat. 6. Oats. This system is adapted to very rich land alone. Particular instances have occurred when wheat has been sown four or five years in succession; and the produce has amounted to four or five quarters per acre. Throughout the gravelly soils between Chichester and the South Downs we find : 1. Pease. 2. Wheat. 3. Barley. 4. Clover. 5. Wheat. 6. Pease; or : 1. Turnips. 2. Barley. 3. Clover. 4. Wheat.

The new species of wheat, known by the name of *Chidham white*, or *Hedge-wheat*, was discovered by Mr. Woods of Chidham, in this county. Walking occasionally over his fields he met with a single plant of it growing in a hedge. It contained thirty ears, in which were 1400 corns; and this was the origin of the seed now dispersed over Surrey, Hampshire, and other counties, and largely cultivated about Guildford.

The crops not commonly cultivated are, beans, potatoes, buck-wheat, lettuces, hops, carrots, rhubarb, opium, sainfoin, lucern, and chicory.

The greatest quantity of potatoes is raised in the neighbourhood.

hood of Battel, Eastbourne, and Chichester; and the produce is from 400 to 600, and even 700 bushels per acre. They are chiefly used for fattening bullocks; and they have also been employed with success in feeding horses and sheep. Lettuces of the white coss species have been often raised by Mr. Davis of Beddingham for hogs; and he has found them particularly useful for feeding young pigs after weaning. Hops are much cultivated in the eastern part of the county: the largest plantation, containing between three and four hundred acres, is in the parish of Salehurst. Rhubarb and opium are produced by the Earl of Egremont at Petworth for medicinal purposes. The former is found equal, and the latter much superior, to that of foreign growth.

The management of the meadow and pasture lands varies but little from the practices common in other counties; though here indeed there is but too much reason to complain of negligence with respect to the improvement of grazing land. Irrigation is but locally known; and it is only in the western parts of the county that any signs of it are to be observed. Very great improvements, however, have of late years been effected in the marshes situated along the coast, or in the neighbourhood of the rivers. The stock upon these marshes consists of cattle as well as sheep. In the level of Pevensy, which has plenty of fresh water, the former have been universally preferred; but the marsh ground about Winchelsea and Rye being deficient in water is thought better calculated for the latter.

In the western part of Sussex are some considerable orchards, and where the soil is adapted to the fruit, the plantations are thickly interspersed. The neighbourhood of Petworth yields the best cyder of any in the county.

The manures used in Sussex besides common dung are: chalk, lime, marl, sleet, soap-ashes, wood-ashes, peat-ashes, coal-ashes, rags, sheep-clippings, pilchards, paring-dust, gypsum. The first three are applied in great abundance; the rest, from their nature, but partially.

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The breed of Sussex cattle and sheep forms the most distinguishing feature in the husbandry of this county. The cattle are universally allowed to be equal to any in the kingdom. The thorough-bred Sussex cow has a deep red colour, fine hair, and the skin mellow, thin, and soft; a small head; a fine horn, thin, clear, and transparent, which should run out horizontally, and afterwards turn up at the tips; the neck very thin and clean made; a small leg; a straight top and bottom, with round and springing ribs; thick chine; loin, hips, and rump wide; shoulder flat; but the projection of the point of the shoulder not liked, as the cattle subject to this defect are usually coarse; the legs should be rather short, the carcase large; the tail should lie level with the rump. A ridged back-bone, and thin, and hollow chines, are great defects in this breed*.

In regard to the quantity of milk the Sussex cows are not to be compared with some other breeds; but what they want in that point, they make up in quality. A good cow will give five pounds of butter a week in the height of the season; and there are instances when one has yielded ten pounds of butter, and twelve of cheese in the same time. Butter and milk, however, are not an object where the system of rearing young stock is so well understood, and so much more profitable. January is most commonly considered the best season for calving; though some graziers find two months later a better time. The calves are usually twelve weeks old before they are weaned; they are then turned to grass during the summer, and the following winter fed upon hay. The number of oxen used in husbandry in Sussex is considerable; they are broken in at two years and a half old; at three they begin to be regularly worked for three or four years, very seldom any longer, after which they are fatted and sold to the marsh graziers; but many persons, especially where the profitable arrangement of Down and marsh is united in the same farm, have such an opportunity of fattening these oxen as to turn them to the highest advantage. Whatever is the work of an ox

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* Young's View of the Agric. of Sussex, p. 253.

it is always so proportioned as not to affect the growth of the animal. This is the reason why such numbers of them are seen coupled in a team. Eight are called a team, and are the common allowance for a plough, on almost any soil; but upon stiff land, ten or twelve are used. The customary load for a team is from eight to ten quarters of wheat.

In the fatting of oxen it is not unusual to find excellent contrivances to save labour in attendance. Stalls, or sheds of flint, are frequently constructed, as at Mr. Thomas Ellman's, of Shoreham, with keelers in each stall for watering, and troughs of communication to convey the water from a pump in the farm-yard to the general trough at the outside of the building, which is again conveyed to each stall; so that all the trouble of tying, untying, and driving to water, is avoided. Each stall is sufficient for two oxen, the space of five feet being allowed for each.

Sussex is almost the only county that possesses a breed of sheep as well as cattle, both of great comparative excellence, and both peculiarly its own. In spite of the artful insinuations of interest and prejudice, the merit of the South Down sheep is so firmly established, that they have of late years been extending themselves over the eastern, and particularly the western, sides of the kingdom, with a rapidity unparalleled in the annals of our husbandry. The true South Down sheep are polled; and when well bred have a small head and clear neck, which are very essential qualities; but the length of the latter is a disputed point among breeders, some preferring a long neck, because the surface produces more wool, and that of a fine quality; while others think lambs which are spear-necked not so well able to bear severe weather. They stand higher, and are thicker in the hind than in the fore quarter, the former weighing heavier by two or three pounds; and as it sells dearer, this is considered as a criterion of great merit in the breed. The jaw is clean and thin, and should be covered with wool, as it has been remarked, that sheep free of wool about the jaw are apt to lose it under the belly, which is a great defect, especially in a cold lambing-time. Wool on
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the poll is not approved, nor any tuft on the cheeks. The shoulders are wide; the breast open and deep; fore and hind legs stand wide; they are round and straight in the barrel; broad upon the loin and hips; shut well in the twist, which is a projection of flesh in the inner part of the thigh, that gives a fullness when viewed behind, and makes a South Down leg of mutton remarkably round and short. The South Down farmers breed their sheep with faces and legs of a colour, just as suits their fancy; one prefers them black, another sandy, a third speckled; but they one and all exclaim against white. Grey, speckled, and mottled faces and legs are most common. In regard to the quality of flesh this breed is not surpassed by any in England; and its wool is little, if at all inferior to that of the Hereford sheep, as the common practice of sorting the different wools in Herefordshire is not known upon the Downs. Their hardiness is unquestionably demonstrated by their healthiness, and freedom from losses amid the storms to which they are exposed in winter and spring on their bleak native hills. All these recommendations, however, are crowned by an advantage which gives the South Down sheep a decisive superiority over other breeds; and this consists in the small quantity of food required for their consumption. "If," says the Rev. Mr. Young, "the proportion of stock to ground is extended over all the South Downs, and the contiguous land, so as to comprehend a tract of 150,000 acres, the number of sheep upon this surface from authentic accounts is estimated at 270,000 in summer, and 220,000 in winter; a rate of stocking which is not exceeded in any other part of England, marsh-land alone excepted."* The same writer calculates, that on the tract of Downs between East Bourne and Steyning, thirty-three miles by six, the average is about one ewe and a half per acre†. Thorough-bred wethers will fat at three years old to 30 lbs. per quarter, and the average weight of each fleece may be computed at 2½ lbs.

There are other breeds of sheep besides the South Down in

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Sussex,

* *Agricul. of Sussex*, p. 304.

† *Ib.* p. 302.

Sussex, such as the Romney, Hampshire, Dorset, Wiltshire, and Somerset. The total amount of all the sheep kept in the county, including the native breed, is calculated at about 450,000.

Sheep-yards, or standing folds, are very judiciously constructed on the South Downs. Mr. Ellman has one which includes an area of fifty yards by twenty, and is sufficient for 750 sheep, at the rate of one yard and a half for each, so arranged as to contain sheds all round, nine or ten feet in width, and across the centre, if the flock is numerous. A rack for hay is placed against the wall which surrounds the whole; and another, a double one, along the central shed for the sheep to feed from in each division of the yard.

The horses employed in the husbandry of this county have nothing in them which deserves particular notice; and the hogs are descended either from the large Berkshire spotted, or from a cross between that and a smaller black and white breed.

Rabbits, which flourish in proportion to the size of the wastes, are, therefore, productive in this county. From Horsham and Ashdown Forests considerable quantities are sent to the markets of the metropolis.

In some parts of Sussex, as at North Chappel, Kirdford, &c. poultry are fattened to a size and perfection unknown elsewhere. A fowl when full grown will weigh seven pounds; the average is five pounds; but there are instances of their attaining double that weight. The Dorking fowls, as they are called, are all raised in the Weald of Sussex, but not the five-clawed species, which, though considered in other parts of England as the prime stock, is only a bastard breed.

Fish is an object of some consequence in this county. The Weald contains innumerable ponds, many of which date their origin from the time when that part of Sussex was the seat of an extensive iron-manufacture; and in the mill-ponds are now raised large quantities of fish. Carp is the chief stock; but tench, perch, eels, and pike, are also bred.

Of the agricultural implements used in Sussex there is little
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to observe. The most common wheel-plough is the Kentish turn-wrest. In the maritime division of the county a one-wheel plough is highly esteemed. Mr. Woods of Chidham has acquired considerable credit by the invention of a wheel-plough drawn by two horses abreast, and worked without any driver. It moves well in stiff land, and ploughs three-fourths of an acre in the same time that a full acre is ploughed in the common method.

Whether the broad-share belongs to Kent, or is a Sussex invention, yet remains to be decided. The great use of this admirable tool is for cutting pea and bean stubbles, or weedy fallows, that do not require plowing. It consists of an oblong share, two feet long, and four or five inches wide, fixed to the sock, or front of the ground-rist, by an iron shank in the middle, and sometimes bolted to the side of the ground-rist of a wheel-plough. It is pitched with an inclination into the ground, and raised, or depressed at pleasure, by the elevation or depression of the beam, on the gallows. After the stubbles are cut with this machine, they are harrowed, raked, and burnt; and the land is left in excellent order for wheat.

GENERAL HISTORY.---At the period of the arrival of the Romans in Britain, Sussex was inhabited by a people whom those conquerors have denominated the *Regni*. It seems pretty certain, that this part of the island was never visited by Caesar, and that its reduction was reserved for Flavius Vespasian, who was commissioned by Claudius about A. D. 47, to establish the Roman dominion in the maritime provinces of the island. This he accomplished without much difficulty, and fixed his head-quarters at the place now called Chichester. The site of his encampment is still plainly to be traced on the Broile, near that city. This general appointed Cogidubnus governor of the *Regni*, and honoured him with the titles of king, friend, and ally, of the Roman people. From this time we meet with no particular mention of this district in history, till the departure of the Romans left an open field for new invaders.

In the year 450, the first Saxon force, under Hengist and Horsa, arrived in Britain. Their success allured fresh adventurers; and in 477, another chieftain, named Ella, landed with his three sons, and a considerable number of followers at West Wittering, a village about eight miles south-west of Chichester. Ella soon made himself master of the adjacent coast, but found himself too weak to penetrate into the country, which was bravely defended by the inhabitants. He therefore sent home for succours, which, in 478, arrived in such numbers, as enabled him to undertake the siege of the capital of the Regni. The Britons exerted all their strength in the defence of this important place; and so harassed the besiegers, that the Saxon leader was obliged to apply for a still more numerous reinforcement. All resistance was now hopeless, the city was taken by assault; and Ella, in revenge for the obstinate defence of the inhabitants, ordered them all to be put to the sword, without distinction of age or sex. The rest of the district immediately submitted without farther opposition.*

Ella now assumed the title of King of the South Saxons; and hence this province received the appellation of *Sud-sex*, or *Sussex*. He had reigned six years, when, on the death of Hengist, he was chosen as the head of the Saxon confederacy, which dignity he continued to enjoy till his decease, in 504, or 505.

Cissa, the youngest, and only surviving son of Ella, succeeded him in the government of the South Saxons. Being of a pacific disposition, he cultivated the arts of peace in preference to those of war, and employed his time and treasure in rebuilding, and improving his capital, to which he gave the appellation of Cissacester, after his own name. Having ruled the South Saxons upwards

* Such is the account given by Hay in his *History of Chichester*, on what authority does not appear. It seems not improbable, that he has transferred to this place an event which actually belongs to the ancient city of Anderida, respecting the site of which our antiquaries are by no means agreed.

wards of 70 years, he died, as it is related, in 577, at the advanced age of 117 years.

In the year 650, we find Adelwalch, or, as he is also called, Ethelwald, on the throne of Sussex. This monarch was attacked, vanquished, and taken prisoner, by Wolphur, King of Mercia; but having at the court of the latter embraced the Christian religion, he was reinstated in his dominions. During his reign, Ceadwalla, a prince of the blood royal of Wessex, having acquired great popularity and influence among his countrymen, sought to usurp the supreme authority; but his designs being timely discovered and frustrated, he was obliged to quit the kingdom: upon which he fled to the forest of Anderida, now the Weald of Sussex, where he subsisted for some time by heading a band of freebooters. To rid himself of this troublesome inmate, Adelwalch attacked and expelled him from his territories. Some time afterwards Ceadwalla undertook an expedition against Kent with no better success; but, in his retreat, again met Adelwalch, whom he now defeated and killed.

On the death of the king, Berthun and Anthun, two South Saxon nobles, rallied their countrymen around them; and by their valour and conduct compelled the invader to retire with great loss. Very soon afterwards the King of Wessex died, and Ceadwalla having found means to mount the vacant throne, prepared to renew the war with the South Saxons. He accordingly again entered their country with a strong army. Berthun and Anthun made the best opposition they were able; but the former being slain in battle, their forces were dispersed, and the whole province was miserably ravaged by the enemy. Ceadwalla, however, was so much employed in wars with Kent, that he was obliged to leave to his successor the complete subjugation of the South Saxon monarchy.

After this event no mention is made of this province till, in 803, Egbert King of Wessex annexed it to his dominions. On the Norman invasion Sussex shared the fate of the rest of the kingdom, and was parcelled out by the Conqueror among some of his

his principal officers. To Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel, he gave seventy-seven manors; to Robert, Earl of Hereford and Cornwall, fifty-four; to William, Earl of Eu, whose descendants possessed the honour of Hastings, fifty-two; and to William de Braose forty-one.

Since this important revolution Sussex has not been exclusively distinguished by any event of sufficient consequence for particular record.

HONORIAL HISTORY.---The first person on whom this county conferred a title of honour was WILLIAM DE ALBINI, commonly called *William with the Strong Hand*. His father, of the same name, had received from the Conqueror a grant of the manor of Bokenham, in Norfolk, to hold by the tenure of officiating as butler to the kings of England, on the day of their coronation. The son being in France, and having there refused an offer of marriage from the queen-dowager, was, by her command, shut up in a lion's den, where he thrust his hand into the mouth of the formidable animal, and pulled out his tongue by the roots. Having gained great celebrity by this, and other exploits, soon after his return to England he contracted an alliance with Adeliza, widow of Henry I. and in her right became Earl of Sussex and Arundel. Sometimes indeed he subscribed himself Earl of Chichester; and on other occasions Earl of Arundel, at which places he chiefly resided; but it was of Sussex that he was really the Earl, and had the third penny of the pleas of the county. In his descendants the title continued for three successions, when the family became extinct in the person of his grandson, Hugh de Albini, on which, in 1243,

JOHN PLANTAGENET, Earl of Surrey, half-brother to King Henry III. was invested with this earldom; but on the death of his son it again became dormant; and thus remained for near 200 years, till revived, in 1529, by Henry VIII. in favour of

ROBERT RATCLIFFE, who earned this distinction by his services during the campaigns of that monarch in France; and also
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by his readiness to promote the divorce of his master from Queen Catherine. His descendants, some of whom were alike distinguished for the high posts to which they were raised, and the important services which they rendered to the Crown and state, enjoyed the title till the extinction of the family by the death of the last male heir during the reign of Charles I. A few years afterwards the king conferred it on

THOMAS SAVIL, Baron Pontefract, and Viscount Castlebar in Ireland, who, as a reward for his adherence to the royal cause, was, in 1644, created Earl of Sussex; but his honours died in 1671 with his son and successor, who left no issue. This vacancy, however, was of short duration; for, in 1674,

THOMAS LENNARD, Lord Dacres, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Sussex, but he also died without male issue. The title was soon afterwards bestowed by George I. on

SIR TALBOT YELVERTON, Bart. Baron Grey of Ruthen, and Viscount Longueville, who was created Earl of Sussex in 1717. On the death of Henry, the third Earl of this family, the honour became extinct: but in 1801 it was revived in the person of

PRINCE AUGUSTUS FREDERIC, sixth son of his Majesty, who was invested with the title of Duke of Sussex.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.—The South Saxons were among the last people of the heptarchy to embrace the truths of the Christian religion. Till the time of Adelwalch, who ascended the throne about the year 650, they remained Pagans; but on the return of that king from his captivity in Mercia, where he was converted to the Christian faith, he exerted all his influence to propagate the religion of the Gospel among his subjects. About this period Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, having, for his turbulent opposition to Egfrid king of Northumberland, and for his unwarrantable appeal to the Roman pontiff, been exiled from the dominions of that monarch, in vain sought an asylum in Mercia and Wessex. At length he applied to Adelwalch, who permitted him to reside in his dominions, on condition that he should use the utmost diligence to
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convert the inhabitants to the Christian faith. The king appointed Wilfrid to be their bishop, assigning the peninsula of Selsea for his abode, and that and other lands for the support of himself and those by whom he was accompanied. Bede relates, that the labours of Wilfrid were facilitated by circumstances, which, though they might readily gain belief in his time, require a greater share of credulity than the present age is disposed to exercise. For three years before Wilfrid's arrival, according to that writer, no rain had fallen in this province, and the drought had occasioned such a terrible famine, that the people, forty or fifty in a company, joining hand in hand, threw themselves into the sea to escape the horrors of a lingering death. But no sooner were the South Saxons received by baptism into the Christian church, than a calm and copious rain restored the earth to its former fertility. Wilfrid and his companions, considering the present wants of the people, taught them the art of fishing, of which they were before ignorant, and this enabled them to procure a sufficient supply of food till the corn should ripen. Being thus made sensible of the beneficence of their teachers, they were the more willing, we are told, to trust those with the care of their souls who had so wonderfully supported their bodies.

On the death of Adelwalch, who fell in battle with Ceadwalla, the conqueror, so far from molesting Wilfrid, confirmed to him the grant of the peninsula of Selsea, where he founded a monastery. Here he resided four or five years, and on the death of Egfrid, king of Northumberland, returned about the year 685 to that country, where he found means to obtain his reinstatement in the see of York. After his departure, as Heylin informs us,* this see was governed by the bishops of Winchester till 711, when Eadbert, abbot of Selsea, was appointed bishop of the South Saxons. During more than three succeeding centuries the episcopate of Selsea exhibits no more than a barren catalogue of names, till the reign of the Conqueror, by whose command the residence of the bishops was transferred from Selsea to Chichester.

* Help to History, p. 34.

chester. It was during the prelacy of Stigand that this removal took place, but in what year is not clearly ascertained, though it is conjectured, and with great probability, to have happened about the year 1082. Since that period the mitre of Chichester has been transmitted without interruption through a long line of prelates, many of whom were men of exemplary piety and great learning, fathers of the city and of the diocese over which they presided; while others proved benefactors to the kingdom in general, patrons of literature, and ornaments of the age in which they lived. Dr. John Buckner, who was consecrated in 1798, is the sixty-fifth bishop of Chichester in succession from Stigand.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT.---Sussex is comprehended in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Chichester. It is divided into the two archdeaconries of Chichester and Lewes. To the former belong the deaneries of Chichester, Arundel, Boxgrove, Midhurst, Storrington, and Pagham; and to the latter those of Dallington, Hastings, Lewes, Pevensey, and South Malling; but All Saints, Chichester, and all the parishes in the Deaneries of Pagham and South Malling, are peculiars of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

This county is in the home circuit, pays sixteen parts of the land-tax, and supplies 800 men to the national militia. It sends twenty-eight members to Parliament, two for the county, two for the city of Chichester, two for each of the boroughs of Arundel, Bramber, Horsham, East Grinstead, Lewes, Midhurst, Shoreham, and Steyning; and two for each of the Cinque Ports of Hastings, Rye, Seaford, and Winchelsea.

ROMAN STATIONS, ENCAMPMENTS, ROADS.—The numerous Roman remains discovered in this county sufficiently attest the occupation of those conquerors. It is pretty generally admitted that the *Regnum* of Antoninus occupied the site of the present city of Chichester; and several eminent antiquaries have considered Midhurst as the *Mida*, and East Bourne as the *Anderisio* or *Anderida* of the same people. Respecting the *Mantantonis*, or *Mutuantonis*, which must likewise be sought in Sussex, writers

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are not agreed. Stakely places it at Chichester, and has given a ground-plot of that city among his plates as such. The objection to this opinion is, that Chichester is the *Regnum* both of Antonine and Richard of Cirencester, and cannot well be both *Regnum* and *Mutuantonis*. If we consider the order in which the names of the places occur in Ravennas, we shall find his route pointing south-east from Cirencester in Gloucestershire to Romney in Kent. The *Mutuantonis* has therefore been fixed with much greater plausibility at Lewes; for supposing *Mida*, or *Mida*, to be rightly fixed at Midhurst, it is much more reasonable to suppose that instead of going from that place to Chichester, the passenger, or the soldiers on a march, would pursue a much nearer road into Kent; and that as soon as they recovered the top of the Downs from Midhurst, they would edge away to the east, and pass the Arundel river either at Houghton-bridge, or Arundel, thence make the straightest course to the Shoreham river by Bramber, and over Beeding-hill by Patcham, Hollingbury, Stanmer, and Falmer, to Lewes, and over the river at Lewes to Glynd and Fittle, and so up the Downs to East Bourne, or Anderida. Lewes is situated about half-way between the latter and Mutuantonis, which is clearly a Roman name, compounded of *Mutatio*, or *Mansio*, and the British *Antin*, for a water or river; and a wide water it no doubt was at that time, except just at the point of the Down, which juts forwards towards Cliff-hill, so as almost to meet it, leaving only a narrow pass between for the river and land-floods. In confirmation of this opinion, a middle brass sestertius of the Emperor Adrian was found in 1771, at Glynd-bridge, near Lewes, in cleansing the sewer there, several feet under the soil, upon an artificial furd of considerable width, consisting of flint-stones, with large oak piles driven in at equal distances to prevent the flint from shifting by land floods. This must have been a Roman work designed to assist the military in crossing the river, which was then probably more covered with water than at present. This artificial ford cannot be supposed to have led from Anderida to any other place than Lewes,

the nearest pass over the broad estuary which then lay above and below it.

The many ancient camps still to be seen on the Downs are an evidence that scarcely any part escaped being a scene of war. Near Chichester, towards the western limits of the county, we find the Broile on the west side of the city, about half a mile in length, and a quarter in breadth; of an oblong square figure, with a single ditch and a strong rampart. On the same side, but at the distance of a mile and a half, is the second, called Gonshill, of the same form as the preceding; and about three miles northward, on Saint Roche's, or Saint Rook's-hill, is a circular encampment, the diameter exceeding two furlongs, whence it is inferred to have been a work of the Danes. On the northern brow of the Downs, which overlooks the Weald, proceeding from west to east, we meet with the following:-- Chenkbury, two miles west of Steyning, is circular, its circumference being about two furlongs. At the distance of eight miles from Chenkbury, above Poynings, is a very large camp, of an oval form, not less than a mile round, accessible at one narrow neck only, and that fortified with a deep broad ditch and a very high bank. Three miles farther is Wolstenbury, on a hill projecting beyond the rest of the Downs like a bastion; it is nearly circular, and about a furlong in diameter. Ditchling, three miles from Wolstenbury, occupies the highest hill in that quarter, and is nearly square, being about sixty rods in length, and fifty in breadth. The north side is secured by the precipice of the hill, which is steep and very abrupt; the other three sides have each their *porta*, after the manner of the Romans. The ditch seems to have been eleven feet broad; but the ground having been plowed, the bank is but low. A mile and a half from Lewes, on Mount Caburn, is the last of these camps on the northern edge of the Downs. It is round, scarcely three furlongs in circuit; the ditch very broad and deep, and the rampart within of considerable height. About a quarter of a mile westward of this there is another strong work much larger, but not so perfect.

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The camps on the southern border of the Downs are, St. Rook's, already mentioned; High Down, a small square, four miles eastward of Arundel; Cissbury, four miles south-west of Steyning. The only one in the middle of the Downs is Hollingbury, two miles north of Brighton: it is a square, the porta still remaining, and contains about five acres. A mile east of the same place, on the top of a hill near the sea, is a camp, which has a triple ditch and bank: this is also a square, only the corners are rounded, and measures on the outside about three quarters of a mile. In the parish of Tellescomb, above five miles from the last, are two camps, both imperfect: the cliff is a south fence to one; the other is about a mile distant. Their west sides are both finished with very able works; they were designed for squares, and to contain from twelve to fifteen acres. At Newhaven, on the point of a hill which overlooks the harbour's mouth from the west, is a fortification called *The Castle*; the banks are very high; the shape near half an oval, containing about six acres, but formerly probably more, as the cliff which forms the diameter is yearly mouldering away and falling into the sea. Near a mile east of Seaford is another work also known by the name of *The Castle*, bounded by the cliff on the south; of a semicircular form; the trench and rampart large, and inclosing twelve acres. Three miles east of Cuckmere Haven, near Burling Gap, is the last, inclosing a hill of a half oval shape; the works have the same figure and measure, about three quarters of a mile in circuit.

The roads from Portsmouth, Midhurst, and Arundel, to Chichester, are generally considered to be of Roman construction. From the last mentioned city the Roman road, commonly called the Stane Street, proceeded in a north eastern direction towards Dorking in Surrey, and may still be traced in its progress in many parts of this county.

In 1717, a tessellated pavement, bath, and other antiquities, were discovered near Eastbourne. Similar remains have been found at Chichester and at Bignor, very near the Roman road
from



Engraving by J. G. H. del. of the ruins of the castle of St. John.

from that city; and coins of the Lower Empire have been dug up in different places.

THE RAPE OF CHICHESTER

lies on the west side of the county, being bounded on the north by Surrey, on the west by Hampshire, on the south by the English Channel, and on the east by the Rape of Arundel. The upper division comprehends forty-five parishes, and the lower twenty-four.

CHICHESTER,

which, as the see of a bishop, is dignified with the appellation of a city, and forms a county of itself, gives name to the rape of which it is the capital. It is seated on a gentle eminence, surrounded on all sides except the north by the little river Lavant; and sheltered from the north and north-east winds by part of a range of hills which runs from the Arun to the borders of Hampshire.

Few places in Britain can boast of higher antiquity than this city. Its origin is supposed to date back beyond the invasion of Britain by the Romans, when, as some antiquaries assert, it was the capital of the Regni. Horsley adopting this idea, places here, with every appearance of justice, the *Regnum* of the Itinerary. So much at least is certain from inscriptions, coins, and other remains discovered at this place, that it was a considerable station of the Romans. Its destruction towards the conclusion of the fifth century by Ella has been already mentioned, as also the rebuilding of the town by his son, Cissa, the second king of the South Saxons, who named it after himself, and made it the royal residence and capital of his dominions. As such it is reasonable to suppose that it was a flourishing and populous city, when Egbert united in his own person the sovereignty of all the kingdoms of the heptarchy. From that period, however, it appears to have declined; perhaps not only from the removal of the court,

but also from the incursions of the Danes, by whom the coasts of Britain were for some centuries cruelly ravaged. Sussex and Chichester, its metropolis, shared the general calamity. The valour and patriotism of the inhabitants of that city, during Alfred's reign, are thus recorded by Milton: "The Danes returning by sea from the siege of Exeter, and in their way landing on the coast of Sussex, the men of Chichester sallied out and slew of them many hundreds, taking also some of their ships."^{*}

The removal of the episcopal see from Selsea, where it had been established 300 years, to this city, during the reign of William the Conqueror, proved highly beneficial to Chichester, which began again to flourish, and has been in a state of progressive improvement till the present day. Since that period Chichester, fortunately, perhaps, for itself, has not been the theatre of many of those events that claim a place in the pages of history, of which so large a portion is filled with calamities. The siege which it sustained under Charles I. seems to be the only circumstance worthy of particular record.

In the beginning of the civil war, soon after the battle of Edgehill, the king came from the western counties as far as Hounslow, in the hope of terminating the distractions of the country by a cordial peace. While he lay at Reading, a deputation of Sussex gentlemen of rank and fortune waited on him, requesting his authority to raise the southern counties in his behalf. Having obtained the necessary commissions, they pitched upon Chichester, being a walled town, as the place of their rendezvous. But they were greatly disappointed in their expectations of support from the people, and were joined by very few except their own dependents, and many of these followed with great reluctance. Receiving information in the beginning of 1643 that the Parliament had ordered Sir William Waller, with a considerable force, to attack and dislodge them, they strengthened their situation, repaired the fortifications, and erected some additional works.

^{*} Hist. of Engl. p. 211.

It was on this occasion that the bastion on the north walls between the two west lanes was built; and it appears to have been constructed with the stones of the two small churches of St. Pancras and St. Bartholomew, which were demolished, because they stood without the walls. The parliamentary army, however, allowed their opponents but little time to prepare for defence. The city was summoned to surrender; and, as the order was not complied with, the batteries were opened against it. Besides other damage which it then sustained, the north-west tower of the cathedral was beaten down, and never since rebuilt. In ten or twelve days the besieged were obliged to capitulate.

Chichester obtained its first charter of incorporation from Stephen: this was confirmed by Henry II. King John, and subsequent sovereigns; but the charter from which the corporation received its present constitution was granted by James II. in the first year of his reign. It consists of a mayor, a recorder, aldermen, and common-council, without limitation. The mayor is chosen annually; three of the aldermen besides him act as justices of the peace within the city, and are authorized to hold a court of record every Monday in the Guildhall, for the decision of all kinds of pleas, complaints, and actions.

This city gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Pelham, on whom it was conferred in 1801. It has sent two members to Parliament ever since 23 Edward I. A. D. 1295. They are chosen by the inhabitants at large, that is, by those who pay church and poor rates. There are about 450 electors, besides several honorary freemen, not paying scot and lot, whose votes were notwithstanding declared to be valid by a decision in the Court of King's Bench in 1782, in the cause the late Bryan Edwards, Esq. *versus* the Hon. Percy Wyndham, by which the election of the latter was confirmed.

Five annual fairs are held in the city and suburbs: on St. George's Day, Whit-Monday, St. James's Day, Michaelmas old style, and Sloe fair ten days afterwards. The weekly markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday, and are plentifully supplied.

plied. During the season abundance of oysters are brought to the fish shambles, chiefly from Emsworth; and the neighbouring coast furnishes plenty of lobsters, crabs, prawns, and several other kinds of fish. The beast-market, held every second Wednesday throughout the year for black cattle, sheep, and hogs, is by far the greatest of any in this or the adjacent counties, that of London alone excepted. The toll of this market, from which black cattle are exempted, produces upwards of 130*l.* per annum.

Chichester is situated near an arm of the sea, which is spacious, well sheltered, and capable of receiving vessels of great burden. The entrance is bounded on the east by the point on which stands the village of Wittering; and the island of Hayling on the west. The channel is not difficult; but off the mouth of the harbour are sandbanks, which render it impossible for ships of heavy burden to come up except at spring tides. Owing to this cause, and to the distance of the city from the quay, the trade of Chichester is not extensive. About the beginning of the reign of James I. an act of Parliament was obtained to remedy this inconvenience, by making the Lavant navigable up to the city, but it was never carried into execution.

About the commencement of the fifteenth century the Chichester malt began to be in high repute throughout this county and part of Hampshire and Surrey. Several of the malting-houses, which were standing here so late as 1770, bore the mark and characteristic of that age both in the plan and manner of building: the timbers, likewise, commonly oak, attested their antiquity. This manufacture proved a very valuable article of trade, enriching many individuals, and benefiting the city in general. At what period it began to decline we are not informed; half a century ago the malting-houses were more numerous than at present, though it had then been for some time on the decrease.

Chichester, about two centuries since, nearly, if not wholly, monopolized the trade of needle-making in England. It was principally carried on in the parish of St. Pancras, without the
east

east gate, where, before the civil war under Charles I. almost every house was occupied by a needle-maker. In 1643 this quarter of the town was completely demolished; and though the houses were afterwards rebuilt, the trade was never perfectly restored. After the revolution manufactories of this article were established at Sheffield and Birmingham; and though their needles were far inferior in quality to those of Chichester, yet being sent to market at a lower price, they obtained a sale on that account alone. The business is now wholly extinct in this city; which, however, still retains a small woollen fabric.

The population of Chichester during the last century has fluctuated considerably. In 1739 it contained 4030 inhabitants, who had decreased in 1762 to 3610, who occupied 767 houses. Since that period the number appears to have been steadily rising. The returns of 1801 gave 821 houses, inhabited by 4744 persons; but those of 1811 make the total amount of the population 6694.

Chichester consists of four principal streets, which meet in one common centre, and are named, from their situation, after the four cardinal points of the compass. Each of these was formerly closed by a gate, now taken down; and the whole is still surrounded by a stone wall, which with the bastions, excepting one erected in the seventeenth century, is supposed to have been the work of the Romans. The streets are spacious and well paved.

The most conspicuous edifice in this city is the *Cathedral*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. On the removal of the episcopal see from Selsea to this place during the reign of William the Conqueror, Hugh de Montgomery, to whom Chichester and Arundel had been granted with the title of earl by that monarch, gave the whole south-west quarter of the city to Bishop Stigand, that he might there build a church, a palace for himself and his successors, and habitations for his clergy. The bishop immediately began to make the necessary preparations; but so completely had the rapacity of the king drained the country of money, that these preparations proceeded very slowly, and Stigand

died before he had even laid the foundation. The same cause continuing to operate during the life of the Norman and his son Rufus, it does not appear that Godfrey, the second bishop, left matters in much greater forwardness than he found them. In 1091 Ralph was promoted to the see of Chichester; but it was not till Henry I. ascended the throne that he was enabled, under the auspices of that monarch, to accomplish the work which he had much at heart. The cathedral was finished in 1108, but being built principally of wood, it was destroyed by fire in May, 1114. Ralph immediately commenced the re-edification; and, with the assistance of the king, whose favour he enjoyed, he finished this second church before his death, which happened in 1123. During the episcopacy of Bishop Seffrid, the second of that name, in 1187, another conflagration is said to have destroyed almost the whole city, together with the church and the houses of the clergy; but from Hovenden, and other chroniclers of those times, it may be inferred that this fire only consumed the roof, and damaged the interior, of the cathedral. It requires but little penetration indeed to perceive that the walls within have been cased with a thin coat of stone, supported at the intercolumniations by pillars of Petworth marble, in the style of the thirteenth century. Of the same material and age are the pillars which support the upper triforium, though the external arches of the windows are coeval with the lowest part of the church, and are ornamented with the billet moulding. As the vaulting of the nave, choir, transept, and side aisles, is of the same date, it is most probable that the church was not vaulted with stone at the time of the fire, but only ceiled with rafter-work. From these circumstances it appears that though the erection of the present edifice from its foundation has been generally attributed to Seffrid, it in reality owes its construction to Bishop Ralph. The plain round arches and pouch-headed pillars cannot certainly have been in use much later than his time. The Chronicle of Winchester says: *Dedicata est ecclesia Cicestriæ a Seffrido ejusdem loci episcopo A. D. 1199, 2do idus Septembris*; and again: *Obiit Seffridus episcopus*

episcopus Cicestrie A. D. 1204; but no mention is made of his buildings; and it can scarcely be supposed that had he erected from its foundation so large an edifice as this cathedral, a circumstance so much to his honour would have been omitted, particularly as churchmen were the authors of those annals. In an ancient MS. catalogue of the prelates of this see, preserved in the archives of the dean and chapter, he is thus mentioned: *Seffridus re-ædificavit Cicestriam et domos suas in palatio*, but nothing is said concerning the church. Hence it is natural to infer that he only executed the repairs described above, with the exception of the vaulting, and the space between the altar-screen and the entrance into the Lady Chapel, by which space the cathedral has evidently been lengthened in the work, the style of which indicates a later period of the thirteenth century. In this part the arches of the lower triforium are gorgeously ornamented with different devices; and the upper windows, which, as already observed, are circular throughout the rest of the church, are here pointed. These repairs and additional buildings were most probably carried on by Bishop Aquila, and completed by Bishop Poore, who was the greatest builder of his age.

No subsequent alterations have taken place in the church, excepting the insertion of the large west window, and the windows in the north and south transepts. The latter, which, for elegance of tracery and justness of proportion, may vie with any work of the kind in England, was erected at the expense of 310*l.* by Bishop Langton early in the fourteenth century, and is justly styled in the table of the prelates of this see put up by Bishop Shurborne, *magnam et sumptuosam fenestram*. It was glazed with painted glass, which remained uninjured till destroyed by the fanatics in the great rebellion. The same prelate built the chapter-house, and gave 100*l.* towards the repair of the church, part of which was probably employed in the erection of the opposite window in the north transept, which is of the same dimensions as the other, but more simple in its tracery. In 1293

Langton was appointed lord-chancellor by Edward I.; and in 1305 consecrated bishop of this see; being a man of extraordinary prudence, he was, in 1310, selected as one of those whose business it was to be near the person of Edward II. and to advise him concerning the government of the kingdom and of himself. He died in 1337, after having filled the episcopal chair of Chichester thirty-three years, and lies buried under the great window which he built in the south transept. His tomb was richly ornamented; and, though much defaced, still retains some traces of its original beauty.

The Lady Chapel, at the east end of the cathedral, was built and endowed by William de Sancto Leofardo, the predecessor of Langton. It is an elegant building, but its appearance is much injured by the filling up of its east window, which greatly disfigures the view of the cathedral at that end. This chapel is now fitted up with book-cases, containing a considerable collection of valuable works. Beneath it is a spacious vault belonging to the ducal family of Richmond, whose banners are suspended over the entrance, above which is this inscription: *Domus ultima*.* On the south side of the library is the elegant monument of Dr. Edward Waddington, who filled the episcopal chair of Chichester from 1724 to 1731; and on the north side of the entrance of the Richmond vault is a black marble tomb, with a mitre and crosier carved on the top, and the words RADVLPHVS EPISCOPVS engraved at the end of it. On the opposite side are two tombs of the same material, and ornamented in the same manner: they are placed side by side, under an arch evidently con-

* On this inscription the late Rev. Mr. Clarke, a canon residentiary of the cathedral, composed the following lines:

Did he who thus inscrib'd this wall
Not read or not believe St. Paul,
Who says there is—where'er it stands—
Another house not made with hands?
Or may we gather from these words,
That house is not a House of Lords?

constructed long after the tombs which it covers, and which are the monuments of the bishops Seffrid II. and Hilary, his patron.

The choir is very richly fitted up; the stalls are of brown oak, finely carved and gilt, with the names of the dignities and prebends painted over them in ancient characters: the misereres are exquisitely carved, and extremely curious. These stalls were erected by Bishop Shurborne in the reign of Henry VIII. as was also the beautiful altar-screen, constructed of the same materials as the stalls. Above it is a gallery, in which, before the Reformation, the choir was placed at the celebration of high mass, and which is perhaps almost the only specimen of the kind remaining in this country. The other parts of the choir are finished in the same style, the whole bearing a strong resemblance to foreign cathedrals, from which Bishop Shurborne probably acquired his ideas, since in the early part of his life he passed many years in the service of Henry VII. as ambassador to foreign courts. This prelate also caused the paintings in the south transept to be executed by Bernardi, an Italian artist, or, as some assert, but without any degree of probability, by Holbein. The first exhibits the interview between Wilfrid and Ceadwalla, in which the latter is represented as the person who granted the island of Selsea to Wilfrid, whereas it is evident, both from Bede and William of Malmsbury, that it was Adelwalch, king of the South Saxons, who founded that church. Wilfrid, attended by his clergy, is seen coming to the king, who stands at the entrance of his palace, surrounded by his courtiers, and addressing him in these words, inscribed on a scroll: *Da servis Dei locum habitationis propter Deum*. Ceadwalla's answer, which is on an open book, held by an attendant, is: *Fiat sicut petitur*. In the back-ground is represented the peninsula of Selsea, the parish church, as it remains to this day, and the sea, bounded by the blue hills of the Isle of Wight. The subject of the other piece is the interview between Henry VIII. and Bishop Shurborne. The latter addresses the king in these words, written on a scroll:

†

Sanc-

Sanctissime rex, propter Deum decora ecclesiam tuam Cices-trensem jam cathedralem, sicut Ceadwalla rex Sussex ecclesiam Selese olim cathedralem decoravit. Henry's answer, inscribed on an open book, is as follows: *Pro amore xpi quod petis concedo.* Shurborne is attended by his clergy in the same manner as St. Wilfrid; the king is standing at the entrance of the palace with his attendants; and, by an anachronism not uncommon in the paintings of those days, his father, Henry VII. is placed on his right hand. These pictures are finely executed, and are extremely valuable as representations of the ecclesiastical and lay costume of that age.

On the north side of the same transept are the portraits of all the kings of England, from William the Conqueror to George I. some of which are well executed, particularly those of Queen Mary, Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. The south side is adorned with the portraits of all the bishops of Selsea and Chichester till the Reformation. Under each prelate is a short account of him brought down by Bishop Shurborne to his own time, since which only John Christopherson, the last Catholic bishop, has been added. These paintings contribute greatly to the embellishment of this part of the church, which, as the transepts have no side aisles, would otherwise be too plain.

It is not improbable that Bernardi painted the vaulting of the church, which appears to have been executed with great boldness of colouring: the ornaments are flowers, and the arms of the founders and benefactors of the church, with scrolls of writing under each. The arms of William of Wykeham are frequently repeated with his motto: "*Manners makyth Man*"—and this addition: *Quod William Wykeham.*

Bishop Shurborne also founded four prebends in this church, and increased the number of choristers. He died in 1536, and is buried in the north aisle of the choir under a white marble monument, on which lies his effigies dressed in the pontifical habit. The figure and tomb were richly adorned; but they were much defaced by the republicans. The arms still remain with the following

Following inscription: *Ne intres in judicium cum servo tuo, Domine*, ROBERT SHVRBORNE.

The chantry of St. Richard, formerly Bishop of Chichester, stands in the south transept of the cathedral at the back of the stalls. It is a beautiful shrine of Gothic workmanship, consisting of three elegant cinquefoil arches, ornamented with crockets and a finial. The arches spring from dragons, and other grotesque figures, which are now greatly mutilated, and are separated by a slender butment, terminating with a pinnacle. Above the grand arches is a range of small ones, with cinquefoil heads, surmounted with a cornice and foliage. The roof within is groined, having key-stones and roses at the intersections. The tomb of the saint stands upon the pavement in the middle of the chantry; its sides are enriched with pointed arches alternately wide and narrow; and the figure of St. Richard, which lies on the tomb, is in tolerable preservation, considering the havoc made here by the emissaries of Cromwell. His shrine was visited by the Catholics, even since the Restoration, on his anniversary, the 3d of April. This prelate, surnamed de la Wich, was a Dominican friar, who, having ingratiated himself into the favour of the court of Rome, was admitted into the secular clergy, and consecrated bishop of this see in 1245. He is recorded to have wrought many miracles, particularly to have fed 3000 people in a miraculous manner. He died in 1253, in his 56th year, and was canonized by the Pope.

In the north side aisle of the choir is a marble monument, with the effigies of a bishop; but the inscription is taken away, and the arms have been defaced. It is supposed to be the tomb of Adam Molins, slain at Portsmouth, in 1449, at the instigation of Richard, Duke of York.

Behind the high altar are two plain tombs, one of which is said to be Bishop Story's, and the other may be that of Bishop Day, who died in 1556. These, with the monument of Bishop John Arundel, who died in 1478, are the only tombs of prelates prior to the Reformation, now remaining in this church. It con-

tains many sepulchral stones, some of them of immense size, which were formerly adorned with brasses of bishops, under stately canopies, as may still be traced by the places in which the brasses were inlaid. Many of these stones were probably removed from the choir into their present situation in the nave and side aisles, about sixty years since, when the choir was paved with black and white marble. The republicans stripped the brass from these and all the other monumental stones in the church, which have been very numerous.

The nave of this cathedral is remarkable for having what appears to be a double aisle on each side; but these additional aisles are of later construction than the others, and were evidently divided into many chantries and chapels, in some of which are piscinas and traces of the altars formerly erected in them: in one of those on the north side is an ancient monument, with the effigies of a man in armour, and a lady at his feet. This is commonly supposed to be the tomb of one of the Earls of Arundel, and appears to have been removed hither from some other situation; the head of the figure reposes on a coronet; and on the breast is a lion rampant, the arms of that illustrious house. Opposite to this monument is a neat tablet, executed by Flaxman, and erected by public subscription, to the memory of the unfortunate poet, William Collins, who was born and died in this city. He is represented as just recovered from a fit of phrensy, to which he was subject, and in a calm and reclining posture seeking refuge from his misfortunes in the consolations of the Gospel, while his lyre, and one of his first poems, lie neglected on the ground. Above are the figures of Love and Pity, entwined in each other's arms. Underneath are these lines, the joint composition of William Hayley and John Sargent, Esquires:

Ye who the merits of the dead revere,
Who hold misfortune sacred, genius dear,
Regard this tomb, where Collins, hapless name!
Solicits kindness with a double claim.

Though

Though nature gave him, and though science taught
 The fire of fancy, and the reach of thought,
 Severely doom'd to penury's extreme,
 He past in madd'ning pain life's feverish dream ;
 While rays of genius only serv'd to shew
 The thick'ning horror and exalt his woe.
 Ye walls that echoed to his frantic moan,
 Guard the due record of this grateful stone ;
 Strangers to him enamour'd of his lays,
 This fond memorial of his talents raise ;
 For this the ashes of a bard require,
 Who touch'd the tenderest notes of Pity's lyre,
 Who join'd pure faith to strong poetic pow'r,
 Who in reviving reason's lucid hours,
 Sought on one book his troubled mind to rest,
 And rightly deem'd the book of God the best."

In the cloisters is interred William Chillingworth, an eminent divine of the 17th century, and the celebrated champion of the Church of England against that of Rome. He was taken prisoner by the Parliamentary forces at Arundel, and brought to Chichester, where, after a short illness, he expired in the episcopal palace. His epitaph is as follows :---

Virtuti Sacrum.
 Spe certissima resurrectionis,
 Hic reducem expectat animam,
 GULIELMUS CHILLINGWORTH
 A. M.
 Oxonii natus et educatus,
 Collegii Sanctæ Trinitatis
 Socius, Decus et Gloria ;
 Omni litterarum genere celeberrimus ;
 Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ adversus Romanam
 Propugnator invictissimus ;
 Ecclesiæ Salisburiensis Cancellarius dignissimus.
 Sepultus Januar. mense A. D. 1644,
 Sub hoc marmore requiescit,
 Nec sentit damna sepulcri.

The

The north transept is used as a parish church, and dedicated to St. Peter. The vaulting of the chancel in this part is a curious specimen of the highly pointed arches of the 13th century, ornamented with the Saxon zigzag. On the outside of it is left some portion of a building, which appears to have been the habitation of some chantry priests: the door by which they are supposed to have decended into the church to perform their offices still remains.

The spire, 297 feet in height, is of stone, and adorned with pinnacles at its base. Its style fixes the date of its erection about the middle of the 13th century; and tradition ascribes its construction to the same workmen who reared the spire of Salisbury cathedral. In 1721, it was struck by lightning, when several large stones were dislodged: one in particular, weighing near three quarters of a hundred weight, was thrown over the houses in West Street without doing any damage in its descent. Nothing less than the fall of the spire, and the consequent destruction of a considerable part of the church, was apprehended; but on a survey, it was found, that though a considerable breach had been made about forty feet from the top, yet the remainder of the building was firm and compact. It was soon so completely repaired that no traces of the injury can now be discovered.

At the north-west corner of the church is a strong square tower, with four turrets and a lanthorn, containing a ring of eight musical bells. It is not known by whom it was erected, though Camden relates, that William Ryman, being forbidden by Edward II. to build a castle for himself at the neighbouring village of Appledram, employed the materials which he had collected for the purpose in this erection. As no mention of such a circumstance is made in the records of the church, it is surmised that Bishop Langton might have purchased the stones for this use. The architecture of the tower is evidently in the style of his time; before it was built the bells hung in the tower of the spire, though it was scarcely calculated to support their weight.

During the short siege of Chichester by the Parliamentary troops

troops in 1648, the other tower of the cathedral was thrown down, and the great west window demolished: but this accidental mischief was far exceeded by the wanton havoc committed by those fanatics. No sooner had they entered the city than, by the orders of their commander, Sir William Waller, they fell to work to despoil the sacred edifice. They broke down the organ, and defaced the ornaments in the choir; they overthrew the tombs in the church, which they stripped of their brasses; they plundered the sacramental plate; and tore all the bibles, service, and singing-books, scattering the leaves over the church and churchyard. The altar, both in the cathedral and sub-deanery, or parish church in the north transept, they broke down, and destroyed the pulpit, pews, and, in short, every thing that was not proof against their pole-axes. In 1647, or 1648, another party, under the command of Sir Arthur Haslerig, was sent hither by Cromwell, to finish the work of devastation, which, as it was alledged, their predecessors had left incomplete. These, after destroying all the repairs which piety had made, proceeded to the chapter-house, the door of which being locked, they forced open with iron crows; and, after seizing the public money belonging to the church, demolished every thing, even tearing down the wainscot of the rooms. The episcopal palace shared the same fate, as did also the deanry, the houses of the canons, vicars, and others belonging to the church.

This cathedral has been for secular canons from the time of its erection, and was therefore not changed by Henry VIII. The foundation consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, two archdeacons, thirty prebendaries, four of whom, having always been called to residence, are styled canons residentiary, four vicars, and a sufficient choir.

The dimensions of the various parts of this cathedral are as follow:---total length from east to west, including the Lady Chapel, 410 feet; of the transepts from north to south, 227; the breadth of the choir, and side at the east end 62; of the nave

and

and aisles, which have four rows of pillars 92; the height of the vaulting 63; of the spire 297, and of the bell-tower 120. The cloisters, which are situated on the south side of the church, and have been much injured by the filling up of the lower range of windows, form a quadrangle, the south side of which measures 120; the east 128; and the west side 100 feet.

Within the walls of the city there are six parish churches: *St. Peter the Great*, also called the *Subdeanry*, within the cathedral; *St. Peter the Less*, *St. Olave's*, *St. Martin's*, *St. Andrew's*, and *All Saints*. Without the east gate is a seventh, dedicated to *St. Pancras*; and without the west gate the parish of *St. Bartholomew*, which has only a burial-ground, the church, together with that of *St. Pancras*, having been demolished in the seventeenth century, when the city was besieged by Sir William Waller.

In 1802 and 1803, *St. Martin's* was repaired, or rather rebuilt, at an expense of 1700*l.* through the munificence of Mrs. Dear. The fabric, though solid and strong, is not heavy, and is a good imitation of the Gothic style of architecture.

The *Bishop's Palace* underwent a thorough repair in 1725, when it was considerably enlarged and improved. In digging the foundation for the new buildings several coins of Nero and Domitian, and a curious Roman pavement, were found by the workmen; from which, and other circumstances, it is conjectured, that the mansion of the Roman proprætors once occupied this spot.

The work of Bishop Sherborne is still very visible in many parts of this edifice, particularly in the magnificent dining-room, which has a fine ceiling divided into compartments, and adorned with the arms and devices of that prelate, and the principal families of the county. The present bishop has adorned the window of this room with painted glass, and repaired and ornamented the whole palace, which was very much dilapidated on his accession to the government of this diocese. The chapel is a beautiful building, erected in the 13th century; but some of the
windows

windows were inserted at a later period. The gardens, which have the advantage of a fine terrace-walk on that part of the city walls inclosed by them are tastefully planted and laid out.

The *Deanry* is a handsome and convenient edifice, built by the celebrated Sherlock, when dean of this cathedral: it is pleasantly situated, as are also the houses of the residentiaries, all of which have good gardens, with terrace walks on the city walls. In the residence of the Rev. Mr. Marwood, the senior canon, is a Saxon door with a zigzag ornament, conjectured to be a relic of the monastery of St. Peter, which existed here prior to the erection of the cathedral. The Canon-gate, which leads into the Close, was erected about the time of Bishop Langton. Near it is the entrance into the Vicar's Close, where, at the north side of the quadrangle, are some fine remains of the refectory.

It is the general opinion that the structure called the *Friary*, situated near the north gate, was originally built by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Chichester, who, on receiving from the king the grant of the city, pitched on this spot as a proper place on which to erect a castle for his residence, and caused it to be marked out and walled round to the extent of ten acres. Mr. Hay, however, questions the correctness of this tradition. "Every person," says he *, "the least acquainted with ancient architecture, on viewing the Friary in its present state, will be convinced that a considerable part of the building still remaining is of higher antiquity than the Conquest. In several places, in the old building, the walls are of flint, the arches a kind of ellipses, and turning down at each end in an angle, some more, some less, from 100 to 130, and 140 degrees. Many of the windows, and some of the door-places, have the Gothic arch inclosed in a square, or long square. Other circumstances join to prove the superior antiquity of the Friary. The wall which separates the precinct from the city is built in the same manner, and of like materials as the city walls, which are confessedly of Roman fabrication; that the mount, whoever made it, was raised in order to erect a

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tower,

* Hist. of Chich. p. 210.

tower, or citadel, on it is plain; the foundations may be traced all round the top, except the part opposite to the glacis; the mortar, or rather cement, is as hard as the stones themselves." The site of the mount too, on the spot most proper to defend the lines, the same writer considers as a satisfactory proof of its having been raised by the Romans; and hence concludes that the military officers were stationed in this north-east quarter of the city. From the nature of some part of the ground in the park, or paddock, it is evident that the castle of Earl Roger, with its appurtenances, occupied a great deal more room than the present building. After the expulsion of that family the lordship of the city was vested in the Albinis, Earls of Arundel; and, in 1233, was given by William, the fourth Earl, to the Grey Friars of the order of St. Francis, by whom it was occupied as a convent till the Dissolution; after which Henry VIII. in his thirty second year, A. D. 1541, granted it to the mayor and citizens of Chichester, by whom it was leased for 999 years, excepting the chapel, which was converted into a *Guildhall*, and used as such ever since. It is a spacious, but by no means magnificent, structure. In digging a few years since close to the hustings, in order to erect galleries for the grand and petit juries, the workmen found the bones of some of the friars who had been interred there near the altar; but no other relic of any kind was discovered.

Considerable remains of the conventual buildings, of the same age as the chapel, existed a few years since; but they were removed to make room for more convenient offices to the residence of Admiral Frankland. The wall, which inclosed the precinct of the monastery, still remains; it comprehends a space of about ten acres, forming a very pleasant park, within which is the mount mentioned in the preceding quotation from Mr. Hay.

The *Council-chamber* in North Street was erected in 1732, by subscription, to which the Duke of Somerset, then high steward of the city, gave 100 guineas. It is raised on arcades, and the ornamental part of the building is of the Ionic order.

Conti-

Contiguous to the Council Chamber is the *Assembly Room*, likewise built by subscription, about 1781. It is an elegant, spacious, well proportioned room, fifty-nine feet in length, including the recess, thirty-two in breadth, and twenty-eight in height. Here assemblies are held every fortnight during the winter season, and also occasional concerts, for the benefit of which an organ was some years since erected by John Marsh, Esq. a gentleman of this city, well known to the musical world by the many excellent compositions which he has published.

The *Theatre*, which stands at the lower end of South Street, was rebuilt in 1791, by Mr. Andrews of Chichester. Its exterior has some pretensions to elegance; within it is roomy and convenient.

The *Custom House* is in the West Street, having been some years since removed thither from St. Martin's Square.

The *Cross* stands in the centre of the city, at the intersection of the four principal streets. According to the inscription upon it this cross was built by Edward Story, who was translated to this see from that of Carlisle, in 1475. It was repaired during the reign of Charles II. and at the expense of the Duke of Richmond, in 1746; though we are told that Bishop Story left an estate at Amberley worth full 25l. per annum to keep it in constant repair; but a few years afterwards the mayor and corporation sold it in order to purchase another nearer home. The date of the erection of this structure is not mentioned in the inscription; but, from the style and ornaments, it must be referred to the time of Edward IV. This cross is universally acknowledged to be one of the most elegant buildings of the kind existing in England. Its form is octangular, having a strong buttment at each angle, surmounted with pinnacles. On each of its faces is an entrance through a pointed arch, ornamented with crockets and a finial. Above this, on four of its sides, is a tablet, to commemorate its reparation in the reign of Charles II. Above each tablet is a dial exhibiting the hour to each of the three principal streets; the fourth being excluded from this advantage by stand-

ing at an angle. In the centre is a large circular column, the basement of which forms a seat: into this column is inserted a number of groinings, which, spreading from the centre, form the roof beautifully moulded. The central column appears to continue through the roof, and is supported without by eight flying buttresses, which rest on the several corners of the building. Till a few years since this Cross was used as a market-place, but the increased population of the city requiring a more extensive area for that purpose, a large and convenient *Market-house* was, about the year 1807, erected in the North Street, on the completion of which, it was proposed to take down this Cross, then considered as a nuisance. Fortunately, however, the city was exempted from the reproach of such a proceeding, by the public spirit of some of the members of the corporation, who purchased several houses on the north side of the Cross, in order to widen that part of the street by their demolition.

The *Grammar School*, in West Street, was founded by Bishop Story in 1497, for the education of the sons of freemen of the city, and endowed with the prebend of Highly, in the gift of the dean and chapter.

In the same street is also the *Free-School*, founded in 1702, by Oliver Whithy, with a particular regard to navigation, and endowed with lands to maintain a master and twelve boys; four of Chichester, four from West Wittering, and four from Harting.

Besides these seminaries the city has two *Charity Schools*, one for clothing and educating twenty-two poor boys, and twenty girls; and the other for the instruction of thirty boys.

Among the benevolent institutions of Chichester, the most ancient is *St. Mary's Hospital*, situated in St. Martin's Square. It is said to have been originally a nunnery, founded by William, fifth dean of the cathedral in 1173, or 1174; but at what period, or on what occasion, it was converted into a hospital for indigent persons, it is impossible to ascertain. Its annual revenues, at the Dissolution, were valued at 11l. 11s. 6d. The buildings of the hospital, in their present state, consist of a spacious refectory, adjoining

adjoining to which, on either side, are the apartments of the brethren and sisters. At the east end is the chapel, about forty feet long, and twenty wide; having a lofty coved ceiling and Gothic windows. From the style of its architecture it must have been rebuilt about 1407, when there occurs an episcopal mandate for its consecration. It contains stalls for the members; and near the altar is a very fine piscina, and a richly sculptured stone shrine, with stalls for the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon. The present members are six poor women, and two poor men. The affairs of this hospital have been ever since its foundation under the management of the dean and chapter of Chichester; and the dean is the present warden.

Just without the north gate stands the *Work-house* of the city, the parishes of which were united by Act of Parliament, in 1753, since which time the poor are here maintained under the superintendence of thirty guardians, who are incorporated by the same act, and annually chosen at Easter by the respective parishes.

In 1772, Mr. John Hardham, a tobacconist in London, a native of Chichester, left by his will the interest of all his estates to the guardians of the poor, "to ease the inhabitants in their poor-rates for ever." This valuable legacy amounting to 653*l.* per annum was subject to the life of the housekeeper of the testator, so that it was not till 1786 that it reverted to the city.

The *Dispensary* for the relief of the sick poor, supported by annual subscription, was originally established in 1784, chiefly through the humane exertions of the Rev. Mr. Walker and Dr. Sanden.

About 1772, or 1773, the north, west, and south gates were taken down to improve the city. The east gate, because it supported the city gaol, was not demolished till 1783, when a new *Gaol* was erected on the south side of the place which that gate had occupied.

Besides the convent of Grey Friars and St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester anciently contained other religious and benevolent in-

stitutions, of which no traces now exist. A monastery dedicated to St. Peter is said to have stood on the site of the cathedral before the translation of the episcopal chair from Selsea; and mention is made of a nunnery here of great antiquity. Eleanor, queen of Edward I. is recorded as the foundress of a convent for Black Friars, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Vincent; and as early as Richard I. there was a hospital for lepers, dedicated to James and St. Mary Magdalen, and valued at the Dissolution at 4l. 3s. 9d. per annum.

Chichester, according to Mr. Hay, contains other remains of Roman architecture besides those in the Friary already noticed. "Among these I reckon," says he, "the Canon-gate, and some of the contiguous building. Bishop Sherborne, indeed, repaired the gate-way, and placed his arms upon it, but that was all; the foundation and the greatest part of the superstructure are evidently Roman: so also are the vaults in the South Street, at present (1804) in the occupation of Mr. Redman, wine-merchant, with the buildings over them, for a considerable way towards the cloisters, including the old concert-room." *

One of the most remarkable relics of the Romans discovered at this place was an inscription, now preserved at Goodwood, the seat of the Duke of Richmond. It was found in 1723, under the corner house on the north side of St. Martin's Lane, about four feet below the surface of the ground, close to the two stone walls three feet thick, which united in an angle, and probably belonged to the temple mentioned in the inscription. The stone upon which it is engraved is of grey Sussex marble, and seems to have been about six feet long, by two and three quarters broad. The letters beautifully and exactly drawn, are capitals from 2½ to 3 inches long. It is thus read and supplied by Gale:—

Neptuno et Minervæ Templum pro Salute domus divinæ et auctoritate Tiberii Claudii Cogidubni regis legati Augusti in Britannia, Collegium fabrorum et qui in eo sodales, de suo dedicaverunt, donante arcam Pudente Pudentini filio.

Another

* Hist. of Chich. 212, 213.

Another inscription was found in a cellar in East Street, very near the same spot as the preceding. The stone is of the same kind of Sussex marble, the letters of the like size and cut, and very beautiful. Mr. Gale reads it thus:

Neroni

Claudio Divi Claudii

Aug. F. Germanici

Cæs. Nepoti. Ti. Cæs.

Aug. pronepoti. Div. Aug.

Abnepoti. Cæsari. Aug. Germ.

R. R. P. IV. Imp. V. Cos. IV.

Solvi curavit votum merito.

The name of the dedicator is wanting.

WILLIAM JUXON, who, in the 17th century attained the highest station in the English church, was born in 1582, at Chichester. He received his education at Merchant Taylors' School in London, and St. John's College, Oxford, of which he was elected master in 1621, and a few years afterward executed the office of vice-chancellor of the University. For some time he applied himself to the study of the civil law; but at the wish of Dr. Laud, to whom he owed his subsequent preferments, he directed his attention to divinity. In 1633, he was nominated to the Bishopric of Hereford; but before his consecration was removed to the see of London. In 1635, his patron procured his appointment to the office of lord high treasurer, which gave great umbrage to the nobility, though it was acknowledged that he executed that important office with exemplary ability and integrity. He enjoyed to the last the favour of his sovereign, whom he attended on the scaffold. Being soon afterwards deprived of his bishopric he retired to a small estate in Gloucestershire, where he resided till the Restoration, when he was elevated to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, which he enjoyed only three years, dying in 1663, in his 81st year. He was a learned man, a pious

divine, a faithful counsellor, an enemy to all persecution; so amiable in his manners, and so inoffensive in his life, that even in the times of intolerant fanaticism he was suffered, by a courtesy granted to very few, to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.*

THOMAS BRADWARDINE, descended from an ancient family once settled at Bradwardine, in Herefordshire, was born in or near Chichester. He was educated at Merton College, where he became a great mathematician, and so learned a divine, that he was commonly styled *Doctor Profundus*. He was confessor to Edward III. and in July 1349, was promoted to the see of Canterbury, but died in December following. His work, *De Causa Dei*, acquired him considerable celebrity.

The brothers WILLIAM, GEORGE, and JOHN SMITH, who attained great eminence as landscape painters, were born near Guildford, in Surrey; but removed so very young to Chichester, where they resided the rest of their lives, that they have been generally considered as natives of this city. William obtained the first premium offered by the Society of Arts, in London, and John the second. Several of their performances were engraved by Woollett. John died in July 1764, aged forty-seven; William in September, the same year, aged fifty-seven; and George in 1776, in his 63d year. They are all interred in the church-yard of St. Pancras, Chichester.

WILLIAM COLLINS, whose fame as a poet can never die, was born in 1720, in the house now occupied by Mr. Mason, printer and bookseller. His father, a reputable hatter, who served the office of mayor of Chichester in 1733, in the following year, placed his son at Winchester College, where he was educated by Dr. Burton. In 1740, he became a commoner of Queen's College, Oxford; but was soon elected a demy of Magdalen College, where he remained till he had taken his bachelor's degree. He quitted the University, where he was distinguished for genius and indolence, about 1744, and at the desire of his maternal uncle, Lieut.

* See Beauties, Vol. VIII. p. 817.

Lieutenant Colonel Martin, of Grey's regiment of foot, he joined him in Flanders. This officer would have provided for Collins in his own profession; but this did not suit the inclination of the latter, who now turned his thoughts to the church, but soon abandoned that idea. He repaired to London, "a literary adventurer," says Dr. Johnson, "with many projects in his head, and very little money in his pocket. He designed many works, but his great fault was irresolution. He planned several tragedies; but he only planned them. He wrote, now and then, odes, and other poems, and did something, however little." In 1746, he published his Odes descriptive and allegorical; but the sale of this work not at all corresponding with its merit, he indignantly burned the remaining copies. In 1748, his uncle died, and left him about 2000*l.*; but soon after he was attacked with a nervous disorder, attended with depression of spirits, which reduced him to the most deplorable weakness, both of body and mind. From this state death at length relieved him, in 1759, in his thirty-ninth year. He expired in the house of his sister, Mrs. Sempill, at Chichester, and was interred in St. Andrew's church, in this city. The character given of him by Dr. Johnson * is highly honourable to the memory of his unfortunate friend.

MIDHURST,

a populous and tolerably well built town, seated near the river Arun, is generally considered as the *Milba*, or, as it is written by other antiquaries, the *Mida* of the Romans. So much is certain, that from Domesday-book it appears to have been a considerable place at the time of the Norman Conquest. Here was for some ages seated one of the numerous branches of the family of Bohun, who took the title of baron from this town, but since the time of Henry VIII. the manor belonged till of late to the Brownes, Viscounts Montague.

Midhurst is a borough by prescription, having sent ever since
4 Edward

* Lives of the English Poets.

4 Edward II. two members to Parliament, who are elected by the burgage-holders. The burgages belonged for many years to the Viscounts Montague, one of whom caused some of the houses to be taken down to make room for part of the wall of Cowdray Park; and in this wall placed stones with numerals engraved on them to identify the site of the burgages. This circumstance occasioned a late noble Duke (then professing to be a reformer) to observe, that "so low was the elective franchise fallen, that at Midhurst the very stones appeared as voters for members of Parliament." This sarcasm, upon investigating the subject, will be found to have little else than splenetic pleasantry in it, and to convey no disgrace to the borough of Midhurst in particular; for, bold as the assertion may appear to the ears of modern reformers, the right of election in the borough of Midhurst is the only radical right of election sanctioned by the constitution. These burgage tenures, about 120 in number, were sold by the trustees of the last Viscount Montague, as it is said, for 40,000 guineas to the Earl of Egremont, who afterwards disposed of them to Lord Carrington, the present owner*. The government of the town is vested in a bailiff, chosen annually at the court-leet of the manor. It has a weekly market on Thursday, and three yearly fairs, on April 5th, Whit-Tuesday, and October 29th. The population of the town and parish, in 1801, amounted to 1073.

The church, a small tower building of stone, is situated in the middle of the town. It has nothing remarkable except the burial-place of the Montague family, on the south side near the chancel, in the middle of which is a large rich monument, or rather pile of monuments, inclosed by iron rails. It consists of a marble altar-tomb, upon which are placed two full-sized recumbent figures of women in the rich cloaks and dress of the times, with ruffs round their necks, and their heads resting on pillows; at the feet of one an unicorn chained, the other being destroyed.

Round one side of the monument are two men in armour, and two women

* From a communication of Mr. Richard Watts of Lewes.

women kneeling; and on the other one man and two women, but much mutilated, some without heads, others without limbs. At each end are splendid coats of arms with innumerable quarterings. On the top of the altar-tomb is raised another upon three arches, also of mixed marble curiously gilt and ornamented. Upon this is the figure of an old man with a formal beard, in rich gilt armour and cloak kneeling on a cushion before a square altar, round and below which are inscriptions in Roman capitals, informing us that here was interred Anthony Browne Viscount Montacute, chief standard bearer of England, and Knight of the Garter, with his two wives, Lady Jane Ratcliffe, daughter of Robert, Earl of Sussex, and Magdalen, daughter of William Lord Dacre. This nobleman having served the Queens Mary and Elizabeth in various capacities both civil and military, died at Horsley in Surrey, in 1592, in his 66th year.

Against the south wall is a small marble monument, with two Corinthian pillars, between which are the kneeling figures of a man in armour, but without head, and of a woman, which seems to have been brought hither from some other place. Under the latter is a long metrical inscription, from which we gather that the person for whom this memorial was erected was Joan, wife of Francis Browne, and that she died in 1584. Above all are the arms with many quarterings.

In the *Town-Hall* the quarter-sessions for the county were formerly held once a year, but that practice is now disused. The *Free Grammar School* for twelve boys was founded in 1672 by Gilbert Hannam.

On St. Anne's-hill near the town there are strong indications of an ancient building, supposed to have been the residence of the Bohuns, once lords of this manor: it has had three fosses, the lowest of which was formed by the river that runs on the east side of the hill.

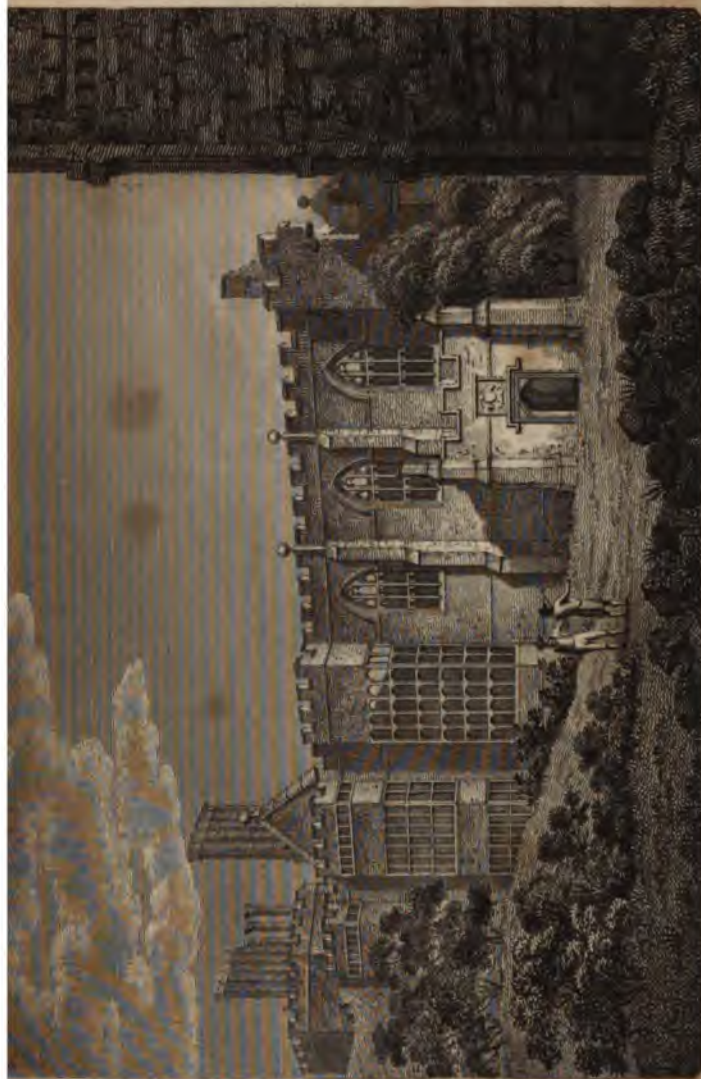
About a quarter of a mile eastward of Midhurst are situated the picturesque ruins of *Cowdray-house*, once the magnificent seat

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of

of the noble family of Montague. They stand in a valley between two well wooded hills, near the banks of the Arun, which runs between them through an extensive park, containing some of the finest chesnut trees in England.

Cowdray and the manor of Midhurst belonged to Margaret Countess of Salisbury, daughter of George Duke of Clarence, who was attainted of high treason 31 Henry VIII. and two years afterwards beheaded in the Tower, at the age of seventy-two because certain bulls from Rome were found in her mansion here, and it was thought that an insurrection in Yorkshire had been occasioned through the instigation of her son, Cardinal Pole. Her estates having in consequence devolved to the crown, Cowdray was given in exchange for other lands, to the heirs of John Nevill, Marquis Montague; and, upon the division of his possessions, fell to Lucy, his fourth daughter, who first married Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Aldwarke, in the county of York; and afterwards Sir Anthony Browne, great standard-bearer of England. Her son, William Fitzwilliam, Earl of Southampton, built the present mansion, as appears by his arms and other devices displayed in its various parts; but dying without issue 34 Henry VIII. this estate went to his maternal brother, Sir Anthony Browne, from whom the late possessor, Viscount Montague, was lineally descended. Edward VI. in a letter to his friend, Fitzpatrick, calls it "a goodly house of Sir Anthony Browne's, where we were marvelously, yea rather excessively banketted." It was built in the form of a quadrangle, with the principal front towards the west, in the centre of which was the gate flanked by two towers. The east side contained the chapel, hall, and dining-parlour. The chapel was superbly fitted up, and had an altar-piece of peculiar beauty. The hall was decorated with paintings of architecture by Roberti, and statues by Goupe: at the upper end was a buck standing, carved in brown wood, having on the shoulder a shield with the arms of England, and under it the arms of Browne, with many quarterings, carved in wood. There were ten other bucks, as large as life, standing, sitting, and lying,



RUINS OF COWDREY HOUSE,

near Millhurst

Suffex.

Engraved by Wm. Wood & Co. from a drawing by J. G. Brown.

some with small banners of arms supported by their feet. This hall and stair-case were painted by Pellegrini, with the story of Tancred and Clorinda from Tasso. The parlour received its embellishments from Holbein, or some of his scholars. On the south of the quadrangle was a long gallery, in which were painted the twelve apostles as large as life; and on the north side was another gallery, containing many whole-length pictures of the family in their proper habits; likewise four historical pieces, two copies of Raphael's marriage, Cupid and Psyche, and several old religious and military paintings from Battle Abbey. The apartments were all stately, well furnished and adorned with pictures by the best masters. In the breakfast-room was a cabinet full of very curious pieces of ivory work, consisting of small and delicate flowers, turned by one of the owners of this house, who used to amuse himself with such work; and in one of the rooms was a picture representing him at his turning-wheel.

The pictures painted on the walls were preserved during the civil war in the time of Charles I. by a coat of plaster laid over the stucco; when one of the officers quartered here, exercising his weapon against the wall, broke out from one of the subjects the head of Henry VIII. which was afterwards replaced.

This beautiful edifice, with most of its valuable contents, was destroyed by fire in the night of the 24th of September, 1793. Of this unfortunate accident the following account is given by Mr. Gough:—"Mrs. Chambers, the housekeeper, who, with the porter, and one or two more servants, were the only inhabitants of this spacious mansion, had retired to rest at eleven, her usual hour, in full confidence that all was safe, and not the smallest light was to be seen. She had scarcely slept an hour, before she was alarmed by the watchman with the cry of fire in the north gallery, and immediately saw it in flames, with all its valuable contents, without the possibility of saving a single article. The inhabitants of Midhurst were soon ready to assist in great numbers; and no help was wanting to remove the furniture, pictures, and library, from the three other sides of the quadrangle;

gle; but the firmness of the materials rendering it impossible to break down any part so as to stop the progress of the flames, they quickly spread to the east of the court, in which was the great hall, chapel, and dining-parlour. There there was opportunity to unfurnish, and to save the altar-piece by Annigoni; but the historical paintings on the walls of the dining-parlour were involved in the devastation, and the stucco on which they were painted flaked off the walls."

Thus this magnificent mansion was reduced to a pile of ruins on which the capricious hand of time continues to impress a diversity of forms, which are moulded by that of nature into the beautiful and picturesque. The west side of the building contains the most perfect vestiges of its architecture. The opposite extremity, with the galleries on either side, though more dilapidated, retain many traces of their former splendor. Upon the walls of the dining-parlour remains of the pictures are still visible; and the windows of the hall and chapel are almost entire. Within the quadrangle lie the half consumed trunks of some of the wooden bucks above mentioned. The whole site, collectively viewed from the heights within the park, exhibits an impressive scene of ruined and deserted grandeur.

By a singular coincidence, about the same time that this stately pile was laid in ruins, the noble owner was drowned, together with his fellow-traveller, Mr. Burdett, in rashly venturing to sail down the cataracts of the Rhine at Schaffhausen. Being the last male heir of his ancient family, his estates devolved to his only sister, married to William Stephen Poyntz, Esq. who has erected a new brick house, without any pretensions to elegance, in the park, about a mile from the old one, for his residence.

In the parish of SOUTH BERSTEAD, at the south-east corner of the rape of Chichester, is situated *Bognor*, a place which owes its existence to the prevailing rage for sea-bathing. So lately as 1784 it was known only as a resort for smugglers, and consisted merely of a few fishermen's huts. About that time the late Sir Richard Hotham

Hotham began to make it his summer residence, and was so well pleased with the situation, that some time afterwards he bought a piece of land, on which he erected Bognor Lodge. By subsequent purchases he became the proprietor of the whole site of the present village, which, with the exception of a few houses, was built by him. It consists of several rows of elegant brick structures, but so detached that the place is at least a mile in length, erected with the professed design of making Bognor the resort of more select company than is to be found at other bathing-places. The principal of these ranges of buildings are the Crescent, in the centre of which the Dome-house, as it is called, is particularly magnificent; Spencer Terrace, Hothamton-Place, and East-Row. For the accommodation of visitors here is an hotel, a subscription room, a library, warm sea-bath, ten or twelve bathing-machines, and a chapel erected at the sole expense of Sir Richard Hotham. After his death the property was sold in lots to different purchasers; but, though many years have since elapsed, the increase of Bognor, during that interval, has been very trifling. This is the more surprising, as every season brings a greater influx of fashionable company to this place.*

At BOSHAM, according to Bede, a place environed with woods and sea, Dicul, a Scottish monk, had a very small cell for five or six religious men. In a manuscript history of this place, drawn

* Sir Richard Hotham, the founder of Bognor, was, early in life, a hatter in the borough of Southwark, and greatly increased his trade by this device; instead of shop-bills, he had his name and business inscribed on pieces of copper about the size of a halfpenny, which he distributed all over the town, and sent to various parts of the kingdom. This durable document attracted notice, and its whimsical originality induced many persons to become his customers. Having amassed a tolerable fortune, he relinquished his business, and engaged in commerce, particularly in the shipping of the East-India Company, and in time acquired a very large property. He successfully opposed Mr. Thrale at the election for Southwark in 1780, and was knighted in consequence of presenting an address to his Majesty on the birth of a prince. Sir Richard died in 1799, and his remains are interred in South Berstead Church.

drawn up in the seventeenth century, by Mr. John Smyth, it is said that "the inhabitants of Bosham, deriving their knowledge from their ancestors, shewed the writer in 1637 the ruins of an outworne foundation near to the ancient parish church, which they called St. Bede's Chapel, as small in circuit as Bede maketh the cell of Dicul there adjoining to be."* A small portion of the vicarage-house, which is contiguous to the church-yard, seems to have formed part of the buildings belonging to this religious establishment. In the garden is a colossal head of marble dug out of the church-yard, and conjectured to have been a Saxon idol. Mr. Hay says that it goes by the name of Beavois's head, though never designed as such; that its barbarous sculpture and want of proportion shew it to be of German manufacture, and that it appears to have been a Thor, the Jupiter of the Pagan Saxons.† The short hair round the head is still visible, though the figure has suffered considerably from the weather. The church is situated close to an arm of the sea: the Saxon tower at the west end has been converted into a belfry. On the right side of the south door, almost close to the entrance, is a descent to a room arched with stone, about twelve or fourteen feet square. The idea of the inhabitants is, that this was the prison of the religious house here; but more probably it was the burial-place of the priors and other principal officers of that establishment.

At Bosham was born HERBERT DE BOSHAM, who being a good scholar, was appointed private secretary to Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. He was the author of several books, among others, a history of his master's untimely end, of which he was an eye-witness, but durst not make any resistance for fear of sharing the same fate. He afterwards went to Italy, where Pope Alexander III. raised him to the dignity of Bishop of Benevento; and in 1178 to that of cardinal.

In the parish of BOXGROVE lies *Halnaker-House*, which was the chief seat of the honour of Robert de Haye, to whom it was given

* Sir William Burrell's Collections in the British Museum.

† History of Chichester, p. 604.

given by Henry I. and from whose descendants it was carried by marriage into the family of St. John. In the reign of Edward III. it was transferred in like manner to the family of Poynings; and afterwards passed through the hands of the Bonvilles to the Lords de la Warr, by one of whom it was given, together with other possessions in this county, to Henry VIII. in exchange for the abbey of Wherwell in Hampshire. Halnaker remained in the Crown till the latter end of Elizabeth's reign, when it was granted to the Morleys, who came out of Suffolk, and attained considerable eminence here. The last male heir, Sir William Morley, who died in 1701, was succeeded in this estate by his daughter, Mary Countess of Derby; and at her death, in 1752, it devolved to her cousin, Sir Thomas Ackland, Bart. By him it was sold for 50,000*l.* to the Duke of Richmond, and is now an appendage to his neighbouring mansion of Goodwood, of which it was formerly the head. In this house, which has been suffered to go to decay, are to be seen two *Cursews*, as old as the reign of the Conqueror.

At Boxgrove a priory was founded by Robert de Haye, on whom the honour of Halnaker was originally conferred. It was at first a cell to the convent of Essay in Normandy, and contained only three monks, on whom the founder bestowed all his lands in Boxgrove. William de St. John added ten monks to the establishment; his brother Robert augmented their number with two more; and their possessions were increased by the benefactions of the same family. William, the first Earl Warren, is said to have been a benefactor; and Gundred, his wife, is reported, but erroneously, by Dugdale,* to have been buried here. The whole seems to be a mistake, for William de Albini, Earl of Arundel, the husband of Queen Adeliza, widow of Henry I. makes a grant to this priory of exactly the same estate as Earl Warren is said to have given. Edward III. naturalized this foundation, discharging it from rents, and all other disadvantages to

* Dugd. Bar. I. 74.

which as alien it was subject. At the Dissolution it was valued at 145l. 10s. 2d. clear per annum. It has since that time had the same owners as Halnaker. Some parts of this priory are still standing, and have been converted into dwelling-houses; but several old buildings which belonged to it were pulled down in 1780 by the late Duke of Richmond, for the purpose of erecting a farm-house on their site.

The priory church, which has become parochial, though at present spacious, consisting of transepts, nave, two aisles, and three chancels, was formerly much larger, as is apparent from the ruins, which shew the nave to have extended nearly, if not quite, as far west of the cross, as it now does east of it. It contains several altar tombs, some under-pointed arches, but without figures or inscriptions. Tradition relates that one of them covers the remains of Queen Adeliza, which is not improbable; for two of her daughters, by the Earl of Arundel, Oliva and Agatha, were interred here. Others, undoubtedly, are for Thomas Lord Poynings, and his lady, Philippa: for by the will of that nobleman, bearing date at Halnaker 1428, he bequeathed his body to be buried within the choir of the priory of Boxgrove, on the north part of the tomb of the Lady Philippa, sometime Countess of Arundel and Pembroke, his wife, daughter to Edmund Mortimer Earl of March. In the chancel, on the right, is a rich canopied monument, ornamented with arms, which is conjectured to have been for Elizabeth Bonville, Lady de la Warr, the heiress of Halnaker. In the inside, in ancient gold letters, is this imperfect inscription:

Of your charitie pray for the souls of Thomas La Warr
And Elizabeth his wife. - - -

And round one of the pendant stone ornaments is the following:

Thomas La Warr - - Anno Dni MCCCCXXXIII.

On

teenth century, was the residence of Ford Grey, Esq. who pulled down the old house, and erected the present magnificent seat. He was raised by King William III. to the dignity of Earl of Tankerville, and left an only daughter. This lady, in 1695, was united to Charles Bennet, Lord Ossulston,* on whom the title of his father-in-law was afterwards conferred. By his successor this mansion and park, with the manors of South and East Harting, were sold, in 1746, to Sir Matthew Featherston for 19,000*l.*; the wood in the park being computed worth the whole money. Sir Matthew was the son of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, a wine merchant in London, and having had a large estate left to him by Sir Henry Featherston, to whom he was very distantly, if at all, related, he assumed his name, was, in 1747, created a baronet; and was succeeded in 1774 by his son, Sir Henry.

Ladyholt House and Park formerly belonged to the Carylls; but Lord Caryll by his adherence to James II. forfeited this estate, which was granted by William III. to Lord Cutts; but at the particular request of the exiled monarch it was restored to the Caryll family on the payment of 10,000*l.* to the new proprietor. The estate was in the sequel sold to the Duke of Richmond, who, before the purchase was completed, assigned over his right to Sir Matthew Featherston, Bart. and from him it descended, with Up Park, to his son and successor. The house has been suffered to go to decay.

Near EAST LAVANT is *Goodwood*, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Richmond, agreeably situated in a spacious park, and commanding an extensive and delightful prospect. This mansion and estate formerly belonged to the noble family of Percy; but being purchased by the grandfather of the present Duke

* "At the time of this marriage a guinea went for 30*s.*; and there being but four bells at Harting, he first gave the ringers four guineas, and then dipping his hand into his pocket, brought up thirty-six more, and gave to the rector, (Mr. Tench,) who, as soon as the new-married couple were gone, said, Pox take his little hand! if it was as big as some folks' hands, it might have brought up as many again." *Sir William Barvell's MS. Collections.*

Duke of Richmond, he pulled down the old Gothic structure, and on its site erected a new building for a hunting-seat. To this edifice the late Duke made great additions, under the direction of Mr. James Wyatt, which are still in an unfinished state. The principal front and the west wing are new. The former, which faces the south, is only one story high, having at each end a circular tower of two stories, crowned with a low dome. The centre is adorned with a portico of six Ionic columns of Portland stone, which support another of the same number of Doric pillars, surmounted by a balustrade. Each of the wings, which form obtuse angles with the front, has also a circular tower at its extremity. On the ground-floor of the front, on the east side, is the drawing-room, about 58 feet by 36; and on the west the dining-room, about 40 feet in length. The lower part of the whole of the east wing will be occupied by the picture gallery. The old house, which now forms only the west wing, is a plain edifice of Portland stone, with a pediment in the centre. All the new part of this mansion is built of small flints collected from the South Downs, which have this superiority over Portland stone, that the longer they are exposed to the air the whiter they become.

The stables and offices westward of the house, and perhaps rather too near to it, are a handsome quadrangular building, inferior to few, if any, in the kingdom. The kennel which the late Duke built for his hounds also exceeds in magnificence and conveniences of every kind, even to luxury, any structure perhaps ever raised before for the reception of such tenants.

The gardens, at some distance from the house, are extensive, and laid out with great judgment; and adjoining to them is a magnificent tennis-court. The park comprehends 2000 acres. At the upper end of it is a beautiful pleasure-house called Cairney seat, erected with materials formerly composing the tower of Hoove church, an elegant structure of Caen stone, on the fall of which they were purchased and applied to this purpose by a former proprietor of Goodwood. Being built on a rising ground,

it commands a magnificent view, embracing the whole tract of plain beneath, the projections and recesses of the coast, from Brighton to the harbours of Portsmouth and Southampton, and a considerable extent of country northward of the Downs.

On a hill adjoining to the park, the late Duke formed an excellent race-course. The races are generally held late in April, or early in May; and last two or three days.

Among the curiosities of Goodwood, the lion, carved in wood, which adorned the head of Commodore Anson's ship the *Centurion*, during his circumnavigation of the globe, must not be omitted. It is set up against the Duke of Richmond Inn, on a stone pedestal, with the following inscription:

Stay traveller awhile and view, one who has travell'd more than you,
Quite round the globe; in each degree, Anson and I have plow'd the sea;
Torrid and frigid zones have past, and safe ashore arriv'd at last,
In ease and dignity appear: He in the House of Lords—I here.

In the parish of LYNCHMERE, about four miles north of Midhurst, was *Shelbred Priory* for Black Canons, the foundation of which is ascribed to Sir Ralph de Ardern, and which, at the Dissolution, was valued at 72*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* Of this priory considerable remains still exist; for, having been converted, soon after the suppression, into a farm-house, it thus escaped the fate of many of our monastic establishments. The entrance is through a large door-way, which opens into a passage leading into the common-hall. On each side of the passage are several gloomy cells, the ceiling arched with intersecting angles of ancient workmanship. Hence a flight of massive stone steps, worn with age, leads through a dark vaulted passage to the rooms above; one of which, tradition says, the prior's, claims some notice. The walls of this room were ornamented by some humourous monk with paintings in fresco, but executed in a homely style. They are now nearly defaced; yet the remains exhibit figures in the dress of ancient times, country amusements, a view of the priory, and, upon a square tablet, the following ludicrous representation

of the nativity of Our Saviour under this inscription: *Ecce virgo concipiet et pariet filium, et vocabitur nomen Jesus*. Uppermost stands the cock as in the act of crowing. From his beak there is a label, with these words: *Christus natus est*. Next comes a duck, from whose bill issues another label, inscribed *Quando ? quando ?* which is in like manner answered by a raven: *In hac nocte*. A cow bellows: *Ubi ? ubi ?* And, lastly, a lamb seems to bleat out: *In Bethlehem*. In the same room, in the centre of the wall, are the arms and motto of King James I.; and near the door three women in the dress of Queen Elizabeth's time; beyond which are two birds fighting with sword and buckler, over a kind of perspective view of some buildings supposed to represent the priory.

About a mile from Shelbred Priory was till lately standing a ruined edifice, commonly called *Fordley*, but more properly *Verdley Castle*, respecting which Grose says, that after a most diligent search in every book, where an account of it might be expected, not even the slightest information could be obtained *. One tradition reported it to have been a castle demolished in an invasion of the Danes, while another made it a mad-house, attached to the nunnery of Easebourne: but the author just quoted has shewn the great improbability of both these stories. According to the most plausible conjecture, it must have been a grange belonging to the monks of Shelbred. It was a quadrangular building nearly twice as long as broad, measuring on the outside thirty-three feet by sixty-eight. The parts lately standing were the westernmost end with small returns on the north and south sides. Near the door were some slight traces of a narrow winding stair-case; and the walls were about five feet and a half thick. This ruin, situated in the manor of Verdley, the property of the late Viscount Montague, devolved with the rest of his estates to W. S. Poyntz, Esq. whose steward about three years since totally demolished it with the intention of applying the stones to

* Grose's Antiq. VIII. 135.

the repair of the roads; but no use whatever has yet been made of these materials.

Near the village of RACTON, on the borders of Hampshire; about eight miles north-west of Chichester is *Stanstead House*, the elegant seat formerly of the Earl of Scarborough, and afterwards of the late Earl of Halifax. Some time after the decease of the latter it was in 1781 put up to sale in Chancery, together with the rest of his lordship's Sussex estates, and sold for 102,500*l.* to the late Richard Barwell, Esq. who had accumulated a very large fortune in the service of the East India Company. Since his death it has become by purchase the property of Lewis Way, Esq.

Stanstead enjoys one of the most delightful situations in the kingdom; the windows of the mansion commanding a complete view of Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, and the shipping at Spithead, together with an extensive prospect of the sea. The house is of brick. The principal front looks towards the west, and consists of a centre, a quadrangular building, connected with the two wings by a low open colonnade, of the Ionic order. In the middle of the centre building is a balcony, supported by two stages of Ionic columns; and on the top is a small observatory, crowned with a cupola. The wings are handsome quadrangular edifices, adorned with a pediment in the middle of each side, and are also surmounted by light open cupolas.

Stanstead had formerly two parks, one of which has been converted into farms. The present park comprehends 650 acres, exclusively of the forest, a tract of 960 acres, where the lord of the manor has a right of inclosing the land for twenty-one years, on clearing it of timber, and the tenants have at other times a right of common. This tract is now a fine nursery of young timber, the greater part of it having been replanted with oak. It is a remarkable circumstance, that the spring after the acorns were planted, it was discovered that the mice had eaten holes in the greatest part of the seed; still the trees grew up, and few, if any, of them failed.

SLINDON

SLINDON was formerly distinguished as one of the residences of the archbishops of Canterbury, it having been an appendage to Pageham, granted to the see by King Ceadwalla, in 680.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the family of Kempe obtained a seat in this parish. The last of this family died in 1753, and his daughter and co-heir carried this estate by marriage to the Earl of Newburgh, whose son and successor is the present proprietor of Slindon, where he resides. This nobleman is a lineal descendant from the unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater, with whose history every reader is acquainted. This noble old mansion is delightfully and boldly situated at the upper end of a well wooded park, on a fine eminence, which commands a magnificent view of the sea to the south, and of Chichester cathedral, and other interesting objects. The entrance opens into a handsome hall, with a gallery over one end. The decorations are principally modern; the walls stuccoed, and the ceiling richly wrought with flowers. Over the doors are the arms of Kempe and of the present family. The library is a plain square room, in which are a few portraits: of the second Lord Derwentwater, who was beheaded; of his mother, Lady Mary Tudor, natural daughter of Charles II.; of some of the Kempes, by Sir Peter Lely; of Lord Newburgh and his brother, and of Charles II. in his robes. The chapel up stairs is arched over, and has a rich altar, over which is a fine picture of Christ taken from the cross; and on each side paintings of St. Peter and St. Paul. Here also are all the decorations proper for mass. The style of building of the front of this house seems to be that of Elizabeth, or James I. to which Lord Newburgh has been attentive in his additions and alterations.

The island, or more properly peninsula, of SELSEA, is a considerable flat tract of land, about six miles south of Chichester, which runs far into the sea, so as to be surrounded at high water on all sides but the west, having a ferry a little below Sidlesham, and a good road at low water, with a small bridge across the narrow stream.

This

This place is remarkable, as having been originally an episcopal see. After its removal to Chichester, the bishop continued to have a mansion and park here, no traces of which are now left; but at the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, by virtue of an act empowering the queen to take into her hands certain of the temporal possessions of any see that should become vacant, making compensation for the same, with parsonages impropriate and tithes, Selsea, with seven other manors, was separated from the estates belonging to the bishops. The present lord of the manor is Lord Selsea.

The church is situated at the north-east corner of the peninsula, near two miles from the village. It is an ancient building, and appears to have once been larger than at present. At the west end are some ruins, which are said to have formed part of a tower begun some years ago; but the design was relinquished. In the middle aisle are several ancient coffin-shaped stones, two of which have crosses, or pilgrims' staves, upon them.

Near the church-yard are the marks of some place of defence thrown up in a semicircular form.

Here also was the first monastery founded in this county, the charter of which was given by Adelwalch, King of Sussex, to Wilfrid, and included the whole peninsula, with part of the hundred of Manwode. This monastery, for canons regular, was dedicated to St. Peter, and was erected on the south-east side, and contiguous to the spot where the parish church now stands. The remains of this building, and of the adjoining city, says Camden, "are visible at low water, the sea having here encroached considerably upon the land." About a mile and half out at sea there are several places having either rocks, or the ruins of buildings, under water. The best anchoring off the island is to this day called *The Park*; and the rocks between the islands and the shoals farther out bear the name of *The Streets*, where a tomb-stone with an inscription is said to have been a few years since picked up by some fishermen *.

At

* Hay's Hist. of Chichester.

At TROTTON, near Midhurst, THOMAS OTWAY the poet was born in 1641. His father was rector of Woolbeding. He received his education at Wykeham School, near Winchester, and finished his studies in Christ Church College, Oxford. On quitting the University, after the death of his father he repaired to London, and commenced actor, but was not successful in that profession. He was more valued for the sprightliness of his conversation, and the acuteness of his wit, which gained him the friendship of the Earl of Plymouth, who procured him a cornet's commission in the troops then serving in Flanders. Disliking the army, he soon returned to London, and had recourse to writing for the stage, the only employment for which Nature seems to have fitted him. In tragedy in particular few of our English poets have equalled him, and his plays were received with the greatest applause. Want of economy, however, plunged him into incessant distress, and at last he died miserably in a public-house on Tower Hill, in 1685. It has been said that downright hunger compelling him to fall too eagerly upon a piece of bread, of which he had been some time in want, the first mouthful choked him, and put a period to his life.

In the parish of WEST DEAN is *Cannon House*, the new built, and yet unfinished, seat of Lord Selsea, who holds this estate by lease from the dean and chapter of Chichester, whence probably it derived its name. The house is situated on the east side of the church-yard, from which it is shut out by a skreen of evergreens and forest-trees. The grounds have been much improved by judicious planting. About 200 yards in front of the mansion runs the little stream called the Lavant, which, though dignified with the name of a river, is frequently without water.

THE RAPE OF ARUNDEL.

The rape of Arundel, containing five hundreds and fifty-six parishes, twenty-one of which are in the Upper, and thirty-five in

in the Lower Division, extends, like all the other rapes, across the county from north to south, being bounded on the east by that of Bramber, on the west by Chichester, on the north by Surrey, and on the south by the English Channel.

ARUNDEL,

the principal town in this rape, to which it gives name, is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a commanding hill on the north-west bank of the Arun. It consists of two principal streets, one of which runs north and south, and the other westward from their common centre; and, according to the enumeration of 1801, then contained 334 houses, and 1835 inhabitants. Here are two weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday; and annual fairs on May 14th, August 21st, and December 17th, chiefly for cattle.

This town was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a mayor, twelve burgesses, a steward, and other officers. The mayor, chosen yearly at the court leet of the lord of the manor, is also a justice of the peace in the borough; and no writ, even from the courts of Westminster, can be executed within his jurisdiction, till it has been indorsed by him. Arundel is a borough by prescription, and ever since 30 Edward I. has sent two members to Parliament, chosen by the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

On the north-east side of the town stands the celebrated *Castle*, which was a place of great fame and strength in the earliest periods of English history, though it is uncertain at what time, or by whom, it was erected. The first mention made of Arundel occurs in the will of King Alfred, by whom it was bequeathed, with the castle, to his nephew Adhelm, whence this edifice is supposed to have been built during the reign of that monarch, or not long before. That Bevis was the founder of this castle is a current opinion, handed down by tradition; and here is still a tower known by the name of *Bevis Tower*, which

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the specific procedures and protocols that must be followed when recording transactions. This includes details on how data should be collected, stored, and reviewed to ensure its integrity and reliability.

3. The third part addresses the role of the management team in overseeing the record-keeping process. It stresses the need for regular communication and collaboration between the management and the staff responsible for maintaining the records.

4. The fourth part discusses the importance of training and education for the staff involved in the record-keeping process. It highlights that ongoing training is necessary to ensure that the staff are up-to-date with the latest practices and technologies.

5. The fifth part concludes by summarizing the key points discussed in the document and reiterating the importance of maintaining accurate records for the organization's success.



ARUNDEL CASTLE.

from the Museum of Natural History

from the Museum of Natural History

is reported to have been his apartment. "Bevis," says Gilpin, "was a giant of ancient times, whose prowess was equal to his size. He was able to wade the channel of the sea to the Isle of Wight, and frequently did it for his amusement. Great, however, as Bevis was, he condescended to be warder at the gate of the Earls of Arundel, who built this tower for his reception, and supplied him with two hogsheads of beer every week, a whole ox, and a proportional quantity of bread and mustard. It is true, the dimensions of the tower are only proportioned to a man of moderate size; but such an inconsistency is nothing when opposed to the traditions of a country."*

So much, however, is certain, that soon after the Norman Conquest, this castle was given by William I. to his kinsman Roger de Montgomery, whom he at the same time created Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury; but he took his title from this place, where he resided, though he was under that title Earl of Sussex and Chichester. There were three Earls of Arundel of this family, Roger, Hugh, and his brother Robert de Bellesme who was deprived of all his honours, and outlawed by Henry I. for taking part with his elder brother Robert, who preferred a claim to the English throne; on which the king settled the Castle of Arundel on his second queen Adeliza, in part of her dower. After the king's death she married William de Albi, who is described as one of the most accomplished men of his age. It is related that, before his marriage, the queen of France, a woman of great beauty, being then a widow, caused a tournament to be proclaimed throughout her dominions. On this occasion Albi repaired to Paris, and bore away the palm from all his competitors. The queen, struck with the prowess and person of the champion, invited him to an entertainment; and, having presented him with some jewels of great value, made him an offer of her hand. Having already engaged his word to Adeliza, he declined this splendid match, on which the queen, as we are told, to revenge the disappointment, ordered him to be shut up in a lion's den, where

* Observations on the Coasts of Hampshire, Sussex, and Kent, p. 52.

where the undaunted Albini, thrusting his hand into the mouth of the formidable brute, pulled up his tongue by the roots. From this action he is said to have acquired the appellation of William *with the Strong Hand*.

Arundel Castle was the first hospitable mansion which received the Empress Maud, when she landed in England to dispute her claims with Stephen. It was at that time the seat of the beautiful Adeliza, relict of Henry I. This lady hearing of Maud's landing at Portsmouth gave her a friendly invitation, which was accepted. The vigilant Stephen, soon apprised of her motions, appeared suddenly before the castle with a well-appointed army. The dowager-queen sent him this spirited message; she had received the empress as her friend, not as his enemy; she had no intention of interfering in the quarrels in which that lady was engaged; and therefore begged the king to allow her royal guest to quit Arundel, and try her fortune in some other part of England. "But," added she, "if you are determined to besiege her here, I will endure the last extremity of war rather than give her up, or suffer the laws of hospitality to be violated." Stephen, who was as generous as he was brave, granted Adeliza's request, and the empress retired to Bristol.

In the family of Albini this castle continued till the death of Hugh, the last male heir in 1243, when his estates were divided among his four sisters. By this partition the castle and manor of Arundel went to Isabel, wife of John Fitz-Alan, Lord of Clun, who made this place his residence, and assumed the title of Earl of Arundel. Edmund, the fourth in descent from him, having joined the barons who had taken up arms to oblige Edward II. to dismiss his favourites, the Despencers, was made prisoner at Hereford, and there beheaded. His honour and estates were thus forfeited to the Crown; and the Castle of Arundel was granted to Edmund of Woodstock, uncle to the king: but about two years afterwards, the attainder being reversed by Edward III. it was surrendered to Richard Fitz-Alan, son of the former possessor. It was Richard, the next earl, who was accused of plotting at
this

this place with his brother, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Derby and Warwick, the Earl Marshal, his son-in-law, the Abbot of St. Alban's, and the prior of Westminster, to seize the person of King Richard II. and to put to death all the lords of his council. These intentions, either real or imputed, were discovered to the king by the Earl Marshal. The Earl of Arundel was, in consequence, impeached of high treason, and the royal influence was exerted with such success over the judges, that he was found guilty and beheaded. Froissart says, that the king was present at the execution of this nobleman. Another historian adds, that the spectacle remained so deeply imprinted on his mind, that his sleep was interrupted by dreams representing to him the Earl covered with blood, and upbraiding him with his injustice. A rumour prevailed that several miracles were wrought at his tomb, and that his head was miraculously rejoined to his body. To counteract this notion, the king ordered the corpse to be taken up and exposed for ten successive days to public view. Still it was not possible to cure the people of their prepossessions, and the Earl passed for a martyr. Nothing indeed could be more unpopular than the execution of this nobleman, who possessed many valuable qualities, had served with great success against the enemy, and always asserted the liberties of the people, by whom he was much beloved.

The estates of this unfortunate nobleman were confiscated, and given to the Earl Marshal, on whose testimony he had been convicted. His son, Thomas Fitz-Alan, was thus deprived of the paternal possessions and honours, in which, however, he was reinstated by Henry IV. who reversed his father's attainder. On the death of this nobleman without issue, in 1415, this castle devolved to his cousin, Sir John Fitz-Alan, commonly called Sir John Arundel, who presented a petition to Parliament, requiring that he might be accepted there in his proper place, and in all public councils, as his ancestors, Earls of Arundel, had been. When this petition was read, John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk
also

also laid claim to the castle and honour of Arundel; but judgment was given in favour of Fitz-Alan. Upon this decision an Act of Parliament was passed, 2 Henry VI. establishing this point, that the possession of this castle and honour conferred the dignity of Earl without creation, a privilege not enjoyed by any other place in the kingdom. The last male heir of the Fitz-Alans died 22 Elizabeth, leaving an only daughter, who, marrying Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, carried the earldom and estate into that family, in which they are still vested.

During the civil wars of the 17th century Arundel Castle did not answer the expectations that were formed of its strength and situation. It had been in the hands of the Parliament from the beginning of the war, and was esteemed one of their principal bulwarks in those parts. About the end of 1643, Lord Hopton, with a view to compensate an unsuccessful summer, brought his forces suddenly before it, and reduced it on the first summons; but in less than two months Sir William Waller retook it as suddenly. In neither siege its strength was tried; the garrison in each instance was intimidated. At the latter surrender Waller found in it the learned Chillingworth, who, being of the royal party, had taken refuge there. The fatigues he had undergone, and the usage he met with from the conquering troops cost him his life.

From this period Arundel Castle continued little better than a mass of ruins, till the present Duke of Norfolk undertook to restore it to its ancient magnificence. His grace demolished a considerable portion of the old structure, in order to carry into effect an elegant plan which he has adopted. From the part already commenced, it appears to be his intention to form the edifice into a quadrangle, two sides of which are nearly completed. The order is Gothic, ornamented in the most delicate manner; the building of free-stone brought from the quarries, near Whitby in Yorkshire; and stones of a brown cast were carefully selected that they might assimilate in colour with the remains of the ancient fabric. In the range already finished, containing the principal

principal entrance, the ground-floor is entirely dedicated to domestic and culinary apartments. Above is a small temporary library, the door, linings of the windows, and other architectural ornaments of which are of the finest mahogany, beautifully carved, and highly polished. Adjoining to it is an anti-drawing-room, ornamented with mahogany in the same style as the library, with which all the principal apartments correspond. In this room is a fine painting of the Nativity by Murillo, and a superb statuary marble chimney-piece, exquisitely carved.

The principal drawing-room is intended to be hung with rich tapestry, or paper-hangings. On the walls are several curious ancient paintings of the Howard family; and two by Hogarth, the one a scene in Covent Garden, the other a view of the old Castle, with portraits of the family. What was formerly the chapel has been converted into the dining-room: at one end is a large window of painted glass, executed by Egginton, representing the present duke and duchess, in the characters of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba at a banquet. At the opposite end of the room is an orchestra; and over the door is the subject of Adam and Eve in Paradise, attempted by Le Brun, in imitation of basso relievo; the execution is deemed excellent, but the situation is injudiciously chosen.

At the end of an extensive gallery, which divides these apartments from a range of bed-chambers, is another stained window by the same artist. In the centre is a portrait of the late John Charles Brooke, Esq. Somerset Herald and Secretary to the Duke, as Earl Marshal: below it are his arms, and above those of the Norfolk family*.

This is the only part of the building sufficiently advanced to admit of any description, and indeed even this is in so unfinished a state as to afford a very faint idea of what is intended. A

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second

* Mr. Brooke was one of the unfortunate persons who lost their lives by the pressure of the crowd at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, on the 3d of February 1794.

second side of the quadrangle is to be occupied by the library, in which is to be placed Lawrence's famous painting of Satan calling his legions; a third will be dedicated to the chapel; and the fourth to various domestic offices.

Those who have been in the habits of visiting the Royal Academy, and who have noticed the numerous paintings and designs intended to promote the splendour of this mansion, may form some notion of the magnificence which Arundel Castle will one day boast. It is no trifling compliment to the noble owner to add, that the arrangements throughout have been formed entirely from his own ideas, and that he has been exclusively his own architect.

Of the ancient ruins, the only parts remaining are some of the walls and the keep, the ascent to which is by a staircase nearly demolished, and over a narrow pass commanding the entrance to the castle. The keep is a circular tower of massive stone; this place, which was once the resort of warriors, is at present a cage for owls. In the centre of it is the entrance to a subterraneous passage now walled up; it has once or twice been attempted to be explored without success; but it is supposed to have been an outlet for the garrison when hard pressed, or to have communicated with the principal apartments, in order to afford the means of escape from them. The owls, which are here kept, were a present to the Duke from North America; and they are uncommonly elegant creatures, and extremely large, some measuring across the wings, when extended, from eight to ten feet: their plumage is particularly beautiful, and their eyes remarkably brilliant.

Strangers are allowed to inspect the interior of the castle on the first Sunday in every month, and the exterior on Tuesdays and Thursdays only.

Arundel Castle stands high. Its foundation is a steep circular knoll, effected partly by nature and partly by art. The country towards the sea is low and flat, and the castle commands a view over it as far as the Isle of Wight. It is supposed that the sea once washed the very walls of this edifice, near which anchors and other

other marine implements have been found. The park belonging to it is finely wooded, very extensive, and embraces a great variety of picturesque situations and scenery.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is situated at the northern extremity of the town. It belonged originally to a priory of Benedictines, or Black Friars, subject to the Abbey of Seez, in Normandy, founded, as it is conjectured, soon after the Conquest, by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel. It consisted of a prior and three or four monks, till Richard II. in his third year, granted his licence to Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, to extinguish the priory, and to found a chantry, or college in the church, for the maintenance of a master and twelve secular canons, with other officers. Upon this change it was styled the College of the Holy Trinity, and was endowed at the Suppression with a yearly revenue of 263l. 14s. 9d.

This church is a handsome Gothic structure, with transepts, from the centre of which rises a low square tower, surmounted with a small paltry wooden spire. It contains some monuments of the Earls of Arundel; and among them one of alabaster more magnificent than the rest, under which, in the middle of the choir are interred Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, and Beatrix, his wife, daughter of John, King of Portugal. Many of the Howards are also buried here; but the chapel, which has served for ages as the burial-place of the noble owners of the castle, is in a ruinous state, and the glass of the windows in great part demolished.

In the chancel are numerous figures in brass, epitaphs in obsolete Latin, and monkish verses, for the masters and fellows of the college, and some of the principal servants of the Earls of this territory, which have no other merit than their antiquity.

Southward of the church is a range of buildings which seem to have been erected on the ruins of some ancient structure. The front, though in the Gothic style, is evidently only a modern imitation; but two buttresses at the north end, which is used as a Roman Catholic chapel, and one at the south, appear to be relics

of some edifice of considerable antiquity ; perhaps the habitation of the canons, for whom the church was made collegiate.

Besides this religious institution, Arundel had, before the Reformation, a hospital called *Maison Dieu*, founded in the time of Richard II. by Thomas Fitz-Alan and Beatrix, his wife, for the maintenance of as many poor as the revenues with which it was endowed would support. These, at the Dissolution, were valued at 42l. 3s. 8d. per annum.

Arundel has a small but neat *Theatre*, and a stone *Bridge* of three arches over the Arun. Though not a place of much trade, it contains a great number of good houses ; many of those belonging to the Duke of Norfolk have been rebuilt in the Gothic castellated style.

PETWORTH,

another market-town, about twelve miles north of Arundel, is seated on a small branch of the Arun, in a situation that is considered remarkably salubrious. The houses are in general well built, but the streets are very irregular. The town and parish were found in 1801 to comprehend 396 houses, and 2264 inhabitants. The weekly market, on Saturday, is well supplied ; and there are two annual fairs, on Holy Thursday for horned cattle, and November the 20th for sheep and hogs.

In the church, which is built of stone, and has a square tower, are interred the remains of many of the Percies, Earls of Northumberland : but the chapel, which served for their burial-place, as it now does for that of the Egremont family, has no monuments worthy of notice, except two very ancient tombs, the one completely defaced, the other having the headless effigies of a man in armour kneeling upon it, and that of a woman opposite to him in the same posture. In a recess in the chancel is a piece of sculpture given by Lord Egremont. It is of white marble, and represents a woman, supporting the naked figure of a man with a beard, upon her knees and her left arm. The execution has no claims to the character of excellence ; and since the erection of this
groupe

groupe in its present situation the figures have been wilfully mutilated by mischievous persons. In the gallery is a handsome organ, which cost 500*l.* the gift of the Earl of Egremont, erected in 1812. The living is one of the richest rectories in the county, being worth upwards of 1700*l.* a year.

In the centre of the town is a very handsome *Market-house* of stone, adorned at one end with a bust of William III. This edifice was erected about twenty-five years since by the Earl of Egremont. The lower part consists of piazzas, with an open space for the market, above which is the room where the quarter-sessions are held.

Close to the church-yard is the *Charity School* for the education of twenty boys, and the same number of girls, founded by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, late of Winton College, who also left donations of twelve pounds a year each to two clergymen's widows of the neighbourhood; and six pounds each to two poor tradesmen to assist them in business.

The *Alms-houses*, founded by the Duchess of Somerset, are an old brick building, for the accommodation of twenty widows, each of whom has an allowance of twenty pounds a year. *Thompson's Hospital*, another benevolent institution of the same kind, affords lodging for six poor men and as many women, who annually receive ten pounds each.

At a small distance south-east of the town is the *Bridewell* for the county, a brick edifice, on Howard's plan.

The manor of Petworth being an appendage to the honour of Arundel, was given with the latter to William de Albini, who afterwards married Adeliza, relict of Henry I. At the solicitation of the queen, Albini was induced to settle this lordship on her nephew Josceline, of Louvaine, who, on his marriage with the heiress of William de Percy, an opulent baron, assumed the surname of her family, and was the progenitor of the renowned Percies Earls of Northumberland. This place was for some centuries their seat till the extinction of that noble house, when this estate devolved by marriage to Charles Seymour, Duke of

Somerset; and was in like manner carried by his second daughter into the family of Wyndham, (since invested with the earldom of Egremont) and regularly transmitted to the present noble proprietor.

Petworth House, the magnificent mansion of the Earl of Egremont, stands close to the town, the back-front opening into the church-yard. It was erected on the site of the ancient house by the Duke of Somerset. The front of free-stone, adorned with statues on the top, forms one unbroken range, having twenty-one windows in each story; but the avenues to it want space, as the general effect would have been infinitely heightened by a more gradual approach. The interior arrangements are remarkable for magnificence and elegance, all the principal apartments being decorated with paintings, antique statues, and busts, some of which are of first rate excellence. It is related, that many of these antiques, when purchased by the late Earl, were complete invalids, some wanting heads, others hands, feet, noses, or other parts. These mutilations his lordship supplied by the application of new members, very ill adapted in point of execution to the Grecian or Roman trunks; whence it is observed that this stately fabric excited the idea of a hospital for wounded and disabled statues.

The park is very extensive, the wall being about twelve miles in circumference. In the front of the mansion is a sheet of water, formed at an expense of not less than 30,000*l.* with the springs collected from the neighbouring hills. This park, which commands delicious views of the Downs of Surrey and Sussex, is well stocked with deer and game. The Rev. Mr. Young observes, that the greatest improvement undertaken of late years in this county was effected in the stag-park here. Previously to its conversion about thirty-five years ago, it was an entire forest scene, overspread with bushes, furze, some timber and rubbish, of no kind of use, if we except a few miserable and ragged young cattle annually reared upon it. The timber was sold, the underwood grubbed up, and burned into charcoal on the spot. Every part of the park

†

has

has since been drained in the most effectual manner, and the whole of it inclosed and divided into proper fields. All the crops succeed each other in a system of correct cultivation, so that few tracts of twenty or thirty shillings an acre can be more productive. It is thoroughly well stocked with Sussex, Devon, and Herefordshire cattle; and flocks and fattening sheep of the South Down, Spanish, Leicester, and Romney breeds. Besides these native breeds, his lordship has imported the Calmuck and Astrakan breed, whose chief peculiarity is, that instead of a tail they have a large projection of fat, or rather of marrow, of exquisite delicacy. He has likewise the shawl goat of Tibet, from the fleece of which the most valuable manufactures of the East-Indies are produced.

No man has encouraged the rearing of oxen in preference to horses with such spirit as Lord Egremont; and, by a judicious distribution of rewards among the industrious of the lower classes, he has rendered a substantial benefit not only to those who partook of his bounty, but to the community at large.

Of the villages in this rape we shall notice the following:

AMBERLEY, four miles north of Arundel, on the east side of the Arun, remarkable for its *Castle*, which stands contiguous to the church. It was erected in 1368 by William Rede, Bishop of Chichester, as a residence for himself and his successors; but it was afterwards leased to various families, till at length it came into the possession of Lord Selsea. This episcopal castle is now in ruins; but a small part of it has been transformed into the habitation of a farmer. The building is constructed on a rock, and forms a parallelogram. The exterior wall on the north side is entire; as are also the east and west ends: but the south side has not so well withstood the ravages of time. It is defended on this side by a foss, over which a bridge leads to the principal entrance between two small round towers, with grooves for a portcullis. On the north and west sides it appears to have been of no great strength; the ruins of an arch within the walls, however, prove the architecture to have been light and elegant. In

one of the apartments, called the *Queen's Room*, are the remains of the portraits of ten ancient monarchs and their queens, with their coats properly blazoned; and on the ceiling are the portraits of six warriors carved in wood.

Angmering Park, in the parish of the same name, was formerly the seat of the ancient and respectable family of the *Palmers*, to whose memory there were several curious monuments in a small sacristy on the north side of the chancel of the church. That part of the estate to which this burial-place belonged having passed by sale into the family of *Shelley*, it was pulled down about the year 1774, by Sir John Shelley, who carried away the monuments or the fragments of them to Michel-grove. *Angmering Park* afterwards became by purchase the property of the late *Richard Walker, Esq.*

In the parish of *BIGNOR*, very near the Roman road from *Chichester* to *Dorking*, have recently been discovered some beautiful specimens of the workmanship of the first conquerors of *Britain*. These consist of three distinct mosaic pavements, which seem to have adorned as many apartments of a Roman villa, the old foundations of the walls of these rooms having been traced, and buildings raised upon them to protect these valuable relics from the injuries of the weather. The discovery was accidentally made in July 1811, with the plough, in a field known by the name of *Oldbury*.

The largest of these pavements, and the first that was laid open, is in an apartment thirty-one feet by thirty, in the centre of which is a small hexagonal vapour bath, three feet and a half wide from the outward stone coping, forming six seats, with two steps to the arena, or basement, which is only two feet four inches wide, and has a leaden pipe or flue in the middle. In a compartment contiguous to one of the sides of this bath is a complete figure of a *Bacchante*; and in another a similar figure perfect down to the waist. The other sides had undoubtedly the like ornaments, but of these no traces are left. In the other principal division of this floor, which is circular, is a spirited representation

resentation of the Rape of Ganymede. The smallest of these pavements, about twenty feet by ten, is quite entire, but contains no figures. At one end of the third, which is the westernmost, and has sustained the greatest injury, is portrayed the bust of a female, holding in her hand a leafless branch, which is considered by some antiquaries by whom these remains have been inspected, as emblematic of winter. In one corner of this apartment, forty-three feet by seventeen, is a small flue for a chimney.

In all these pieces, but particularly in the second, the colours are remarkably vivid. The borders are composed of white, black, grey, and red; the figures are formed of tesserae of blue and green glass, and purple, red, blue, white, and black tesserae of a different kind; and the area of the room round each is paved with Roman brick. Besides these apartments, the foundations of other walls and passages, paved with brick, have been laid open. In clearing them was found part of the shaft of a column, which, from the regularity of the section and the hole in the centre, seems to have been one of several pieces of which it was composed. Roman bricks of various sizes, some of the flue kind, with a considerable quantity of rubble-stone, fragments of the fine red Samian vessels, and other Roman pottery, with decorated plaster of the walls of the apartments, have also been turned up.*

Bignor was the birth-place of *Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH*, a lady who held a very high rank among her literary contemporaries. She was the daughter of Nicholas Turner, Esq. of Bignor Park, and was married at a very early age to the son of a West-India merchant. The misfortunes in which she was involved in consequence of this match drove her to the exercise of her talents, on which her poetical productions, and some of her novels, reflect

* The writer was informed that Mr. Lysons was at Bignor for a week in the summer of 1811, and again for a fortnight in 1812, taking drawings of this curious, and, as he declares, most perfect specimen of the Roman tessellated pavements ever discovered in Britain; so that it is to be hoped the public will receive a detailed account of it from the pen of that ingenious writer.

reflect the highest credit. Mrs. Smith died in October 1806, at the village of Tilford, near Farnham.*

Burton Park, in the parish of the same name, is the residence of John Biddulph, Esq. Here, in 1740, several bones and teeth of an elephant were found by some labourers who were digging a trench in the park. These relics lay at the depth of nine feet from the surface; and it is remarkable, that they were not close together, as we should expect those of a skeleton to be, but at some distance asunder, the larger tusks lying full twenty feet apart: whence it was inferred that they must have been buried here by the universal deluge.

A discovery of a different kind is said to have been lately made in this parish on a farm belonging to the Earl of Egremont, where some children at play found what appears to be the remains of a Roman bath. His lordship, on being informed of the circumstance, notified his intention of having it opened under his own direction.

At *DUNCTON*, about two miles from Bignor, the remains of an extensive Roman bath were also discovered by some ploughmen in the spring of 1812.

At *HARDHAM*, near the Arun, was a priory of Black Canons, founded in the time of Henry II. but by whom is not recorded. The site of this establishment, in the rich meadows opposite to the parish church, is now a farm-house; and the chapel is converted

* In the church of Stoke next Guildford, against the north wall of the chancel, is an elegant monument of white marble by Bacon, with a grey border, and a tablet, on which is this inscription: " Sacred to the talents and virtues of Mrs. Charlotte Smith, (eldest daughter of Nicholas Turner, Esq. late of Stoke Place,) who terminated a life of great and various suffering on the 28th of October, 1806. Also to the memory of Charles and George Frederick Smith, two of her sons, who met an early, but honourable death, in the West-Indies, in the service of their country. This tribute of gratitude, of affliction, of filial and fraternal love, is inscribed by the surviving family."

verted into a barn. In the church-yard is a remarkable yew-tree, whose trunk, hollow with age, at the height of four feet, is twenty-three in circumference.

About four miles south of Arundel is LITTLE HAMPTON, the port of that town, situated at the mouth of the Arun. This place has of late years been much frequented for the purpose of sea-bathing; but as yet the accommodations which it affords are upon a very limited scale.

PARHAM, about six miles north of Arundel, is situated under an immense hill, which commands a prospect of the Isle of Wight, as well as of the principal towns and villages for many miles north, east, and west. The principal object of curiosity at this place is the fine old seat, though now considerably modernized, of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart. standing in a rich park abounding with deer, and stately groups of oaks and other timber. It has two principal fronts to the south and west. The entrance conducts into a handsome stone hall, about forty feet by twenty-four, and proportionably lofty, with an ornamented ceiling of roses and fleurs-de-lis. The walls are hung round with paintings of wild beasts, birds, and game. In the large transom windows is some beautiful painted glass, representing subjects in sacred history. On the right hand is a handsome dining-room with some good paintings and portraits, among which are those of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Lord Burleigh, and Robert Palmer, Esq. who erected this mansion. The library also contains several paintings; and the old dining-room next to it is adorned with large pieces by the best masters. The long gallery at the top of the house is very curious, being upwards of fifty yards in length, with a coved and ornamented ceiling, and full of pictures, the principal of which are portraits.

This ancient seat was formerly owned by a younger branch of the ancient family of Palmer of Angmering. By what means it passed to the Bisshopps we are not informed. Sir Thomas, the first baronet, so created in 1620, was certainly seated here; and it has ever since continued the residence of his descendants.

The

The church, a very small old structure, stands in a small grove about 300 yards from the front of the house. On the south side is a small chapel, almost covered with ivy, which is the burial-place of the Bisshopp family, but contains no monuments worthy of notice.

THE RAPE OF BRAMBER.

The next division of the county, proceeding eastward, is the Rape of Bramber, bounded on the east and west by the rapes of Lewes and Arundel, on the north by Surrey, and on the south by the English Channel. It comprehends ten hundreds; having thirty-one parishes in the Upper, and eleven in the Lower Division; and contains the boroughs of Bramber, Horsham, New Shoreham, Steyning, all of which, excepting the first, are market-towns, as are also Terring and Worthing, though the latter enjoys no charter to authorize this distinction.

BRAMBER,

now a mean village, was once a place of sufficient importance to give name to the rape in which it is situated. It stands near a small stream, once navigable for small vessels. The town, which, with the parish, contains only twenty-two houses, and ninety-one inhabitants, is divided into two parts, one of which joins Steyning, while the other, about half a mile distant, is denominated Bramber Street.

The manor belongs to the Duke of Norfolk, and the town, is governed by a constable, chosen annually at the court-leet. From 26 Edward I. to 12 Edward IV, Bramber was joined with Steyning in the writs for electing two burgesses to serve in Parliament; but since that period they have each returned the same number. The right of election is in persons paying scot and lot, and inhabiting houses built on ancient foundations. The burgage-holds, thirty-six in number, are the joint property of the Duke of Rutland and Lord Calthorpe.*

On

* It is related that in the election contest in 1786, the tenant of one of the cottages of which this borough consists had the integrity to reject the offer of 1000*l.* for his vote.

On the north-east side of Bramber-street, are the ruins of the ancient *Castle*, the only relic of the former consequence of this place. It was the baronial castle of the honour of Bramber, which, at the time of the Conqueror's survey, belonged to William de Braose, who possessed forty other manors in the county of Sussex. These were held by his descendants for several generations by the service of ten knights' fees; and they obtained permission to build themselves a castle here; but the exact date of its erection is not recorded. In the year 1208, King John, suspecting some of his nobility, sent to demand hostages for their fidelity. Among the rest, his messengers required of William de Braose the surrender of his children. To this demand the wife of that nobleman, according to Matthew Paris, returned for answer, that she would never trust her children with the king, who had so basely murdered his own nephew, Prince Arthur, whom he was in honour bound to protect. This reply was reported to the monarch, whom it highly incensed; and he secretly dispatched his soldiers to seize the whole family: but, having received intimation of his design, they fled to Ireland, where, in the year 1210, he contrived to get them into his hands, sent them over to England, and closely confining them in Windsor Castle, caused them to be starved to death. Stowe informs us, that William de Braose himself escaped to France, but did not long survive this catastrophe. John, having seized the estates of his unfortunate victim, gave this castle and manor to his second son, Richard, Earl of Cornwall; but shortly before his death he restored part of these possessions to Reginald, son of the former owner, who, on the accession of Henry III. procured of that prince the restitution of the whole. The last of the family of Braose who held this castle, having married his daughter to John, the son and heir of Roger de Mowbray, made a special settlement of the honour and estate upon them and their heirs. Mowbray forfeited both, together with his life, by joining the Earl of Lancaster, and other nobles, against the Despensers, the favorites of Edward II.; but his possessions were restored by Edward III.

to his son, who attended that monarch in two expeditions to France. When the French threatened in their turn to invade the English coasts, he was directed to remain in this castle, whence he might sally forth and annoy the enemy. In this family it remained till the reign of Henry VII. when, on the death of John de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, who fell at the battle of Bosworth, his estates escheated to the Crown; and this castle and manor, with several other lordships in the county, were conferred on Thomas Lord de la War.

History, which is remarkably sterile on the subject of this castle, no where records when, or by what means, it was reduced to its present condition. Its ruins attest that it was once a strong and extensive edifice; but the only remains now to be seen are a lofty piece of what is supposed to have been the gateway, and some low fragments of walls on the west side. It appears to have completely covered the top of a rugged eminence, which commands a fine view of the adjacent country and the sea, and to have been surrounded by a triple trench now overgrown with trees and bushes. Grose observes that, on considering the vast thickness of the remaining fragments of the walls, and the small effect which time and weather have produced upon it since Hollar's view was taken, there is reason to suppose, that it was demolished by gunpowder, perhaps for the sake of the materials *.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, stands near the ruins of the castle, and is undoubtedly of great antiquity; but the date of its erection is unknown. The original edifice was standing as early as the Norman Conquest, and soon after that event was given by William de Braose to the monks of Florence, at Saumur in France. The patronage at present belongs to Magdalen College, Oxford, to which foundation it was probably granted by Henry V. on the suppression of the alien priories. This building, it is evident, was formerly larger than at present. In 1761, when Grose's view of it was taken, the chancel had long been

* Antiq. V. 140.

been ruined. Over the entrance, facing the south, is a circular Saxon arch. Two large arches of the same kind are to be seen on the north and south sides of the tower, which is square and embattled; and there are traces of another at the east end, which is almost entirely overgrown with luxuriant ivy. About thirty years ago, when this church was repaired by the Rev. Dr. Green, he erected a handsome window at the east end, in which are inserted the arms of the Dukes of Norfolk and Rutland, and those of Magdalen College, by Eglington.

HORSHAM,

situated on the river Adur, towards the northern extremity of this rape, is one of the largest towns in the county, comprehending within the limits of the parish 566 houses, and 3204 inhabitants, according to the returns of 1801. It is commonly supposed to derive its name from Horsa, the brother of Hengist, the Saxon; but there seems to be nothing more than the similarity of sound to support this conjecture. Its situation in that part of the county, which was formerly one continued forest, would authorize us to suppose, with at least equal plausibility, that the present appellation of this place is a corruption of *Hursth*am.

Horsham is a borough by prescription, and has returned two members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The right of election is in those persons who possess an estate by inheritance or for life, in burgage houses or burgage lands lying within the borough. Their number is about twenty-five. The town is governed by a steward, two bailiffs, who are the returning officers at elections for representatives, and two constables; all of whom are annually chosen at the court-leet of the manor, which belongs to the Duke of Norfolk. The weekly market on Saturday is abundantly supplied with corn and poultry; and on the last Tuesday in every month there is another for cattle. The fairs, chiefly for cattle and sheep, are held on the Monday before

before Whit-Sunday, on the 18th of July, and following Saturday, and on the 16th and 27th of November.

The *Church*, a fine old structure, has a lofty spire of lead and slate, and a large pointed east window. In the chancel is an ancient altar-tomb, wrought round with compartments of plain shields; and upon it is a finely proportioned recumbent figure of a man in armour, with conical head-piece ornamented, and lying upon his helmet, with his arms across his breast, a dagger at his side, and his feet resting on a dog. Though there is neither inscription nor arms to indicate for whom this monument was erected, yet it is confidently asserted, that it covers the remains of William Lord Braose, maternal ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk. Here is also another large altar-tomb of Sussex marble, richly wrought with a canopy, but no figure, arms, or inscription. This, like the other, is said by some to be the tomb of a Lord Hoo, but is most probably for one of the family above mentioned. On the south side of the chancel is a beautiful altar-monument of white marble, on which lies the figure of a female, in robes richly carved, her right hand resting on her breast, her left on a book. The inscription informs us that it was erected in memory of Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Delves, Esq. heir apparent of Sir Henry Delves, Bart. who died in 1654.

Horsham has a good *Market House* and a *Town Hall*, in which the Summer Assizes are held alternately with Lewes. This edifice the Duke of Norfolk is now enlarging at his own expense, so as to render it more commodious for the judges and magistrates at the Assizes and quarter-sessions.

The *County Gaol*, a new and commodious structure, built partly with stone from the neighbourhood, stands in a situation judiciously chosen at the southern entrance of the town. A small garden extends along the front of the building, which has two spacious court-yards of about half an acre each, with gravel-walks surrounding a fine grass-plot. The wall which encircles them encloses the whole prison. It has two floors built over arcades; each debtor and felon has a separate room, all arched

over

over with brick to prevent confusion and danger in case of fire. On each floor is also a day-room of suitable dimensions. The chapel is in the keeper's house; here prayers are read every day, and a weekly sermon is delivered by the chaplain, who receives a salary of fifty pounds per annum. That of the gaoler is 120*l.* and he has under him three turnkeys, who are paid by the county.

Here are two *Free-Schools* and *Meeting-houses* for the *Quakers*, *Methodists*, *Baptists*, and *Presbyterians*: southward of the town are extensive *Barracks*, and a magazine in which are kept 30,000 stand of arms.

In the same direction on the right of the road is an old seat called *Hill Place*, formerly the property of the late Viscountess Irwin, but now belonging to the Duke of Norfolk. *Denn Park*, about a mile farther, on the left, is an old brick mansion, the residence of William Markwick, Esq. *Springfield*, the property of William Morris, Esq. and *Horsham Park*, the residence of Robert Hurst, Esq. adorn the northern entrance to the town; about a mile east of which, in St. Leonard's Forest, is *Cool Hurst*, a seat of the Earl of Galloway.

SHOREHAM.

There are two places of this name distinguished by the epithets of *Old* and *New*. OLD SHOREHAM, formerly a town of some importance, situated near the mouth of the Adur, has dwindled into a village of about thirty houses, and 188 inhabitants. It is mentioned in our ancient histories as the spot where Ella, the first king of the South Saxons, made good his second landing, on his return from Germany with the reinforcements which enabled him to accomplish the conquest of this province. The only relic of the ancient consequence of Old Shoreham is its church, great part of which lies in ruins. This fabric is evidently of very early date. The arches in the interior are large, in the Saxon style, and adorned with the zigzag ornament: several



pediment. The details of the interior are remarkable for their elegance, richness, and diversity; so that this edifice altogether may be said to present an excellent school for the study of our ancient architecture.

The only public edifice worthy of notice besides the church is the *Market-House*, situated in the middle of the town, and supported by Doric pillars.

Before the Reformation, New Shoreham had a priory of Carmelites, or White Friars, founded by Sir John Mowbray, and also a Hospital dedicated to St. James.

Shoreham has a tide harbour, which is dangerous on account of the frequent shifting of the sands, and a long flat rock visible at low water. In spring-tides it has about eighteen feet water, about twelve in common, and not more than three feet at the ebb. It runs along by the town parallel with the sea, with which it communicates about half a mile eastward of the place.

The principal business carried on at Shoreham is ship-building, with its dependent branches; vessels of 700 tons have been launched there; the harbour, notwithstanding its inconveniencies, being the best on this part of the coast, is frequented by ships of considerable burden, and has a custom-house, with a collector and inferior officers.

STEYNING

derives its name from the *Steyne Street*, or ancient Roman road from Arundel to Dorking, which passes through this place. In 1801 it contained 212 houses, and 1174 inhabitants. It has a weekly market on Wednesday, another on the second Wednesday in every month for cattle, and three fairs, June 9, September 19, and October 10.

Steyning is a borough by prescription, and returns two representatives, who are elected by the householders and inhabitants within the borough, paying scot and lot, in number about 115. The municipal government is vested in a constable, who is the returning

that the right of election is now imparted to about 1300 freeholders.

The *Church*, formerly collegiate, is large, and exhibits an interesting specimen of the union of the Saxon and the early pointed style, at a period when those two systems were maintaining that struggle by which one of them was to acquire the sole dominion in all public works. The plan of the church is a cross; the nave is destroyed, but confused masses of walls still remaining mark the boundary of the west front. The lofty square tower rising from the centre of the transepts consists of two stories, the first entirely Saxon, having two arched recesses with columns, and within each recess an arched window. At the sides, and between each recess, are breaks, and columns at the angle of the tower. The second story also has two recesses with columns, having arches of the pointed form; two windows again occur, but their arches are circular, and their openings are divided into three small lights, by columns which support small circular arches. These lights and columns, as an antiquary has observed*, give the strongest warrant for supposing that they were some of the early hints towards forming the system of mullion-work, which constituted the invariable ornament of windows in subsequent ages. The east front is a beautiful elevation, and in good condition. It consists of three tiers: in the first are three circular-arched recesses with columns; and in the centre recess is a circular-headed window. On the right and left are the fronts of the side aisles with one circular recess, and a window of the same kind to each; above these are other circular recesses and breaks at the angles. The second, or principal tier, wholly in the pointed style, presents three grand windows incorporated as it were into one, divided by clusters of columns with rich capitals, having pointed heads to the arches and architraves of many mouldings. The third tier has one large central circular window with several small recesses of various forms and dimensions on each side. The front finishes with a pediment.

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* Gentleman's Mag. 1807.

Extensive barracks for infantry were a few years since erected at Steyning.

In this town was in ancient times a priory of Benedictine monks subordinate to the abbey of the Holy Trinity at Fescamp, in Normandy, founded by King Edward the Confessor, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, which at the dissolution of the alien priories was given to Sion Abbey, in Middlesex. In the church belonging to this monastic establishment, which is conjectured to be the present parish church, were interred the remains of St. Cuthman, and of Ethelwulf, King of Wessex, father of Alfred the Great.

TERRING,

or *Tarring*, in the south-west corner of this rape, not far from Worthing, is a small market-town, that gives name to the hundred in which it is situated. In 1801 it contained 81 houses, and 487 inhabitants. The market for corn is every Saturday, but the market-house was pulled down fifty years ago. The church contains nothing worthy of notice except a strong-box in which the charter of the market is said to be deposited.

This manor was given by King Athelstan to Christ Church, Canterbury, and afterwards held by the archbishops of that see. The old manorial house, in which, as tradition relates, Archbishop Becket often resided, was occupied as the rectory after the Reformation, and as such belonged to the late Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter, who repaired it, and threw the whole into one room for the purpose of a charity-school.

In a house at *Salvington*, a hamlet in this parish, of which some remains are still left, was born in 1584 JOHN SELDEN, who so highly distinguished himself as a scholar, a lawyer, an antiquary, and a patriot, that he was styled by Grotius the *Glory of England*. He was educated at the Free School of Chichester, and at Hart Hall, Cambridge, and afterwards devoted himself to the study of the law. Selden first obtained a seat in Parliament in 1623, and took an active part in the opposition to the

the arbitrary proceedings which at length brought Charles I. to the block. He died in 1654, and was interred, according to his own request, in the Temple Church, London. His valuable collection of books now forms part of the splendid Bodleian Library at Oxford. The numerous productions of his pen were published together in 1726, in three folio volumes.

WORTHING,

not many years since an obscure village, consisting of a few miserable fishermen's huts*, is now become a fashionable and much frequented watering-place. For this preference it is certainly much indebted to the advantages of its situation, which is peculiarly favourable to the invalid, as the range of the South Downs completely excludes the chilling north and east winds, and the sands, perfectly level to the distance of several miles along the coast, afford the greatest facility for bathing in the most tempestuous weather, and opportunities for healthful exercise either on horseback, or on foot.

The modern buildings are situated near the beach, but the town extends northward in a straight line for about half a mile. Several of the new streets are composed of houses sufficiently extensive and elegant to accommodate the first families in the kingdom. Among these the *Steyne*, a noble range, (but not completely finished,) of very handsome houses, runs parallel with *Warwick Buildings*, another elegant row, which is the westernmost boundary of Worthing, so as to form with it two sides of an extensive square, open to the sea, and to the north.

About a quarter of a mile from the beach is a neat new *Chapel*, erected by a subscription raised in shares of twenty-five pounds

2 D 4 each.

* The author of the "Picture of Worthing" was assured by an old inhabitant, that before it became a bathing-place the annual rent of none of these houses exceeded forty shillings, and that an adjoining piece of ground, to the extent of an acre, might be bought for half an anchor, or five gallons of brandy.

each, and consecrated in 1812. The *Theatre*, a tolerably spacious edifice, is situated in Ann Street, and contiguous to it is a convenient *Market*, where the stalls, supported by columns, surround a quadrangular area. This market is supplied daily by the dealers of Worthing, and is attended regularly thrice a week by the inhabitants of the adjacent country. Among the public establishments may also be reckoned two respectable libraries and commodious warm baths. The present number of bathing-machines is about sixty.

Among the private buildings at Worthing, *Warwick House* stands pre-eminent; from its extent, appearance, and situation, it may indeed be ranked among the first habitations in the kingdom. It was built by the Earl of Warwick while proprietor of the manor of Broadwater, which comprehends Worthing, but which has passed into other hands; and it is generally occupied in the bathing season by some family of distinction. *Worthing House*, a neat pleasant mansion, at the entrance of the village, is lett in like manner as a lodging-house.

The ocean must have encroached considerably on this coast, if, as we are assured, an extensive common once lay between Worthing and the sea. Upon the site of this common, now covered with sand, and within high water mark, is dug a fine blue clay that produces an uncommonly beautiful cream-coloured brick, with which the houses of this place are fronted.

Worthing has suffered much from the too great eagerness of speculators to profit by the fashionable propensity to frequent watering-places; and though the number of its houses may have greatly increased of late years, yet it is not too much to assert that its prosperity has diminished in a like ratio, as there are now many more than can find occupants. Should the people of Worthing have the good sense to abstain from any new enterprizes for a few years, it cannot be doubted that the additional influx of company attracted by the recent improvements will enable them to repair the losses occasioned by the error into which they have fallen.

Albourne

Albourne Place, in the parish of ALBOURNE, was formerly the residence of the Juxon family, one of whom, during the civil war in the seventeenth century was obliged to disgrace himself as a mason's labourer, and was acting in that capacity during some repairs which were going forward at the church when a party of Cromwell's soldiers passed by in quest of him. This mansion afterwards descended to the Fagges; and, in the early part of the last century, was the residence of Sir Robert Fagge, whose eccentricities are yet remembered in the neighbourhood.* On his death the estate was carried into the Goring family by his sister, the wife of Sir Charles Goring, Bart.

BROADWATER, of which parish Worthing is a member, was formerly famous for being the head of the barony of the Lords Camois, and comprehending Offington, the ancient seat of the Lords de la Warr.

The family of the Camois flourished here for several centuries. In 26 Henry III. Ralph de Camois executed the office of sheriff for Surrey and Sussex. A singular circumstance is recorded of his grandson, John, who had married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Gatesden. This lady, conceiving an affection for Sir William Paynell, eloped from her husband, and lived in adultery with her paramour; on which Camois, by a formal deed voluntarily executed before several witnesses, made over to Paynell all his right and title to his wife, together with all the goods, chattels, and appurtenances then belonging to her, or to which she might at any future period be entitled.† Camois lived some years after this compact, but died before his wife, who then married Sir William Paynell, 28. Edward I.; and, in a petition to Parliament, claimed a third part of the estate of which her former husband was possessed at his death. The decision of this case being referred to Parliament, and the counsel in behalf of the

* There is a good portrait of this gentleman in the mansion of James Wood, Esq. of Hicksted, in the parish of Twineham, and rape of Lewes.

† This deed, which was drawn up in Latin, is given at length in the first volume of Dugdale's *Boronage*.

the rightful heir, alleging the statute by which it was enacted, that if a wife, of her own accord, forsake her husband, and live adulterously with another man, she shall be debarred of her dowry, unless her husband, without ecclesiastical coercion, be reconciled to, and cohabit with her: judgment was given against the lady. This suit attracted great attention at the time, and probably occasioned the letter sent by Pope Gregory to Archbishop Lanfranc, severely censuring his connivance at a practice, by which men not only forsook their wives, but even gave and granted them away.

Ralph de Camois left a son and heir of his own name, who, at Edward II. obtained a charter for a market; and one of his successors procured another for a fair at Broadwater. On the death of Hugh de Camois, without issue, 5 Henry VI. his two sisters became his coheirs, and Broadwater fell to the portion of Blanche, wife of Roger Lewknor. In the reign of Henry VIII. this estate was carried by marriage into the family of Mill, of which John Mill, Esq. was, 1619, created a baronet.

The Church, which is built in the cathedral form, exhibits a mixture of the Saxon and early pointed style. Against the north wall of the chancel is the tomb of Thomas Lord de la Ware, a Knight of the Garter, who held various offices under Henry VII. and VIII. It is of free-stone, canopied and richly carved, but without figure or inscription, except the motto upon the garter, which surrounds his arms; cut in stone, and fixed against the wall. Among other bequests specified in his will, dated 1524, he left to this church his mantle of blue velvet of the garter, and his gown of crimson velvet belonging to it; to make two altar-cloths; and appointed ten marks to be paid annually for thirty years, to a priest to say mass daily in the church of Broadwater, and to pray for his soul, the souls of his wives, his parents, and all Christian souls.* His son, who was also a knight of the garter, and died at Offington in 1554, was buried near his father, with standards, banners of arms, &c. and many mourners.

* Collins' Peer. V. 385—6.

mourners, as recited in the account of his funeral, which adds that he was the best housekeeper in Sussex.*

Offington, anciently the mansion of this distinguished family, has undergone much alteration. It is a low heavy building, of stone, and quite plain in front, with two small projecting wings. The ground which surrounds it is inclosed with a rough wall, and has the appearance of a small park, with good groups of timber, but no deer. The present possessor is William Mar-gesson, Esq. It might, at a small expense, be rendered a charming residence, as it possesses, what Browne used to denominate great capabilities.

In the parish of CHAPHAM is *Michelgrove*, which has been the residence of the family of Shelly ever since the time of Henry VI. when John Shelly married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Michelgrove, of this place. William, the eldest son of this match, was one of the judges of the Common Pleas under Henry VIII. and considerably increased his estate by his union with a coheir of the Belknaps, of Warwickshire. John Shelly, Esq. of Michelgrove, was one of the first baronets created by James I. in 1611.

The old mansion, which was situated in a deep valley, beautifully diversified, and well covered with wood, is described as having been a large quadrangular brick edifice, with an hexagonal turret at each corner, built about the middle of the sixteenth century. It was pulled down about twenty years ago by Sir John Shelly, who has erected in its stead a spacious and elegant mansion in the Gothic style, embellished in the most florid taste of that species of architecture. The arrangements, both internal and external, exhibit a beautiful specimen of scientific harmony and ability. This magnificent structure, built of cream-coloured brick, stands on the brow of a gentle declivity facing the sea, over which it has a fine prospect, and is said to have cost its spirited proprietor a sum little short of 150,000l.

At GOWFOLD, on a grave-stone in the nave of the church, is a rich

* Strype's Memor. III. 201.

Near the village church of FINDON, is *Findon Place*, the seat of Mrs. Richardson; and, in the same parish, stands *Higden*, the mansion of Sir Harry Goring, surrounded with beautiful plantations.

At LANCING, which lies about half-way between Shoreham and Worthing, two bathing machines are kept; and some good houses have lately been erected for the accommodation of persons who prefer privacy to the bustle of a fashionable watering-place. At *Upper Lancing* is the handsome residence of James Martin Lloyd, Esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Sussex militia, and one of the representatives of the borough of Steyning.

At MUNTHAM, a capacious mansion, surrounded by a pleasant park, resided the late William Frankland, Esq. well known for his devotion to mechanics and natural philosophy, and who, in the course of a long life, expended a large sum in the prosecution of his researches. The ingenuity of the machines contrived by him never failed to excite the astonishment of the spectator. One room was full of lathes, wrought by means of a large jack, from which the graver or chisel also received its direction; so that no assistance was required from the hand during the operation, which proceeded steadily and successfully till the accomplishment of the assigned task. Medals of hard wood, with heads and figures, even complicated in their nature, were thus produced. A second room was furnished with machines for spinning, winding, and other operations carried on in our manufactories. Here were also printing-presses of various constructions. Another apartment was crowded with time-pieces of every form and dimension; together with electrifying machines and optical apparatus, in almost endless variety. Musical instruments of every kind were to be found, most of them played by means of machinery; and a place was allotted to implements of agriculture. What rendered the examination of these objects particularly interesting was, that they were all constructed from the plans of the venerable proprietor, who at one time kept many workmen, and even some

some from foreign countries, in constant employ.* Soon after Mr. Frankland's death in December 1805, this extraordinary collection was disposed of by public sale. Many of the articles fetched very high prices, one turning-lathe alone being sold for three thousand guineas.

At SEAL, near Steyning, William de Bruse, in 1075, founded a Benedictine priory, subordinate to the abbey of St. Florent, at Saumur, in France. From this dependence it was released by Richard II. who, in his nineteenth year, made it *indigena*, or denizen. It was afterwards annexed to the College of St. Mary Magdalen at Oxford. Some small remains of the conventual buildings still subsist.

In the parish of SHERMANSBURY is a house called *Eschewer*, surrounded with a moat, which seems to have once been the residence of a family of distinction. A gate-way, bearing evident marks of great antiquity, is yet standing in good preservation; it is built principally with Caen stone, and the groove for the portcullis is still visible. The house, now inhabited by a farmer, is of far more modern erection than this gate-way, which is kept in excellent repair by the owner, the Rev. John Gratwick Challen, patron and rector of the parish, and lord of the manor.†

Shermanbury was the native place of Dr. THOMAS COMBER, an eminent scholar and divine of the seventeenth century. He was the twelfth child of Richard Comber, Clarencieux King at Arms, and was educated at Horsham and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected master. About 1623 he was appointed chaplain to the king, soon afterwards promoted to the deanery of Carlisle, and, in 1631, chosen vice-chancellor of Cambridge. For his attachment to the royal cause he was not only stripped of all his preferments, but likewise imprisoned in 1642. This hard reverse of fortune, together with all the indignities heaped upon him by the Puritans and Independents, he bore with exemplary fortitude till his death in 1653.

Near

* Evans's "Picture of Worthing," p. 72.

† From the information of Mr. John Ellis, of Hurst-per-point.

Near WEST GRINSTEAD is *West Grinstead Park*, which, with the lordship, was, in 1744, purchased for 10,700*l.* by Sir Merrick Burrell, of John Caryll, Esq. who retired into France to the Pretender, and assumed the title of Lord Caryll. Sir Merrick thoroughly repaired the house, which is a handsome stone mansion; and, at his death, in 1787, devised this, with his other estates in Sussex, to his niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Wyatt, a maiden lady, for her life, with remainder to Walter, second son of his nephew, William Burrell, Esq. who is the present proprietor, and one of the knights of the shire for this county.

In the neighbourhood of the same place, but in the parish of SMIPLEY, is also the mansion of Sir Charles Merrick Burrell, Bart. It takes its name from *Knap*, or *Knep*, *Castle*, some small remains of which edifice are still to be seen close to the High road leading to Horsham. The estate, comprehending about 1000 acres, formed part of the large possessions of the Carylls in this county. In 1788 it was sold for 18,000*l.* by the trustees of Jacob Rider, Esq. to Sir Charles Raymond, Bart. who, dying the same year, left it between his two daughters, Sophia, wife of Sir William Burrell, and Juliana, wife of Henry Boulton, Esq. The latter sold her moiety to Sir William, from whom it descended to the present possessor.

History has not recorded at what time, or by whom, KNAP CASTLE was built. There is every reason to presume that, like most of our ancient castles, it was erected soon after the division of lands made by the Conqueror among his Norman followers; and that its founder was of the family of Braose, to which all the adjacent tract belonged. Mr. Grose, whose view of this ruin was taken in 1775, observes, that even then not a reasonable conjecture respecting its form and extent could be hazarded from its remains; "indeed," he adds, "they only serve to prove, what scarcely occurs elsewhere, that here was once a castle.*" The manor of Knap was originally a member of the barony of Bramber, to which it long continued attached.

Near

* Antiq. Vol. V. p. 164.

Near this castle, an inhabitant of West Grinstead found, some years before Gruse's account was published, an ancient gold thumb-ring, weighing upwards of six *dents*, on which is rudely engraved a doe lying under a tree; and on the inside, in Saxon characters, *Joye sans Fin*.

WISTON, near Steyning, seems to have been early possessed by a family who derived their name from that place, and in whose descendants by the female line the estate continued uninterruptedly till the middle of the seventeenth century, when it had passed through the families of Braose, Barent, and Shirley. The last Sir Thomas Shirley was a great sufferer in the cause of Charles I.; and his son was a celebrated physician. In his time Wiston, with the estate belonging to it, passed to Sir John Fagge, created a baronet by Charles II. in 1660. His great grandson, Sir Robert, who died in 1740, left Wiston, and the principal part of his possessions, to his sister, the wife of Sir Charles Goring, Bart. and her eldest son, Charles, brother of Sir Henry Goring, Bart. now possesses this ancient and respectable seat and park, with the appendant estates.

This place gave birth to three brothers, who attained to considerable eminence. They were the sons of Sir Thomas Shirley, who died in 1612. SIR ANTHONY SHIRLEY, the second son, was educated at Oxford and the Inns of Court; and, becoming known to Robert, Earl of Essex, under his auspices embarked, in 1596, on a voyage of adventure to Africa and the West-Indies. He took the island of Jamaica, and several towns; but, not meeting with the wealth that was expected, he was deserted by the ships which had accompanied him, and obliged to return to England in the following year. He afterwards entered into the service of the King of Spain; and, though commanded by James I. to return to England, he refused to obey, and continued to reside abroad till his death, which happened after the year 1630. He published several narratives of his voyages and travels.

SIR ROBERT SHIRLEY, the third son, was introduced by his brother Anthony to the Persian court. Here he performed such
essential

essential services against the Turks, that the Sophi gave him a relation of his own in marriage. With this lady he returned to England, where he lived many years, much affecting the eastern habit and manners. At length a dispute having taken place between him and the Persian ambassador, to whom Sir Robert is said to have given a box on the ear, Charles I. sent them both to Persia to decide their difference; but Sir Robert died during the voyage.

SIR THOMAS SHIRLEY, the eldest son, was roused to emulation by the success of his brothers. "He was ashamed," says Fuller, in his quaint language, "to see them worn like flowers in the breasts and bosoms of princes, whilst he himself withered on the stalk he grew on. This made him leave his aged father and fair inheritance in this county, and undertake sea voyages into foreign parts, to the great honor of his nation, but small enriching of himself."

THE RAPE OF LEWES,

adjoining on the west to that of Bramber, on the east to the rape of Pevensey, is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and on the north by the county of Surrey. It comprehends twelve hundreds and forty-seven parishes, thirty-eight of which are in the Upper, and nine in the Lower, division.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE,

more commonly called *Brighton*, now the largest and most populous town in the whole county, was little more than half a century ago only a small insignificant place, situated on a part of the coast, but little frequented. In 1801 it contained 1282 houses, and 7399 inhabitants: but since that period its increase must have been astonishingly rapid, as we are assured that in 1809 there were upwards of 2000 houses, and 12,000 settled inhabit-

ants; and that the annual visitors, for the purposes of health or pleasure, amounted to an equal number.*

Whether, as some have surmised, this place was frequented by the Romans while they remained masters of Britain; or whether it derived its name from *Brighthelm*, a Saxon bishop, who made it his residence, it would now be equally vain and frivolous to enquire. So much, however, is certain, that the former conjecture is strengthened by the discovery of bones and coins of the emperors, which have been dug up near the town in urns of Roman manufacture. After the Norman Conquest, it was given, with the lordship of Lewes, to William de Warren. During the numerous wars in which this country has been engaged with France the trade and fisheries of Brighthelmstone, in common with the neighbouring towns, frequently suffered great injury from descents made by the enemy on these southern coasts. To protect the place from such attacks, Henry VIII. in 1539, built a block-house here, and Elizabeth added walls of considerable length, together with four gates; but all these fortifications were gradually undermined, and at last completely destroyed, by the sea. In the early part of the seventeenth century Brighthelmstone was one of the most flourishing towns in the whole county, containing no fewer than 600 families, who were chiefly employed in the fisheries; but owing to the restrictions laid upon the latter, and to heavy losses at sea by the capture of its shipping, the place fell to decay; and, to add to its misfortunes, 130 houses were swept away by an inundation of the sea in 1699. The damage occasioned by this calamity was computed at 40,000*l*. To prevent the recurrence of such devastation, a fund has been established by act of Parliament for constructing and keeping in repair groynes, or jetties, which serve to bound the destructive element, and to collect and to retain the gravel, which the waves bring hither in immense quantities from the westward, as an additional barrier.

It was not till towards the middle of the last century that

Bright-

* Attree's Topog. of Brighton, p. 4.

Brighthelmstone began to attract notice as a place of summer resort; and the professional skill of Dr. Patrick Russell, who revived the medical use of sea-water, recommended it to visitors of distinction. From that period it has been gradually advancing to its present state of improvement and prosperity; and, having been chosen as the summer residence of the heir apparent to the throne, it has risen to the rank of the most important watering-place in the kingdom. Fashion has abbreviated its ancient name to Brighton, by which appellation it is now universally known.

The town is governed by a constable and eight head-boroughs, who are annually chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, the Earl of Abergavenny. It is not incorporated; but power is vested by act of Parliament in sixty-four of the inhabitants, who are denominated commissioners, to cleanse, light, and repair the streets, to remove nuisances, and to enforce other regulations conducive to the benefit and improvement of the place.

Brighton stands on a declivity, which gradually slopes towards the south-east to the Steyne; but the ground again rises with a moderate ascent in the eastern part of the town. It is protected from the north and north-east winds by a range of hills, which command a view extending to the Isle of Wight, and over the Weald of Sussex. The soil is naturally dry; and scarcely any spot in the kingdom enjoys a more salubrious air. The common materials employed here for building are flint-stones, cemented with mortar; and brick-work round the doors and windows.

Brighton, including the various modern additions, is of a quadrangular form, divided from north to south by the Steyne, and its continuations, termed the *Parade* and the *New Steyne*. The greater part of the old buildings are comprised in that portion of the town which lies to the west of this line. The principal streets here are *North*, *East*, *Ship*, and *West Streets*. *East Cliff*, *Middle Cliff*, *West Cliff*, *Artillery Place*, and *Bellevue*, face the sea. To the west of these last is forming a new square, to be called *Bedford Square*. On the Steyne are the *North* and *South Parade*, *Blue and Buff Buildings*, *Steyne Place*,

South Row, and *Steyne Row*. The streets and buildings eastward of the Steyne are all of modern erection. The principal of these are, the *Marine Parade*, *St. James's Street*, *High Street*, *Edward Street*, the *New Steyne*, the *Royal Crescent*, &c. The last-mentioned range, composed of lodging-houses, is one of the greatest ornaments of Brighton.* In the middle of the enclosed area, in front of the Crescent, is a statue of the Prince of Wales, on a plain pedestal, erected at an expense of upwards of 300l. His Royal Highness is represented in the uniform of his regiment, the attitude is animated, and the likeness strong; but the sculptor has violated all the rules of his art, and more particularly the common custom in regard to grace, by hiding the right arm among folds of drapery, and giving to the left all the energy necessary to express scorn and defiance as hurled across the deep to that quarter whence impotent threats alone have assailed our laughing strands.

The *Steyne*, an agreeable lawn, dividing the old from the modern town, is a favorite promenade for the fashionable visitors of Brighton every evening during the season, when a small, but select band, performs for their amusement in a neat orchestra. It is bounded on the south by the ocean, and surrounded on the other three sides by handsome edifices or ranges of buildings. The most conspicuous of these is

The Marine Pavilion, the summer residence of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, situated at the north-west corner of the Steyne, nearly in the middle of the town. It was begun in 1784. The sea-front, extending about 200 feet, consisted at first of a circular building, with a lofty dome raised on pillars, and a range of apartments on each side. Two wings added in 1802, complete the proportions of the fabric. At the same time the

* It must certainly have been with a view to encourage the gratification of a little harmless curiosity that the builder furnished all these houses with bow-windows; though, from their situation with respect to each other, many persons would be disposed to consider this peculiarity as no recommendation.

the ground towards the Steyne was laid out as a plantation, which gives a more finished appearance to the whole. In the west front, which forms a square with a colonnade in the centre, is the grand entrance to this marine palace. It opens into pleasure-grounds, contrived by taking in the road which formerly led into the town from the north, and the gardens called the *Promenade Grove*, which were for many years used for public amusements.

The interior arrangements are in a style of magnificence corresponding with the high rank of the owner. The furniture and decorations throughout are in the Chinese taste, and perhaps surpass the splendor of every thing of the kind in Europe. The entrance-hall is thirty-five feet square, and twenty high. It is crossed by a light gallery with an awning, beneath which are mandarine figures as large as life, each holding a lanthorn. The anti-room is decorated with nine very fine paintings, executed in China, illustrative of the manners of the people of that country. The drawing-room contains six pictures of the same kind, and communicates with a small apartment, twelve feet long and eight wide, called the Chinese Lanthorn, the sides being entirely composed of glass, stained with representations of the insects, fruit, flowers, and other objects peculiar to China. On particular occasions it is brilliantly illuminated on the exterior, and produces an effect which it is impossible to describe. The Conservatory, or Music-room, is fifty-feet long, thirty wide, and twenty high. The roof, painted in imitation of the tea and rose-wood, is supported by twenty columns, and the sides are covered with a superb Chinese historical paper. These apartments occupy that portion of the building to the south of the entrance-hall. At the north end is the Rotunda, or Saloon, an oblong of fifty-five feet. The ceiling is admirably executed, and represents a clouded sky, from which are suspended, by flying dragons, three prodigious lanthorns, embellished with paintings. The cornice is supported by columns and pilasters; and round the dome passes a light corridor, through the open work of which eight dragons appear in

the act of flying, and each suspends a painted lanthorn of smaller size than those just mentioned. The Egyptian Gallery is fifty-six feet in length, and twenty wide; and adjoining to it, at the northern extremity of the building, is the Banqueting Room, of the same dimensions as the Conservatory.

The stables belonging to this princely residence are situated on the north side of the pleasure-grounds, and are, beyond comparison, the most magnificent edifice for such a purpose in England. They were built under the direction of Mr. Porden, in the Moorish style of architecture. The structure consists of a riding-house, 200 feet long, and 60 broad, on one side, and a spacious tennis-court on the other; in the centre, a building, octagonal without, circular within, and crowned with a spacious dome, contains stabling for upwards of seventy horses. The entrance is from Church-street, through a wide lofty arch, into a large square court, containing the coach-houses, coach-horse stables, servants' rooms, and offices. Opposite to the entrance another arched gate-way conducts to a circular area, eighty feet in diameter, round which are the stables for saddle-horses, opening into it, and receiving light from the dome with which it is covered. This area is surrounded by an open gallery, which commands an advantageous view of the whole building. The dome, crowned with a cupola, attracts general admiration for its uncommon lightness. Arched gateways on the east and west sides communicate with the riding-house and tennis-court; and another opposite to the entrance with the pleasure-grounds, where a green-house, flower-gardens, and other embellishments, are yet wanting to complete the design of the illustrious proprietor.

The other private mansions in Brighton, which have a claim to particular notice, are *Grove-House*, the property of the Duke of Marlborough, adjoining to the Pavilion; *Mrs. Fitzherbert's*, an elegant modern structure, built after a plan of Mr. Porden; and *Lady Anne Murray's*, which once belonged to the late Right Hon. William Gerard Hamilton, to whose judicious improvements it owes the beauty of its present external appearance. All these face the Steyne.

The

The Church dedicated to St. Nicholas stands at a small distance to the north-west of the town, on a rising ground, about 150 feet above the level of the sea at low water. It has a square tower, containing an excellent ring of eight bells, and a small spire, crowned with the figure of a dolphin of copper gilt, which turns as a vane. The interior of the church, no part of which appears to be older than the time of Henry VII. is plain and neat, but contains nothing worthy of attention, except the font, brought, according to tradition, from Normandy, during the reign of the Conqueror. It is of a circular form, and surrounded with basso-relievos, divided by columns into different compartments, each containing a representation of a scriptural, or legendary subject. The largest of these is evidently designed for the Last Supper, but with this singularity, that only six of the apostles, partake of the repast. Some have not scrupled to assign a Saxon origin to this piece of workmanship.*

In the church-yard, near the chancel-door, is a monumental stone of black marble, with the following inscription:

" P. M. S."

" Captain Nicholas Tettersell, through whose prudence, valour, and loyalty, Charles II. King of England, after he had escaped the sword of his merciless rebels, and his forces received a fatal overthrow at Worcester, September the 3d, 1651, was faithfully preserved and conveyed to France, departed this life the 26th day of July, 1674."

2 E 4

Underneath

* An ingenious writer, in the Gentleman's Magazine, (1807,) after a careful examination, has started doubts whether a performance of so early a period could possibly remain in such excellent preservation, and declares this conviction that it is in some measure a trick upon antiquaries. From the freshness of the work, and modern initials with the date 1745, on the plinth, he concludes, that it was executed in that year, and copied probably from an original performance of the kind belonging either to this, or some neighbouring church, and which original has been since destroyed.

Underneath is a long poetical epitaph, now so defaced as not to be read without great difficulty; and also inscriptions for his wife and son, who are interred in the same grave. *

In this church-yard is a handsome monument, erected by Mr. Kelly, to the memory of Mrs. Crouch of Drury Lane Theatre, who died at Brighton in 1805, in her 43d year.

The *Chapel Royal*, situated in Prince's Place, was erected in 1793, on account of the rapid increase of the inhabitants and visitors; it was finished after a plan of Mr. Saunders, of Golden Square, London, and will conveniently hold a thousand persons.

Besides these religious edifices, Brighton contains meeting-houses for the Quakers, Presbyterians, Baptists, Calvinistic, and Arminian Methodists, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Jewish synagogue.

Brighton, as might be expected, is amply provided with places of public amusement. At the head of these may be ranked the *Theatre*, which stands in the new road between North Street and Church Street, and was first opened in 1807: the former play-house in Duke Street having been found inadequate to the accommodation of the public. The audience part is very handsome,

* It appears that Charles, after his defeat, wandered over the country for six weeks, and at last found an asylum in the house of a Mr. Maurrel at Ovingdean, near Brighton. During his concealment there his friends agreed with Tettersell, who was the master of a coal-brig, to convey him across the Channel. The night before his departure he passed at the George Inn in West Street, (now known by the sign of King Charles's Head,) kept by a man named Smith, who soon recognised his royal guest, but had too much loyalty to betray him. The following morning, October 15th, he embarked and landed the same day at Fescamp, in Normandy. Soon after the Restoration, Tettersell, probably with a view to remind the king of this service, brought the vessel, which had been the means of his escape, up the Thames, and moored her opposite to Whitehall. The expedient was successful; an annuity of 100*l.* was settled on him and his heirs for ever; but the payment of it has been long discontinued, though it is believed that the claimants are not yet extinct.

seats, and is furnished with two tiers of boxes, and a large gallery. The whole is elegantly fitted up, particularly the box appropriated to the Prince. A well constructed colonnade runs along the whole front of the edifice.

The *Royal Circus*, situated on the Marlborough Steyne, is not only a new building, but an entirely new establishment, first opened in 1808, chiefly for the exhibition of horsemanship.

At the *Castle Tavern*, on the west side of the Steyne, is an elegant suite of *Assembly-rooms*. The ball-room forms a rectangle eighty feet by forty, with recesses sixteen feet by four at each end and side, decorated with columns corresponding with the pilasters continued round the room. The compartments are adorned with paintings illustrative of the Story of Cupid and Psyche, and representations of Nox and Aurora occupy the two ends. From the ceiling, which is coved, and thirty-five feet high, hang three beautiful chandeliers.

At the *Old Ship Tavern*, in Ship Street, is another set of public rooms. The ball-room, though less spacious and splendid than its rival at the Castle, is large and elegantly furnished, and adorned with an admirable portrait of Dr. Russel, who is respected by the inhabitants as the first person that brought Brighton into general repute. During the season assemblies are held alternately at these two houses.

Two libraries, *Donaldson's* on the east side of the Steyne, and *Walker's* on the Marine Parade, afford an agreeable lounge, while *Raggett's Subscription House* at the corner of the North Parade, affords the votaries of gaming every facility for indulging their favourite propensity.

Brighton possesses every possible convenience for sea-bathing; and though this part of the coast is much exposed, yet that healthful exercise is liable to little interruption. Those, however, who are deterred by the swell from the use of the unconfined element, or invalids who are unable to struggle with the waves, may at all times enjoy the salutary effects of immersion at commodious *Baths*, situated at the lower part of the Steyne.

Here,

Here, on one side of a handsome vestibule, are six cold baths, supplied by an engine from the sea, and on the other hot, sweating and shower-baths.

The town likewise possesses the advantage of a spring of *Chalybeate water*, which rises about half a mile westward of the church. Its chemical properties have been investigated and described by Dr. Relhan, Dr. Hamilton, and other professional men; whose experiments have proved that the water contains calcareous earth, mixed with the vitriolic acid in the form of *sele-nites*, and also a considerable portion of iron. It has been found beneficial in cases of debility, indigestion, and other diseases which require tonic remedies; and the proprietors have enclosed the spring with a neat building, where constant attendance is given during the season.

The *Market-house*, built in 1734, is neat and convenient. It is open the whole week except Sunday; but the principal market-days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The wholesale fish-market is held on the beach, and is supplied by about one hundred boats, to each of which, on an average, three persons are attached. These are celebrated for their dexterity and resolution, which render them excellent mariners. From May to the latter end of July, mackarel are caught in great plenty, and from October to Christmas is the season for herrings. Soles, brill, and turbot, are common at all seasons of the year; and dorees, mullets, scate, and whittings, are occasionally very abundant. As Brighton is the nearest coast to London, great part of the fish taken here is purchased for the supply of the metropolis.

Directly facing the south entrance of the market is the parish *Workhouse*, erected in 1733, on the site of a free chapel, or chantry, built by the Prior of St. Pancras at Lewes, the ground having been granted to him for the purpose by the lord of the manor, under a quit-rent of threepence per annum. To this chapel, which was dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and has given its name to the adjacent part of the town, was attached a habitation

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tion for two or three officiating monks, who continued to reside there till 1513, when the French, having made a descent on this coast, pillaged and set fire to the town. The chapel was partially destroyed by the flames; but the northern extremity of the building which escaped was subsequently fitted up for the use of the vicar, and long distinguished by the appellation of the *Prior's Lodge*. In 1790 it was pulled down, and the present neat and commodious *Vicarage-house* erected. The workmen, employed in laying the foundations, discovered several human skeletons and disjointed bones; similar remains were found in digging the cellars of the houses immediately south of the work-house, which spot is thence conjectured to have been the principal burial-place belonging to the chantry. Sir William Burrell relates, that in 1771, a small brass figure, apparently a votive offering of some person who had escaped from shipwreck, was found in digging up the walls of some old buildings contiguous to this ancient cemetery.

Here are three *Free Schools*, two of which were founded by private individuals for twenty-four boys each. The third, denominated the *Union Charity School*, was established by public contribution in 1807. A house capable of holding 300 boys has been erected in *Middle Street*, and Lancaster's system of education is adopted with great success. A girls' school, also, upon that plan was opened in the same street in 1809. Besides these institutions there is a *Sunday School and School of Industry* in *Church Street*, at which forty-six poor girls are educated.

The only military defence of this part of the coast is a *Battery* of six forty-two-pounders at the western extremity of the town. There was formerly another at the east end, erected by Henry VIII. and called the *Block House*. When first built it stood at some distance from the edge of the cliffs; but the continual encroachments of the sea having undermined its foundations, it was removed about fifty years ago.

In the town are *Barracks* in *Church Street* and *West Street*,
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the former capable of accommodating 320 men, and the latter 130. At a small distance from Brighton, on the Lewes road, are two much more extensive ranges of barracks, erected during the last and present war. Those nearest to the town are not perhaps inferior in external appearance and internal accommodation, to any similar building in the kingdom. Here horse, foot, and artillery, are generally stationed.

On the Downs, about a mile from the extremity of the town, is a fine *Race-course*, with a stand capable of containing a considerable number of spectators. The races, which take place either in July or August, are well attended by persons of the highest distinction. From the height of the ground, which is near 400 feet above the level of the sea, it commands prospects highly diversified, and so extensive as to embrace the Isle of Wight.

At a little distance from the race-ground is *White-hawk Hill*, on the summit of which a *signal-house*, erected during the last war, forms part of the chain that runs along the coast from Dover to Portsmouth. From some traces of an encampment still visible on this hill, it is supposed to have once been a Roman station.

On *Hollingbury Castle Hill*, about two miles north of Brighton, are also evident marks of a circular encampment, containing several tumuli, in which skeletons, detached bones, and a few Roman coins have at different times been discovered. On this hill is a *Fire-beacon* to convey signals of alarm, if necessary, during the night.

CUCKFIELD,

a small pleasant town, is situated on a rising ground nearly in the centre of the rape, and indeed of the whole county, forty-six miles south of London, and fourteen from Brighton, on the middle and shortest road to that fashionable watering-place. The parish contains 290 houses, and 1700 inhabitants. The town

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has a weekly market on Friday, the charter for which was granted by James II. and fairs on Whit-Thursday and September 16.

This manor, in the early period of the English monarchy, belonged to the Earls of Warren and Surrey, one of whom obtained of King Edward II. a charter for a market and a fair at this place. On the death of that nobleman without issue, Cuckfield, with other large estates, was inherited by his sister, the Countess of Arundel, and carried by her into the noble family of Fitzalan.

The *Church* is a spacious handsome building, adorned with a lofty spire, which, from its elevated situation, having been several times damaged by lightning, is provided with an electric conductor to secure it from farther injury. It contains numerous monuments of several distinguished families, especially of the Burrells, the ancestors of Lord Gwydir and Sir Charles Merriek Burrell, for many of whom there are memorials from the time of Dr. Gerard Burrell, who was Archdeacon of Chichester, and vicar of this parish. Among those of later years, which are only cenotaphs, is a marble tablet by Flaxman, in commemoration of Sir William Burrell, Bart. a gentleman well known for his industry in collecting materials illustrative of the history, antiquities, and topography, of this county *. Here also are interred many of the Sergisons of Cuckfield Place; among others there is a handsome monument for Charles Sergison, Esq. who was a commissioner of the navy during the reign of Queen Anne; and a tablet, finely executed by Westmacott, for the lady of the late Colonel Sergison.

A *Free Grammar School* for the instruction of youth in the Latin language was founded at Cuckfield, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, by the munificence of private individuals; and a house

* Sir William was the younger brother of Lord Gwydir. In 1754, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and in 1773 appointed a Commissioner of Excise. On the decease of Sir Charles Raymond, Bart. whose daughter he had married, he succeeded to the title, and at his death, in 1796, bequeathed his voluminous collection to the British Museum.

house was afterwards built for the master, at the expense of Lady Dorothy Shirley.

Cuckfield Place, erected in the latter part of the sixteenth century, stands about half a mile south of the town, in a picturesque situation, surrounded with a park. The approach is from the high road to Brighton by a spacious gravel-walk, bordered with noble trees to the gate-house, which opens into a court leading to the principal entrance of the mansion. Here is an apartment called the *Ship Room*, from various models of ships that are deposited in it. Cuckfield Place was for many years the seat of the Sergisons, to whom also belonged *Butler's Green*, another mansion about a mile eastward of the town; but at the death of Colonel Sergison, in 1812, these, with other possessions, devolved to his sister, the wife of the Rev. William St. Pritchard.

LEWES.

an ancient borough and market town, which holds the second rank in this county for extent and population, stands on the border of the South Downs, about forty-nine miles from London, and eight from Brighton. Its situation on a declivity washed by the Ouse, surrounded by an amphitheatre of higher hills, is more than commonly beautiful, and highly favourable to commerce. In 1801, it contained 684 houses, and 4422 inhabitants, whose number had, in 1811, increased to upwards of 7000.

Lewes is a borough by prescription, having returned two members to Parliament ever since 23 Edward I. The right of election is vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, in number about 390. Though not incorporated, Lewes lays claim to some particular privileges, and the town records afford satisfactory evidence of its having formerly possessed powers similar to those of a corporation, having then been governed by a body of twelve, and another of twenty four persons with two constables at their head.

When William the Conqueror had seated himself on the British throne, he gave this town and lordship to his son-in-law, William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, who built a *Castle*, or, as some conjecture, repaired a fortress already erected here, and made it the principal seat of his barony. This he afterwards divided into sixty-two knights-fees, many of which he bestowed on his Norman friends and followers, reserving for himself the town and castle. In his family they continued for several generations, till, in the reign of Henry III. John, Earl of Warren, having forfeited his estates for some misdemeanor, this manor, with some other lordships, was given to the queen's uncle, Peter de Savoy; but again restored to the successor of the former owner, as a reward for his adherence to the royal cause. On his death, without issue, his sister, Alice, became his heir; and, by marriage to Edmund Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, carried the estate into that family. After various changes of proprietors, through attainders and new grants, this lordship became divided early in the fifteenth century, and has never since been united in one person.

The *Castle*, of an irregular oval figure, stood on the east side of the town. The great gate-way, or entrance, which was somewhat advanced before the walls of the castle on the south side, is yet entire. It was defended by two towers on its south front, had also machicolations, and on the side next the castle two portcullises and a tower, in which is a staircase leading to a room that has recently been fitted up for the meetings of a lodge of Free-masons. This gateway is of mixed architecture; the inner arch having every appearance of Saxon origin, while the outer is of the more modern style of Henry III. At the extremities of the longest diameter of the area of the castle, which runs nearly north-east and south-west, are two circular artificial mounts for keeps. Of the eastern keep a small fragment only remains; and the western is fast yielding to the ravages of time. The latter, which

of adultery seem to have been much better calculated to produce the desired effect than those of the present day, when that crime is treated as a civil offence, for which pecuniary compensation alone can be demanded.

which was quadrangular, with a hexagonal tower at each corner, diminishing upward, commands a wide and highly diversified prospect. From this building extend immense earth-works, with two ditches, on the inner bank of which are some ruined walls. These works, at their north-west corner, embrace a small camp, of a long oval figure, whose north and west sides they fortify. The north side of the great inclosure, being defended by a marsh, is single-trenched; the east and south sides retain their original form, distinct from the later works, which are very high; while the others are barely discoverable in the meadows. The east side is lost, except a small portion which may be traced where it falls into the little camp. The double keep, termed in old writings *Braymounts*, is a feature peculiar to this castle. Between the keeps is a bowling-green and timber-yard; and the western rampart is cut through by a road leading to the downs, across a field corruptly called *Walling*, for *Wall's End*, where, according to tradition, a bloody battle was fought with the Danes, who were defeated, and whose king, or captain, *Magaus*, was taken prisoner. Mr. Gough suggests,* that the small camp mentioned above might have been constructed on this occasion, prior to the erection of the castle by the Earl of Warren. The property is divided between the Earl of Abergavenny and the Dukes of Norfolk and Dorset, one half belonging to the former, and a quarter to each of the latter. In 1774, the site and ruins were leased for ninety-nine years to Mr. Thomas Friend, who, at his death, bequeathed his interest in them to his nephew, Mr. Thomas Kempe.

In 1078 a *Priory*, the first and chief house of the Cluniac order in England, was founded here by the first Earl of Warren, and his wife, Gundreda, the fifth daughter of William the Conqueror. The history of its foundation is in substance thus related in the charter. The earl and his lady being on a pilgrimage to Rome, visited several religious houses in France in order to offer up their prayers. Proceeding into Burgundy, they were there

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* Gough's Camden, Vol. L

informed that they could not with safety prosecute their journey, on account of a war between the pope and the emperor; wherefore, turning aside, they went to the monastery of Cluni, then in high repute for its extraordinary sanctity. Here they witnessed such devotion, humility, and charity in the monks, and found such an honourable and kind reception, that they began to entertain a love and veneration for the order in general, and for that house in particular. Being already determined, by the persuasion of Archbishop Lanfranc, to found a religious house, they applied to the abbot for three or four monks for the intended monastery, promising to endow it with a sufficiency for the support of twelve monks, and to bestow on them the church of St. Pancras under the castle of Lewes, which church the earl found constructed only of wood, but had rebuilt with stone. The abbot did not at first lend a favourable ear to the proposal, objecting to the great distance, and the dangers of the sea; but, at length, yielded to the intreaties of the earl, on condition that he would, by deed, make over the promised estates, and also to procure the king's licence and confirmation. Till this was done, he would not suffer any of his monks to set out. These preliminaries being accomplished, four monks departed for England, and were not long established before they began to have a view to independence, representing, to their patron, that in consideration of the dangers to which he was daily exposed from the commotions in the kingdom, owing to the accession of William Rufus, it would be right to give the prior and brethren of St. Pancras new grants and charters for their lands, the former deeds being deposited in the abbey of Cluni. This he accordingly did, and procured for them the confirmation of the king.

Grose, from whom the preceding account is taken, enumerates the lands, churches, and other possessions with which this priory was endowed by the founder, who, both in the body and at the conclusion of his charter, imprecates Divine vengeance against any of his heirs who should diminish or infringe these donations, loading them, according to his own expression, with every curse which

which a father can denounce against wicked children ; but those who preserve and defend it, with every blessing that a parent can bestow on his dutiful and virtuous offspring.

The prior of Lewes, on particular occasions, claimed the privilege of being high-chamberlain to the abbot of Cluni ; and was often his vicar-general in England, Scotland, and Ireland. On that foreign convent this house continued dependent till 47 Edward III. who, in consideration of the surrender of certain churches to him and his heirs, made it an indigenous, or native priory, and discharged it from all impositions, to which, as an alien, it had been liable. At the request of Richard, Earl of Arundel, he extended this naturalization to the subordinate-cells, which were the priories of Castle Acre, Prittlewell, Farleigh, Horton, and Stanegate, on condition that the stipends, which they were bound to contribute to foreign religious houses, should in future be paid to the king.

In the chapter-house of this priory were interred many persons of distinction. The munificent founder, who died in the year 1089, was here buried under a monument of white marble, and celebrated by the monks in this inscription :

Hic Guillelme Comes locus est laudis tibi fomes,
Hujus fundator et largus Sedis amator.
Iste tuum funus decorat, placuit quia munus,
Pauperibus Christi, quod prompta mente dedisti.
Ille tuos cineres servat Pancratius hæres,
Sanctorum castris qui te sociabit in astris.
Optime Pancrati fer opem te glorificanti,
Daque poli sedem talem tibi qui dedit ædem.

This was also the burial-place of Gundred, his countess, and many of their descendants, among whom were the second, fourth, fifth, and sixth Earls of Warren. In 49 Edward III. Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, by his will, bequeathed his body to be deposited in this chapter-house, near the tomb of his wife, Eleanor of Lancaster. He also directed 200*l.* to be laid out in

the purchase of lands for the monks of Lewes; or else one or two churches to be appropriated to the monastery for the maintenance of two monks to celebrate two masses daily for the souls of his father and mother, his wife, with their children and successors, and all Christian people, in the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr in that house, or in the chapel of Our Lady on the north of the great church.*

Some idea may be formed of the extensive scale of this establishment, from the circumstance that its walls embraced an area of near forty acres; and, from the description of the church preserved by Willis, we may reasonably conclude that the buildings were not less remarkable for magnificence than for extent. The particulars given by that writer are prefaced with this remark: "The dimensions of this magnificent church, returned by the commissioners, is, as I conceive, a great curiosity; and it is pity that those of the rest of our monasteries, at least as many as have been taken in like manner, were not thoroughly searched in our offices and published. These dimensions, with a letter wrote to Cromwell, I shall subjoin, as I took them from a book in the Cottonian library:—

'Sussex, March, 24, 1538. My lord, I humbly commend me to your lordship. The last I wrote to your lordship was the 20th day of this present month by the hands of Mr. Williamson, by the which I advertised your lordship of the length and greatness of this church and sale, we had begun to pull the whole down to the ground, and what manner and fashion they used in pulling it down. I told your lordship of a vault on the right side of the high altar, that was borne with four pillars, having about it five chapels, which be compassed in with the walls, 70 stepys of length, that is, feet 210. All this is downe Thursday and Friday last. Now we are plucking down an higher vaulte, borne up by 4 thick and gross pillars, 14 foot from side to side, about in circumference 45 feet. This shall down for our 2d work. As it goeth forward I will advise your lordship from time to time, that your lordship may

* Dugdale's Bar. p. 316.

may know with how many men we have done this. We brought from London 17 persons, 3 carpenters, 2 smiths, 2 plumbers, and one that keepeth the furnace. Every one of these attendeth to his own office; 10 of them heweth the walls about, among the which are the 3 carpenters. These made props to underset where the other cut away; the other brake and cut the walls. These men are exercised much better than other men that we find here in the country. Wherefore we must both have more men and other things also that we have need of. All the which I shall within these two or three days shewe your lordship by mouth. A Tuesday they began to cast the lead, and it shall be done with such diligence and saving as may be; so that our trust is that your lordship shall be much satisfied with what we do. Unto whom I most humbly commend myself much desiring God to maintain your health, your honour, your heart's ease. At Lewes March 24, 1537. Your Lordship's servant,

' John Portmarus.'

' Underneath here your lordship shall see a just measure of the whole abbey: length of the church 150, height 63 foot; the circumference about it 1558 foot; the wall of the fore-front thick 10 foot. The thickness of the vaults 4 foot. There be in the church 32 pillars standing equally from the walls—an high roof made for the bells---8 pillars very high, thick 13 foot, about 45 foot. Th' other 24 are for the most part 10 foot thick and 25 about. The height of the greater sort is 42 foot. Of th' other 18 foot. The height of the roof before the high altar is 93 foot. The height of the steeple at the front is 90 foot."

At the surrender of this house, in 1529, its revenues were valued, as Dugdale informs us, at 920l. 4s. 6d.; but, according to Speed, at 1091l. 9s. 6d. The site was first granted 29 Henry VIII. to Thomas Lord Cromwell; and 2 Elizabeth to Richard Baker and Richard Sackville. The buildings, it is presumed, were not wholly demolished at the Dissolution, for the priory was sometime inhabited by the Earls of Dorset, and thence received the

appellation of the *Lord's Place*. It was at length destroyed by fire, but the precise time of this accident is not ascertained.* The priory estates came into the possession of the Thanet family by the marriage of John Tufton, Earl of Thanet, with Margaret, the daughter and heir of Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset. In 1709 the site of the priory was sold, together with the manor, borough, or lordship of Southover, to Nathaniel Trayton, Esq. of Lewes, whose son bequeathed it to Samuel Durant, Esq.

From the industry employed at the Dissolution, in *breaking and cutting*, and the destructive effects of the conflagration, very small remains of this once stately pile now exist. Within the walls we find only the shells of some apartments, a cloister, with rude massive vaulted roofs, the side of the hall under which runs a clear stream, an oven seventeen feet wide; and the piers of the gate, with the posterns, having clustered round pillars of Sussex marble, some of which are adorned with nail-headed quatrefoils. North north-east of the ruins is a large mount, reported to have been thrown up by one of the Earls of Dorset, lest he should be overlooked by a brother living at Lewes, with whom he was at enmity. Towards the south-west was a large brick pigeon-house in the form of a cross, built probably when the priory was inhabited by the Dorset family, and containing recesses for more than 3000 pair of doves. One end only is now left, the rest having been recently taken down, and the materials sold. Grose observes, that "in several of the main walls of these ruins are square spiracles" continued from one end to the other, and, by the vulgar, considered as contrivances of the monks for

* The probability is, that it happened early in the seventeenth century. The portrait of an Earl of Dorset, preserved in the Newton family, has always been considered as representing him in whose time the building was burned. On one side is an earl's coronet, with the Dorset arms, and on the other 1608, the year when the picture was painted. An ancestor of the Newtons, who was steward to the Earls of Dorset, and died in 1648, is said to have erected the family mansion in Southover with Caen stone brought from the priory after the fire.

for playing off some juggling tricks or miracles, but really intended to facilitate the drying of the walls; a very necessary consideration, especially in walls of such extraordinary thickness as were commonly made for religious houses."*

Besides the priory of St. Pancras, Lewes is said by some writers to have had a priory of Grey Friars, a monastery dedicated to St. James, and a hospital to St. Nicholas. This statement, however, seems to be erroneous, as we find no authentic account of any of these institutions. So much appears certain, that near the gate of the monastery, as Tanner informs us, there was a hospital for thirteen poor brethren and sisters, dedicated to St. James, which is called by Leland, in his *Collectanea*, a cell to the priory of Lewes. The name of the founder, the value of the estates belonging to the hospital, and the manner in which they were disposed of at the Dissolution, cannot now be ascertained. The walls of this edifice were from time to time pulled down, and carried away for the sake of the stones, so that in Grose's time nothing was standing but the chancel of the chapel, then used as a granary and stable. From such information as he could procure on the spot, it was concluded that this chapel must have been a large regular building, composed of a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel. On the north side of it might be traced the foundation of another building, perhaps the cells of the inmates of the hospital, forming a right-angled parallelogram sixty feet long, and eighteen broad.†

Lewes was once strongly fortified; and vestiges of intrenchments are yet visible, particularly on the north and south sides of the town. Though there are no apparent tokens of walls, yet the piers of the west gate were till lately standing. It is supposed to have been built by John, eighth Earl of Warren, in the time of Edward III. who granted the townsmen murage for five years to repair the walls as Henry III. had done seventy years before at the desire of his grandfather.

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* Grose's Antiq. V. 175.

† Ibid. V. 158.

Before the Reformation, this town, including the suburbs of Southover and the Cliffe, comprehended twelve parish churches, which have since been reduced to half the number. These are, *St. Peter's* and *St. Mary Westout*, formerly two parishes, but now generally called *St. Ann's*; *St. Michael in Foro*, *St. John sub Castro*, *All Saints*, *St. John Baptist*, *Southover*, and *St. Thomas in the Cliffe*.

The most remarkable of these is the church of *St. John sub Castro*, situated in the middle of the small oval camp already mentioned in the description of the castle.* It is very ancient, consisting of the nave only of the original building. The architecture is rude; and the south flint wall apparently of the same date as the ruins of that which surrounded the area of the castle. In some places the stones are laid in the herring-bone fashion, as in the castle of Guildford. These circumstances, together with the entrance at the west end by a deep descent of seven or eight steps, and the remains of the lights near the roof, now filled up, afford evidence of a Saxon origin. The south portal is formed by a very ancient Saxon arch, but obscured by a mean modern porch. The steeple is of later date than the rest of the building, and of different workmanship. This church, as it is believed, was originally constructed in the shape of a cross, with the tower in the centre. Some vestiges of the chancel may still be traced; and the marks of the former roof, which was higher than the present, are visible on the tower. Camden describes this edifice as ruinous, and overgrown with brambles. It was afterwards contracted and repaired probably in 1635, as a small stone tablet, with that date, is fixed near

* Some labourers digging chalk in a bank thirty feet high, near the north-east corner of this church-yard, found a brass fibula, of circular form, which had been gilt and studded. It was composed of two thin plates of brass, somewhat more than two-tenths of an inch broad, united by a small concave hoop. The studs were cut off to come at the inscription, which is in old English characters on the upper circle: *Ave Maria gracia plen*. At the distance of about fifteen feet a human skeleton was discovered.—*Sir William Burrell's MSS.*

near the porch in the south wall over two names, perhaps, those of the church-wardens rudely cut and uncouthly spelt. The style of the repairs, particularly on the north front, where the parts of the old wall which had fallen down are replaced with alternate squares of stone and flint, corresponds with the above date.

What chiefly engages the attention of the curious in this church is an inscription copied by Camden, and concerning which a contemporary * gives us this farther information: "The ancient monument truly described by Mr. Camden was placed in the circumference of the chancel door of St. John's Church, which chancel was pulled down in 1687, and the monument defaced. That which is now to be seen in the south wall of that church was collected out of the ruins so many as could be found and supplied and fixed where they now stand, by such as were lovers and favourers of antiquities." This inscription, which still occupies the same place on the outside of the south wall, is of the monumental kind and semicircular, being cut on fifteen stones of different sizes. The characters on the first, second, third, and fourth, are modern, probably engraved when they were last set up to replace others destroyed by time or accidents. The twelfth stone is of later date than the remaining ten, which are very ancient, the characters being Saxon, rudely and deeply engraved. The diameter of the semicircle, including the two extreme ends of the stones is seven feet nine inches. Within it an ancient grave-stone, bearing the figure of a cross, which had long lain in the belfry, has been inserted in an upright position. The inscription may be thus read :

Clauditur hic Miles, Danorum regia proles
Mangnus nomen ei, Mangnæ nota progeniei;
Deponens Mangnam, se moribus induit agnum,
Prepete pro vita, sit parvulus anchorita.

These

* Mr. Rowe, steward to Edward Lord Bergavenny, from 1597 to 1632, in his MS. Collections quoted by Sir William Burrell.

These lines may be thus rendered :—" Here lies a soldier of the royal race of Denmark, whose name Mangnus denotes his noble lineage: laying aside his greatness, he assumed a lamb-like deportment, changing a busy life for that of a humble anchorite."*

A drawing of this curious monument was laid before the Society of Antiquaries, who were of opinion, from the characters of the inscription, that it was executed about the time of Edward III.; but that no certain judgment could be formed respecting the age of the grave-stone, the fashion of which varied according to the fancy of the workman, or his employers.

Concerning the person for whom this memorial was designed nothing is known with precision. According to Mr. Elliott, a correspondent of Sir William Burrell's, † the most generally received opinion is, that Magnus was the youngest of the three sons by the first wife of King Harold II. whose mother Githa was a Danish princess, sister of Sweyne, the successor of Hardicanute. After the Norman Conquest Harold's sons, Edmund, Godwin, and Magnus, fled to Ireland, and, about 1069, made a descent upon the English coast, after which they were never heard of. It seems by no means difficult to reconcile this account with the tradition recorded by Grose, that Magnus was a Danish general, and commanded a large party of his countrymen, who made an incursion into these parts, in which expedition all his men were slain, and himself, being wounded and taken prisoner, was so kindly treated that he became a convert to Christianity, or at least, if before a Christian, he then embraced the life of an anchorite; but the story adds, that his wounds soon brought him to the grave. The field called the Walling, already mentioned, is said to have been the spot where the engagement happened.

Over

* "It seems singular," remarks Mr. Grose, "that though the sole conceit of this punning inscription turns on the word *Magnus*, yet no such word is to be found in the whole epitaph, the name of the deceased being spelt *MANONVS*, and the same unlucky *s* intervening between the *a* and *o*, in every case." *Antiq.* V. 160.

† MSS. in the Brit. Mus.

Over the communion-table is a good picture, in the style of Rembrandt. The subject is the Presentation of Young Children to our Saviour. It was given about 1751, by John Crofts, Esq. executor to the widow of Captain Pawlett, by whom it is reported to have been taken in a prize at sea.

St. John's Southover, though it has been contracted at the east end, is yet a large church, standing close to the gate of the priory. The tower was erected during the last century. In the wall is inserted a stone which is supposed to have belonged to the old conventual church, from the circumstance of its having beneath a mitre, the letters T. A. to denote that it was consecrated by Archbishop Theobald. In the window over the altar are some coats of arms in painted glass.

On the wall of the south aisle is a marble tablet, placed there by the late Sir William Burrell, with this inscription :

Within this pew stands the tomb-stone
of GUNDEDA, daughter of William the
Conqueror, and wife of William the first
Earl of Warren, wth. having been deposit^d.
over her remains in the Chapter-house
of Lewes Priory, and lately discovered
in Isfield Church was removed
to this place at the expence
of William Burrell Esq^r.

A. D. 1775.

This stone, of black marble, was found under a monument of the Shirleys at Isfield, and exhibits the following remains of an epitaph of monkish composition :

Stirps Gundreda ducum, decus evi nobile germen,
Intulit ecclesiis Anglorum balsama morum :
Martha fuit miseris ; fuit ex pietate Maria.
Pars obiit Marthe, superest pars magna Maria.
O pie Pancrati, testis pietatis et equi,
Te fecit heredem ; tu clemens auscipe matrem.
Sexta kalendarum Junii lux obvia carnis
Ifregit alabastrum.....

Alu

All Saints, at the top of the High Street, is a new edifice of brick, with stone rustic quoins, built under the direction of Mr. Wilde, on the site of the old church, which was taken down in 1805 *. Lower down the High Street is *St. Michael in Fara*, which, being very ruinous, was rebuilt in 1755. The front has been much admired for its neatness. *St. Peter and St. Mary, Westout*, commonly called *St. Ann's*, was repaired in 1776. All the preceding are rectories. *St. Thomas in the Cliffe*, a peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is accounted one of the neatest parish churches in the county; the altar in particular is remarkably elegant. The suburb in which it stands was named from its situation, under a chalky cliff, whose foot is washed by the Ouse.

There are several religious edifices for Dissenters in Lewes. The *Presbyterian Meeting-house*, formerly the Ball Inn, was originally built for the town residence of George Goring, Esq. whose monument in St. Michaels, was removed when that church was rebuilt. It stands close to the site of the west gate, the ruins of which were some years since taken down. The *Quakers* have a meeting-house in Friar's Walk, the *Arminian Methodists* in St. Mary's Lane, and the *General Baptists* in Southover. In the Cliffe is a place of worship for the *Particular Baptists*, a chapel erected under the patronage of the late Countess of Huntingdon, and another for the *Calvinists*.

The *Shire Hall* in the High Street is a new building, planned with equal attention to elegance and convenience. Here the Summer Assizes for the county and the Quarter Sessions for its

* In preparing to lay the foundations of the new church it was found necessary to disturb the repositories of the dead. Among the rest a leaden coffin was taken up: when opened it exhibited the complete skeleton of a body which had been interred about sixty years, and the legs and thigh-bones of which were covered with myriads of a species of fly, perhaps unknown to naturalists, as active and strong on the wing as gnats on a summer evening; though the lead was perfectly sound, and had not the smallest crevice for the admission of air.

eastern division are regularly held. The old town-hall, which was erected in 1761, stood a little to the southward of this edifice in the very centre of the principal street; a situation which caused it to be justly considered as a public nuisance.

The *House of Correction*, built about 1794, on the plan recommended by Howard, contains thirty-two cells, a chapel, and other accommodations for the prisoners, besides the apartments of the keeper. The regulations of this gaol are calculated to promote the comfort and cleanliness of the prisoners, and reflect credit on the keeper, and the magistrates.

The *Free Grammar School* was originally established in 1512, by Mrs. Agnes Morley of Southover, but in 1706 was removed to St. Ann's, in consequence of a legacy bequeathed by Mrs. Mary Jenkins. The salary arises from the rents of houses, and an annuity issuing out of the neighbouring manor of Hamsey.

Lewes has a neat *Theatre*, which has of late years been considerably enlarged and improved, and *Assemblies* are frequently held during the winter in the rooms of the Star Inn. For the convenience of such as delight in more vigorous exercise a spacious *Bowling-green* has long been kept up within the precincts of the castle.

A *Library Society* was established here in 1786. From a very small beginning it has gradually acquired such importance as to possess an excellent collection, which is deposited in a room lately fitted up for the purpose by Mr. Baxter, bookseller.

The meetings of the *Sussex Agricultural Society*, instituted in 1796, are held at Lewes. The shew of cattle for the premiums offered by it generally takes place in the beginning of August, and is numerously attended by the gentlemen and farmers of this and the neighbouring counties.

The *Market* is daily supplied with necessaries for the table, but Saturday is the market-day for corn. There are two fairs for black cattle, on May 6, and Whit Tuesday, and a sheep fair on the 2d of October. This last, which draws together from fifty

to eighty thousand sheep was formerly kept in the Cliffe, but, on account of its extraordinary increase, is now held near the barracks.

The air of Lewes is considered very salubrious. The town, from its declivity of site, is remarkably clean; the streets are in general spacious, well lighted, and watched. The river Ouse, which runs through the town under a handsome bridge, is navigable for barges to the distance of six miles up the country, and affords a ready communication with the harbour of Newhaven at its mouth. The increase of its trade of late years has been proportionate to that of its population; and two respectable banks facilitate the transaction of business.

On a hill about a mile from the town is the *Race-course*, accounted one of the best in England. A commodious stand, commanding a view of nearly the whole course, was erected by subscription in 1772. The races, usually held in the first week of August, continue three days, on the first of which the king's plate of 100 guineas is run for, if the weather permit, and there be horses qualified to start for it.

This hill was the scene of an obstinate battle fought on the 14th of May 1264, between Henry III. and the army of the barons under Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. The royal forces were divided into three bodies; the right was entrusted to Prince Edward, the left to Henry's brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans, while Henry himself headed the centre. Montfort formed his troops into four divisions: one of these he commanded in person, the second was led by his son, the third by the Earl of Gloucester, and the fourth composed of Londoners, by Nicholas Segrave*. Prince Edward, burning with impatience to revenge the insults offered to the queen, his mother, by the populace of London, attacked these last with such impetuosity, that they immediately fled, and were pursued with great slaughter. Montfort, taking advantage of this separation, vigorously charged the remaining divisions of the royal army, which

* See "Reauties," Vol. X. p. 141, 142.

which he put to the rout. The king and his brother were taken prisoners, and conducted to the priory. The castle was still in the possession of a body of the royal troops, who were joined by many of the fugitives from the field; but finding the town in the power of the victorious barons, and themselves surrounded on all sides, they threw down their arms, and surrendered at discretion. At length Prince Edward, returning in triumph from the pursuit of the Londoners, learned with amazement the fate of his father and uncle. He resolved to make an effort to set them at liberty, but his followers were too much intimidated to second his ardour, and he was finally compelled to submit to the conditions subscribed by his father, who agreed that the prince and his cousin Henry, son to the King of the Romans, should remain as hostages in the hands of the barons, till all their differences were adjusted by the authority of Parliament. In memory of this event, an eminence near the race-course, now used as a beacon, has ever since retained the name of *Mount Harry*. Most of the slain were interred near the spot in barrows, vestiges of which are still sufficiently obvious.

About a mile from the town, on a rising ground, to the right of the road leading to Brighton, are the new *Barracks*, composed of numerous detached buildings, principally of timber, which have the appearance of a large village. The old barracks stood on the opposite side of the road, at a greater distance from the town; but, the situation being deemed unhealthy, they were removed; though for some reason which it would be difficult to divine, the *Military Hospital* alone was excluded from the benefit of the change.

ALDRINGTON, formerly a considerable village between Brighton and Shoreham, is conjectured by some antiquaries to have been the *Portus Adurni* of the Romans. Such have been the encroachments of the sea on this coast, that not a building of any kind except the ruinous church, is now left in the parish; though a street was standing in the memory of old inhabitants living in

1742,

1742, according to the information of the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, who was then curate of Aldrington, and afterwards vicar of Brighton.

In the church of ARDINGLEIGH, or *Erthingley*, four miles north of Cuckfield, are several monuments of the families of Wakehurst and Culpeper. Among those of the latter, on a grave-stone in the south chancel, are portrayed in brass the figures of Nicholas Culpeper, Esq. and his wife Elizabeth. By the man are the portraits of ten sons, and by the woman those of eight daughters. From the inscription it appears that he died in 1510, and she in 1500.

HURST-PER-POINT, originally called *Hurst* only, was part of the extensive possessions in this county belonging to Godwin, Earl of Kent, and his son Harold II. After the Norman Conquest, this estate was given to William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, in whose descendants it continued for several generations, till alienated to the family of Pierpoint, who, however, held of the earls as lords paramount. Simon de Pierpoint attempted to shake off this dependence; but William de Warren commenced a suit at law against him, which at length terminated in a compromise; the earl in consideration of a goshawk given to Simon, securing for himself and his heirs the privilege of hunting on any of these lands. They remained long vested in this family, whence the village derived the addition of *Pierpoint* to its name, since corrupted into the present appellation. In the sixteenth century the manor came into the possession of the Gorings, and afterwards belonged to the Shaws of Eltham, in Kent, for several generations, till Sir John Shaw, Bart. sold the estate to William John Campion, Esq. of Danny, the present proprietor.

The Church consists of a nave, south aisle, a small north transept and two chancels, one of which, called the Danny chancel, is the burial-place appropriated to the owners of the mansion of that name. At the west end is a substantial tower, above which rises a wooden, shingled spire of considerable height. In the

the Danny chancel are some monuments of considerable antiquity. Upon a tomb surrounded by iron railing lies the effigy of a man in complete armour, but without any inscription to indicate for whom it was erected; and though three shields have been discovered on one side of the monument yet the arms and colours are entirely defaced. Tradition assigns it to a Lord Dacre who possessed considerable estates in this neighbourhood. Under an arch in the same chancel, upon a table monument, is another stone figure of a warrior as large as life, which, from the legs being crossed, is supposed to represent a knight templar. Here are also several sepulchral memorials for various persons of the allied families of Courthope and Campion, long resident in this parish.

Danny, the seat of W. J. Campion, Esq. is a respectable mansion built entirely of brick in 1595, by George Goring, Esq. who purchased the estate of Lord Dacre. In the hall which is paved with black and white squared marble is a full length picture of the founder. The house stands at the foot of Wolstanbury, one of the most prominent hills of the majestic range of the South Downs.

NEWHAVEN is situated at the mouth of the Ouse, which is here crossed by a handsome draw-bridge. It was formerly a market-town and its harbour was noted for convenience and security, till the timber piers which defended it were suffered to decay, when it became choaked with sand, and the place was in consequence nearly deserted. At length in 1731 an act of Parliament was obtained for repairing the piers and improving the harbour; and such has been the success attending its execution, that Newhaven is now a thriving town, containing upwards of 100 houses and 600 inhabitants. Measures are in contemplation for enlarging and farther improving the port, so as to render it a secure shelter for shipping which is much wanted on this coast. A royal cutter is generally stationed here for the prevention of smuggling; and the entrance of the

harbour is defended by a small fort. The situation of the town procures it considerable traffic, as it is the thoroughfare for all commodities passing by water to Lewes. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in maritime pursuits, and vessels large enough for the West India trade have been built here.

On a piece of ground contiguous to the church-yard stands a handsome obelisk erected to the memory of Captain Hanson, and the crew of the Brazen sloop of war of 18 guns, which early in the morning of January 25, 1800, was wrecked in a violent storm on the Ave Rocks, near Newhaven. Out of a crew of 105 men only one survived the catastrophe. On each of the four sides of the pedestal is an inscription commemorating the particulars of the melancholy event, and the names of the officers; but such is the perishable nature of the stone employed for this monument, that though so recent a work, the greater part of these inscriptions is completely obliterated. The bodies of most of the sufferers were cast by the waves on the beach, and interred on this spot.

The *Church*, on a hill at the west side of the town, is a small modern building, as far as regards the body of the fabric. The tower, which, contrary to the general rule, is at the east end, bears evident marks of antiquity, having small round-headed windows.

Newtimber Place, in the parish of the same name, the seat of John Lewis Newnham, Esq. is a brick mansion encompassed with a moat. It contains some family portraits, among which is that of William Newnham, who purchased the estate of the Osbornes, and one of the late Sir James Eyre, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

POYNINGS was for some centuries the seat of the opulent and distinguished baronial family which took its name from this place, but whose title and possessions at length descended to the Percies, by whom this estate was alienated to the Viscounts Montague, of Cowdray House, near Midhurst. On the pre-
mature

mature death of the last lord without issue, the guardianship of his possessions devolved to the crown, by which they were leased to W. S. Poyntz, Esq. who married his sister.

The *Church*, a large, lofty structure, in the form of a cross, with a tower in the middle, is a durable monument of the piety of the noble family of Poynings, many of whom were interred in the north chancel. We are informed in the *Magna Britannia*,* that Michael de Poynings, who attended Edward III. in his wars in France, and died in the 43d year of that king's reign, bequeathed 200 marks towards the building of a new church here, doubtless the present structure; which must have been the work of his son Thomas, if, as Dugdale asserts, it was erected towards the conclusion of the same reign. The arms of the founder are yet to be seen over the porch and the great window of the east chancel. About a furlong from the present church was once a chantry, afterwards removed into the south chancel, where are still some remains of the altar.†

The inquisitive visitor who should hope to find in this church some memorials of the illustrious dead deposited within its walls would be grievously disappointed. It contains, indeed, many tomb-stones of Sussex marble; but all the brasses are torn off, and the inscriptions obliterated. In the chancel are two grave-stones, on one of which have been portrayed in brass the figures of a man and woman, with a shield at each angle. On the other has been represented a man in armour praying, with a lion at his feet: but these are now destroyed. The chancel windows were formerly adorned with painted glass, of which some mutilated relics yet exist.

When the late Sir William Burrell surveyed this church, he found in the south transept the ruins of a large structure, whether of an altar or monument he could not determine. On the ground near it lay a stone nine feet and a half long, with a fillet on the edge, which appeared to have been a grave-stone, but had no inscription. The whole fabric was for many years

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neglected;

* Vol. V, p. 516, 517.

† Sir Wm. Burrell's MSS.

neglected; but the Rev. Dr. Holland, who was presented to the rectory in 1807, by his father-in-law Lord Erskine, has undertaken a thorough repair.

On the east side of the church are some fragments of walls and a square tower, the relics of the ancient mansion-house, denominated *The Place*. It was built chiefly with flints, which may be procured in great plenty in the immediate neighbourhood, and covered a considerable area; but was destroyed by fire nearly a century ago, when it was occasionally inhabited by the noble family of Montague.

Near Poynings is that remarkable chasm in the Downs known by the name of *The Devil's Dyke*, which though nothing more than a precipitous valley formed by the hand of nature, is ascribed to the grand author of evil, who, says tradition, beholding with envy the numerous churches of the Weald, determined to form a channel which should admit the sea, and thus inundate that whole tract with all its pious inhabitants. This plan, as we are farther told, was disconcerted by an old woman, who being roused from her midnight slumbers by the noise which the progress of the work occasioned, peeped out of her chamber window, and had no difficulty to recognize the infernal agent. She perceived likewise the object of his undertaking, and with admirable presence of mind held a burning candle from the casement. The mischievous spirit mistaking the light for the rising sun, was so scared, that he instantly quitted his unfinished work, and made a hasty retreat. Unfortunately history has not recorded the name of the shrewd matron who rendered such a signal service to her country.

THE RAPE OF PEVENSEY

is bounded on the east and west by the rapes of Lewes and Hastings, on the north by the county of Kent, and on the south by the British channel. It contains 18 hundreds and 54 parishes, 34 of which are in the upper, and 20 in the lower, division.

sion. A considerable part of the latter is occupied by *Ash-down Forest*, otherwise denominated Lancaster Great Park, which, according to the survey of the parliamentary commissioners in the 17th century, lies in the parishes of Maresfield, East Grinstead, Hartfield, Withyham, and Bucksted. The impaled ground was then estimated at 13,991 acres, worth 2256l. per annum, exclusively of various parcels of land without the pale. In 22 James I. the Earl of Dorset was, by letters patent under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, appointed master of the forest, governor and master of the game, and likewise keeper and surveyor-general of all the woods. This grant, confirmed and extended by Charles I. was judged void by the commissioners; and in 1661 the forest was granted to George, Earl of Bristol, for 99 years at 200l. per annum, which sum was made part of the jointure of the queen dowager: but this patent was surrendered by the earl, who, unable to make any profit of it, paid no rent, and the grant became void. At length, in 1678, it was granted to Charles, Earl of Dorset, and his heirs for ever, and in his descendant the Duke of Dorset it is now vested.

In this rape are two market-towns, East Grinstead and Hailsham, and the borough of Seaford.

EAST GRINSTEAD

is situated in the north-western corner of the rape, and in 1801 comprehended 381 houses and 2659 inhabitants. Its market, held on Thursday, is chiefly for corn, and it has three fairs on the 21st April, 13th July, and 11th December.

This place has sent two members to Parliament ever since 1 Edward II. The right of voting was formerly allowed by a resolution of the House of Commons to belong to the inhabitants in general; but, according to the decision of 1695, it is now confined to the burgage-holders, thirty-six in number. The returning officer is the bailiff chosen by the burgage-holders at

the court leet of the Duke of Dorset, who is the lord of the manor.

This town is pleasantly situated on a hill, but irregularly built. Its most conspicuous edifice is the *Church*, which stands on the east side of the main street, and is a spacious handsome structure. The tower has been twice accidentally destroyed. On the 6th September 1683 it was set on fire by lightning; but though the conflagration was so furious as to melt all the bells, and totally consume the tower, yet by the industry of the inhabitants the rest of the church was preserved from injury. A new tower was built the following year, but in 1785 was involved in a fate not less disastrous than the former. Owing to the badness of the materials, and the injudicious manner in which it was built, the whole fabric fell down on the 12th November, and did considerable damage to the body of the church. The master and scholars had just left the adjoining school-room which was buried in the ruins. The present tower, not yet finished, is lofty, well-proportioned, and adorned with pinnacles at the corners.

In the south aisle is a neat mural monument for William Lord Abergavenny, who died in 1744, aged 47, and is there interred. To the wall of the north aisle over a raised monument of grey Sussex marble is affixed a stone with a brass plate, on which are the figures of a woman and two men. The inscription informs us that it is the tomb of Katherine, daughter of Lord Scales, wife to Sir Thomas Grey, Knt. and afterwards to Richard Lewkenor, Esq. of Brambletye, one of the ladies to the queens of Edward IV. and Henry VII. who died in 1505, and who with her second husband "founded, indued, and inorned this present church to the lawde and honor of God with dyvers ornamentis and a almshouse of three parsons."

At the east end of the town is *Sackville College*, a large quadrangular stone building, erected about 1616, by Richard Earl of Dorset, according to Fuller; but as he styles him the son of Thomas, who had no child of that name, it was probably
the

the work of Robert, the son of Earl Thomas. This charitable institution was endowed by the founder with a revenue of 330*l.* per annum; and here 24 aged persons of both sexes, under the government of a warden and two assistants, have each a separate apartment with a yearly allowance of 8*l.* A suite of rooms in the college is set apart for the Duke of Dorset; but they are very seldom visited by his grace, who allowed the use of them to the judges while the assizes were held here. The college is provided with a neat chapel, where the warden reads prayers every morning, and where Divine service was performed while the parish church was under repair.

A *Free School* for twelve boys was founded here in 1768, by Robert and Henry Payne, of Newick, who endowed it with a farm called Serryes in this parish. Their benefaction is recorded on their monument affixed to the wall which separates the chancel from the north aisle of the church.

In this town were formerly held the Lent assizes for the county, to which the prisoners were brought from the gaol at Horsham. It is related, that "on 17th March, 1684, the second day of the assizes, a jury being sworn, consisting mostly of knights and gentlemen, on a trial between Lord Howard and another person of distinction, the floor of the *Nisi Prius* Court fell down, and with it all the jury, gentlemen, counsel, and lawyers into the cellar, yet no person received any considerable harm except one witness, who was cut across the forehead. The bench where the judge sat fell not, but hung almost to a miracle. The rest of the trials were heard in the Crown Court, and the Sessions-house was soon after pulled quite down." * It was rebuilt principally at the charge of the burgage-holders, and finished against the assizes in the following year.

Brambletye House, a castellated mansion about a mile south of the town in a low situation near the high road, was built in the time of James I. from an Italian model by Sir Henry Comp-

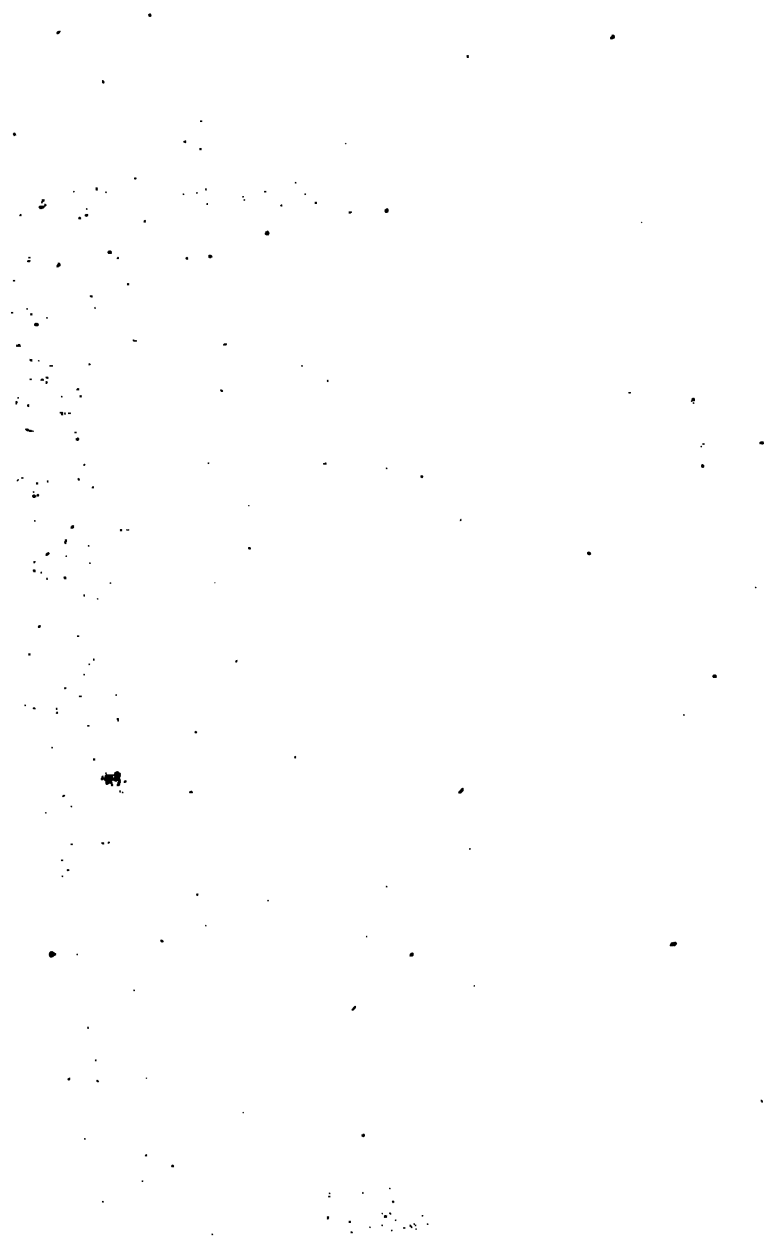
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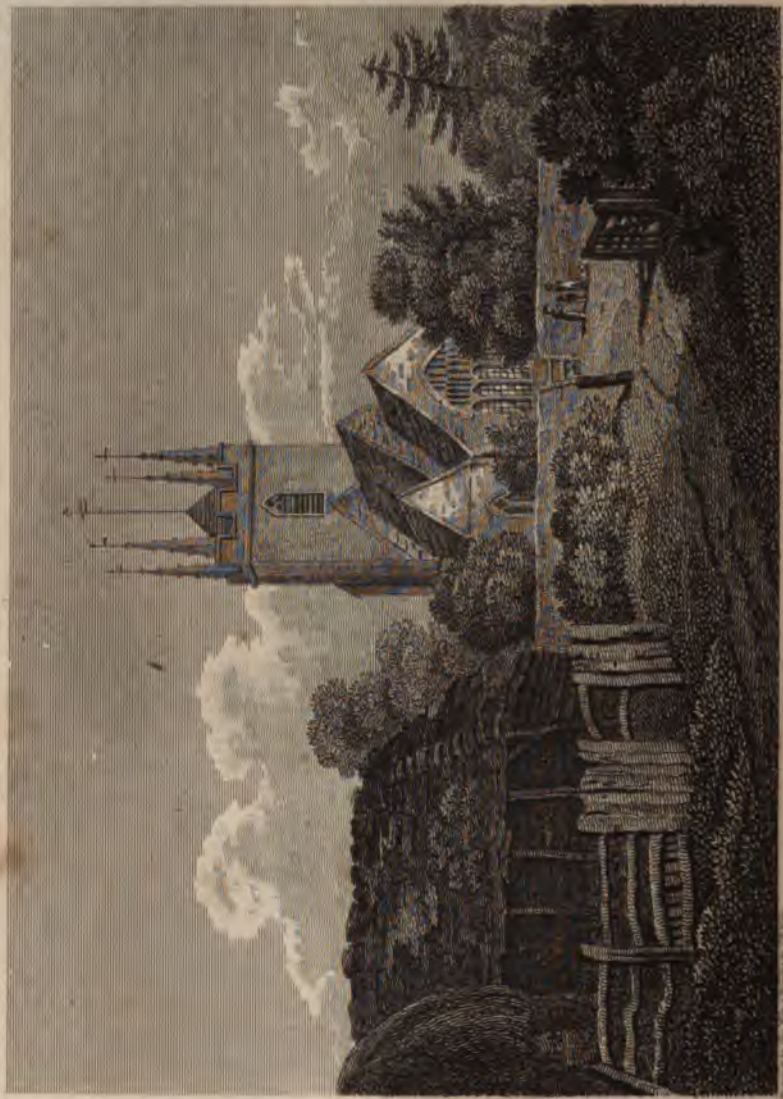
ton,

* From the notes of Mr. Bachelor (who appears to have been a surgeon at East Grinstead) quoted by Sir Wm. Burrell in his MS. collections.

ton, if we may judge from the arms and devices in different parts of the edifice. The cellars are large, and consist of Gothic arches and pillars; but the superstructure is completely in ruins. Considerable remains, including the principal entrance with two of the square turrets, are still standing; though much of the fabric has within memory fallen from age, or been taken down to be employed elsewhere in building and repairs.

From the court-rolls of the manor it does not appear who succeeded the Comptons in the possession of this mansion; but so much is certain, that Sir James Richards, in his patent of baronetcy, dated 22d Feb. 1683-4, is described as of Brambletye-House. To this gentleman the tradition which accounts for its premature decay is supposed to apply. It is related, that on a suspicion of treasonable practices against a proprietor of this house, officers of justice were dispatched to search the premises, where a considerable quantity of arms and military stores was discovered. The owner who was just then engaged in the diversion of the chace, receiving intimation of the circumstance, deemed it most prudent to abscond; and the mansion, being thus deserted, was suffered to go to decay. The well-known loyalty of the Comptons has led to the surmise that this occurrence took place during their tenure, under the commonwealth, in behalf of their lawful sovereign; but that can scarcely have been the case, as John, the son of Sir Henry, is recorded to have died at Brambletye, July 28, 1659. On the other hand it is certain that it was occupied during the reign of Charles II. by Sir James Richards, who was of French extraction, his father having come into this country with Queen Henrietta Maria. Being first knighted for an act of bravery in the sea-service, he was afterwards advanced to the dignity of a baronet; and married for his second wife Beatrice Herrara, apparently a Spaniard. It is recorded of him that he quitted this country and settled in Spain, where some of his descendants have occupied high stations in the Spanish army. These circumstances, coupled with that of his being the last known resident at Brambletye,





HAUGSBAM CHURCH.

See the engraving of the church and the

engraving of the church and the

bletye, render it more than probable that the destruction of this house, attributed by report to the rebellious propensities of its owner, ought to be dated from his occupation. The manor has been for about a century in the possession of the Biddulphs, a Roman Catholic family, of which John Biddulph, Esq. of Burton Park, near Petworth, is the present representative.

Kidbrooke, about three miles south of East Grinstead, a structure of large dimensions, and in a good taste, was built by the late Mr. Mylne, the well-known architect of Brackfriars Bridge, for William, the 14th baron of Abergavenny, who made it his seat. The present earl, having transferred his residence to Eridge, the long neglected mansion of his ancestors, sold Kidbrooke to the Right Hon. Charles Abbott, Speaker of the House of Commons, who here seeks relaxation from the arduous duties of the office which he so honourably fills. The house stands rather low, in a park of no great extent, in which many judicious improvements have recently been introduced under the direction of Mr. Repton. The approach to the mansion was formerly in a direct line from the high road; but from the nature of the ground, which declines toward the house, the effect was bad. The present entrance has brought into notice beauties which were before concealed, particularly one eminent advantage, water, which, in this part of the country, is rather rare.

HAILSHAM,

is situated near the eastern border of this rape, about 12 miles from Lewes. In 1801 the town and parish comprehended 132 houses, and 897 inhabitants. It has a weekly market held on Wednesday.

The only object deserving notice at Hailsham is the *Church* dedicated to St. Mary. Nothing is known respecting its foundation; but we find that in the reign of Henry III. Gilbert de Aquila gave the advowson to the prior and convent of Michelham.

ham. It is a handsome edifice, consisting of a nave and two aisles paved with tiles. It contains no monuments worth mentioning. The tower is ornamented with a pinnacle at each corner, and a vane in the middle.

Strype relates, that "in the latter end of March 1558, Hailsham Church was spoiled by the inhabitants of the said town, wherof Thomas Bishop and John Thetcher, justices of the peace, made complaynt to Sir Richard Sackville, one of the council. This the council styled a heinous disorder, and by their letters to the said justices willed them for the better punishment thereof to call for the assistance of Sir Nicholas Pelham and Sir Edward Gage, and to put them to such fines as should be thought most meet and agreeable to the laws."^{*}

In this parish, near the river Cuckmere, stand the remains of *Michelham Priory*. This house for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine was founded at the beginning of the reign of Henry III. by Gilbert de Aquila, who by his charter endowed it with divers lands, free pastures and privileges in his woods in this county, the church and lordship of Michelham, the churches of Hailsham and Legton, the park of Pevens, and 80 acres of marsh-land in Hailsham. These and the donations of other benefactors were confirmed by Edward II. Not long before the Dissolution this convent was inhabited by eight canons, whose yearly revenues amounted, according to Dugdale, to 160l. but as Speed says from Leland, to 191l. The monastery was granted 29 Hen. VIII. to Thomas Lord Cromwell; and, when by his attainder it reverted to the crown, the same king in his 33d year obliged the Earl of Arundel to accept it with some part of the possessions of the priory of Lewes, instead of certain manors of his paternal estate to which that arbitrary monarch had taken a fancy. In 43 Elizabeth, 1601, the site of the priory, its dependencies, and the manor of Michelham, were conveyed by Herbert Pelham, Esq. for 4700l. to Lord Treasurer

* Annals, I. 49.

Treasurer Buckhurst, and are now the property of his descendant the Duke of Dorset.*

Of the remains of this monastery part has been converted into a farm-house. There is still left a noble tower, the entrance to which is over a strong bridge, across a large square moat, encompassing eight acres, and yet full of water, through which runs a stream that turns a corn-mill behind. Under this embattled tower is a lofty arch, above which are four Gothic windows; a newel staircase leads to two spacious rooms above used by the tenant as store-rooms, and below is a dark apartment called the dungeon. The principal parts of the ancient edifice may be traced in various arches and pillars of the north side of the present house, the cellars and pantry of which shew some fine remains of vaulted stone roofs, and the ornaments usual in ancient crypts.†

SEAFORD,

a small fishing village situate about half way between the rivers Ouse and Cuckmere, was formerly of sufficient importance to be a member of the Cinque-ports. It is said, indeed, to have been so extensive as to contain five churches and a chapel, till it was burned by the French in one of their descents on this coast: and this account receives some support from the foundations of buildings, which are occasionally dug up in all directions. The whole parish now comprehends about 150 houses and 850 inhabitants.

Seaford still retains some vestiges of its ancient consequence, as it is an incorporated town, and returns two representatives to Parliament. The corporation consists of a bailiff, twelve jurats, and an indefinite number of freemen. It sent members not as a port, but as a borough, 26 and 30 Edward I. 16 and 19 Edward II. 18, 20, and 21 Richard II. and 1 Edward IV. after which it ceased till 16 Charles I. 1640, when it was made a member

* Grose's Antiq. VIII. 131.

† Topog. Miscel.

member of the Cinque-ports. The right of election is in the inhabitants housekeepers, paying scot and lot, in number about 104; and the bailiff is the returning officer. This borough was long remarkable for the obstinate election contests between the partizans of the two noble houses of Lenox and Pelham.

The only building worthy of notice is the *Church*, which stands at the northern extremity of the place. It exhibits some marks of considerable antiquity, though the greater part especially of the body of the fabric is a vile piece of patch-work to which pointed shutters on the outside of all the lower windows give a truly grotesque appearance. The tower has suffered less from the hands of modern restorers; at the west side it has a spacious entrance under a pointed arch, above which are the remains of another of a circular form, the intermediate space being walled up. A similar Saxon arch, but entire, occurs on the outside of the chancel at the north-east corner, and a smaller at the south-east; these are both filled up, and denote that the edifice was once more extensive.

The interior consists of a nave, small chancel, and two aisles supported by circular pillars, some of which are adorned with emblematical figures, particularly the capital of a column in the south aisle near the door, on which is engraved a representation of the crucifixion. The original chancel was burned down probably in the general conflagration of the town already mentioned. In 1778, in digging up its ancient foundations, were found two coffin-stones with handsome crosses carved upon them, within the chancel, and a third close to the outer wall. The latter enclosed sixteen skulls, but had no aperture till broken open. It is fixed in the north wall, and one of the others in the south wall of the church.

Seaford has of late years attracted some visitors during the bathing season: three machines are kept, and hot and cold baths have been erected for their accommodation.

On the beach is a fort for the protection of the coast, and a signal station on the cliff a little to the west of the town.

Seaford

Seaford has a life-boat for the assistance and preservation of shipwrecked mariners; but it does not appear that the application of this useful invention has been so successful here as on other parts of our coast.

Corsica Hall, a plain brick mansion westward of the town, was lately the residence of Thomas Harben, Esq. by whom it was sold prior to the general election in 1812 to the Hon. Thomas Bowes, brother to the Earl of Strathmore.

PEVENSEY,

though now of little note, yet deserves the first place among the villages of this rape, on account of its ancient importance. From the circumstance of its having given name to this division of the county, we may naturally infer that it was formerly accounted its capital. At present the whole parish contains only 98 houses and 752 inhabitants.

There can be little doubt that Pevensey owed its ancient prosperity to its favourable situation for commerce as a port, and its subsequent decline to the gradual receding of the sea from which it now stands at a considerable distance. That it was a place of high antiquity is undeniable. Somner is inclined to fix here the *Anderida* of the Romans, in opposition to those who seek that station at Newenden in Kent, supporting his conjecture by the words of Gildas, who tells us that it was *in littore oceani ad meridiem*, "on the southern coast." Usher makes it the *Caer Pensavel Coit* of the Britons; the addition of *Coit* implying the ancient state of the adjacent country, which, though now a marshy level, was once covered with wood.

Pevensey is reckoned among the sea-ports ravaged by Godwin, Earl of Kent, in the time of Edward the Confessor. It is also celebrated in history as the place where William the Conqueror landed with his invading army. From Madox's History of the Exchequer, it appears that in 6 John, Pevensey among other trading towns paid a quinxieme or tax for its merchandize; and that three years afterwards the barons of Pevensey

fined

fined forty marks for licence to build a town upon a spot between Pevensey and Langley, which should enjoy the same privileges as the Cinque-ports, and have a yearly fair to last seventeen days, commencing on the anniversary of St. John Baptist; also a market every Sunday. Whether the inhabitants ever carried into effect any part of this grant we are not informed.

The only relic of the ancient consequence of Pevensey is the *Castle* on the east side of the town. The name of the builder, and the date of its erection, are alike unknown; but from the quantity of Roman bricks employed in the work there is every reason to believe that it was constructed out of some Roman fortress. The external walls, which with the towers are pretty entire to the height of 20 or 25 feet, are circular, and inclose an area of seven acres. The principal entrance is from the west or land side between two round towers, in which are considerable layers of Roman brick, some single, others double, about 20 feet from the ground, and four or five asunder. Many such layers of whiter brick or stone hewn in that form lie between the strata of red, or in place of them in the walls between the other towers to the north-west; and in the north-east tower are such stones laid herring-bone fashion towards the bottom. Within is a smaller fortification moated on the north and west, more of a quadrangular form, with round towers, and entered by a draw-bridge which corresponds with the outer gate, and, like the latter, is not in the centre of the west side, but rather more to the south. The east wall of both is the same, and stands on a kind of cliff, that appears to have been once washed by the sea, which, however, must have receded before the town below was built. There are no Roman bricks in the inner work, and only in the north and west sides of the outer.* Several of the turrets in the latter are of solid masonry, and seem to have been designed not for defence, but to deceive an enemy.

In



PEVENSEY CASTLE.
Sussex

See the Description of Pevensey Castle.

Engraved by J. Smith from a drawing by J. J. Smith.

In the area of the outer castle are two culverins without carriages; one measures eleven feet in length, is hooped, has a rose and crown, and the letters E. R. probably for *Elizabetha Regina*: the other is twelve feet long, and is marked W. P. They lie within two yards of one another, sunk into the earth, and pointing to the sea.

Sir William Burrell gives the following curious particulars respecting the foundations of this castle, transcribed by him from a paper in the possession of the late Mr. Lambert of Lewes:—In 1710 the Rev. John Wright, vicar of Pevensey, for the benefit of the parishioners, who laboured under the inconvenience of bad water, employed a workman to convey it from the moat of the castle into the town. To accomplish this purpose, he found it necessary to make his way under the wall the thickness of which he computed to be ten feet. The foundation was discovered to consist of piles planked over with slabs of extraordinary substance; but, notwithstanding the length of time since the erection of this weighty fabric, there appeared to be no decay in the slabs. The colour only seemed to be changed from what we may suppose it to have been when they were first laid down; and the leaves of faggots found there were still sound.*

William the Conqueror having by the sword established his claim to the English throne, gave the town and castle of Pevensey to his half brother Robert, Earl of Mortaigne in Normandy, and created him Earl of Cornwall. These honours he enjoyed during the life of that king; but, having taken part under his successor in an insurrection excited by his brother Odo Earl of Kent, in favour of Robert Courthose, an army was sent against this castle to reduce him, on which he thought proper to surrender, and make his peace. He was succeeded in his possessions by William, Earl of Mortaigne and Cornwall, who, on being refused the earldom of Kent by Henry I. joined in a rebellion with Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury. The king,

* Sir William Burrell's MSS. in the Brit. Mus.

king, in consequence, seized all his estates, demolished most of his castles, and exiled him from the realm. He gave to Gilbert de Aquila the town and castle of Pevensey, with all their dependencies, which, in allusion to the name of the owner, were styled the honour of the Eagle. In his descendants this honour remained vested for some time; but being again forfeited to the crown, Henry III. granted it to his son Prince Edward and his heirs, kings of England, so that it should never more be separated from the crown. Notwithstanding this proviso, the castle and domain of Pevensey were settled on John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III. upon his surrender of the earldom of Richmond, and they have probably from this period constituted part of the possessions of the duchy of Lancaster. Henry, son of John of Gaunt, having ascended the throne of England by the title of Henry IV. the honour of the Eagle once more reverted to the crown, and some of the estates annexed to it were given by that king to the family of Pelham, as a reward for their loyalty and valour.

For many years this castle was held by the Pelhams under a lease from the duchy of Lancaster, till about the middle of the last century the Duke of Newcastle resigned it to Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington, on his being created baron of Pevensey; and, on the death of the late Earl of Northampton, it devolved to his daughter Lady Elizabeth Compton, who carried it by marriage to Lord George Henry Cavendish.

ANDREW BORDE, or *Andreas Perforatus*, as he styled himself in Latin, was a native of Pevensey. He was educated at Winchester, and at New College, Oxford, where he applied himself very closely and successfully to the study of physic. On leaving the university he is reported to have visited every country in Europe, and several parts of Africa. On his return to England, he took his doctor's degree in 1541, or 1542, and first settled in his native town, whence he removed to Winchester, and finally to London, where he is said to have become a fellow of the college of physicians, and first physician to Henry VIII.

His

His eccentricity of character led him to frequent fairs, markets and other places of public resort, where he would harangue the people in a language naturally quaint and jocose; and from him the itinerant venders of nostrums are said to have derived the appellation of *Merry Andrews*. Notwithstanding his jocular turn, he is reported to have practised the austerities of the Carthusians, to which order he once belonged; living in celibacy, drinking water three days in the week, wearing a hair shirt, and every night hanging his burial sheet at the feet of his bed. He died in 1549 in the Fleet prison; but it is not probable, that he was confined there for debt, as he left property to a considerable amount, both in Norfolk and at Winchester. He was the author of several works on various subjects; and Wood says that "he was esteemed a noted poet, a witty and ingenious person, and an excellent physician."

EAST BOURNE, which has of late years become a fashionable bathing-place, is situated near the foot of the lofty hill, which forms the bold head-land of Beachy. The place consists of four detached parts, two of which near the sea at the eastern and western extremities of the parish, are denominated *Sea Houses* and *Meades*. The others are *South Bourne*, and *East Bourne* about a mile and a half from the sea. Between these last stands *Compton Place*, the elegant mansion of Lord George Cavendish, surrounded with pleasure grounds, gardens, and plantations. The number of resident inhabitants in the parish is about 1700.

The bathing at East Bourne is remarkably good; and from 12 to 15 machines are kept for the accommodation of visitors, who chiefly frequent the *Sea Houses*, on account of the proximity of that part of the village to the beach. In *South Bourne*, or more properly the *South Street*, is a small *Theatre*, and at the *Lamb Inn*, near the church, a subscription *Ball-room*. A *Circulating Library* may be reckoned among the amusements of the place, which also enjoys the advantage of a *Chalybeate Spring*. It rises at *Holywell* about a mile westward

of the Sea Houses, and has been recommended in all cases for which the Bristol waters are serviceable, but it does not appear to be much used.

The *Church* is a large handsome edifice, having a fine old tower with six bells, a lofty nave and chancel, and two spacious side aisles, separated by five high-pointed arches, which are supported by neat pillars, alternately round and octagonal. A lofty round zigzag arch separates the nave from the chancel. The altar-piece finished in the modern style is very elegant. On the south side of the chancel is an arch, adorned with the zigzag ornament, under which are four recesses. Dr. Ducarel conjectured, that it might have been designed for the monument of a second founder, and that the first and fourth recess were intended for the bishop of the diocese and his chancellor, when he visited the church in person.

In one of the chapels, appropriated as burial-places of the lords of the two manors in this parish, are several handsome monuments of the Burtons and Wilsons; and in the other of the Gildridge and Gilbert families.

In the chancel on a flat black marble is an inscription for Henry Lushington D.D. who was vicar of this parish 44 years, and died in 1779, aged 69. He was the father of Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart. and Wm. Lushington, Esq. Over his own tomb is a handsome white marble monument, with the bust of a young man placed upon it, in memory of his eldest son Henry, who, as appears by the inscription, went to India at the age of sixteen, and was one of the few survivors of the unfortunate persons confined in the Black Hole at Calcutta. By a subsequent revolution in 1763 he was, with 200 more, taken prisoner at Patna; and after a tedious imprisonment, being singled out with two other gentlemen, was, by order of the Nabob Ally Kawn, deliberately and inhumanly murdered. But while the seapoys were performing their savage office on the first of the sufferers, fired with generous indignation at the distress of a friend, he rushed upon the assassins unarmed; and,

and, seizing one of their scymetars, killed three of them and wounded two others, till at length, oppressed with numbers, he fell, at the early age of 26 years.

Dr. Tabor, of Lewes, a learned antiquary of the last century, laboured to prove this place to be the *Anderida* of the Notitia, the *Anderisio* of Ravennas, the *Andredecestre* of Huntingdon, and the *Mecredesburn*, where Ella defeated the Britons in the year 472. In his opinion, with which Dr. Ward agrees, its real name is *Esburn*. That it was formerly much larger than at present is by no means improbable, as the foundations of buildings are frequently turned up by the plough, in different parts of the parish. The most remarkable discovery of this kind was made in 1717, in a meadow about a mile and a half south east of the village, where a Roman pavement of plain chequer work, a bath, and other remains of antiquity, were found. The pavement, which was little more than a foot beneath the surface, was 17 feet 4 inches long, and 11 broad, and entirely composed of white and brown tesserae. The bath was 16 feet long, 5 feet 9 inches broad, and 2 feet 9 inches deep. From the rubbish with which the pavement was immediately covered, and the bath filled, it was evident that the building to which they belonged, must have been destroyed by fire.

At *Langley Point*, about a mile and a half eastward of the village, two forts have been erected on the beach for the protection of the coast; and on Anthony Hill, an eminence about a mile behind them, is a battery of heavy canon. On the same side are extensive barracks, and from this place eastward the coast is defended by martello towers.

To the west of the hamlet of Meades commence the cliffs of *Beachy Head*, and continue to near Burling Gap. Their height according to Henshawe's chart, made by order of government, is 575 feet. On one of the highest points is a signal station; and two pieces of cannon near it command an extensive range. Towards the west side is a cavern, consisting of two apart-

ments, scooped out of the solid chalk, with a window-place over the entrance, to which there is an ascent by steps rudely cut out of the cliffs. It is named *Parson Darby's Hole*, after a clergyman who, to avoid the vexations which he experienced from a drunken scolding wife, retired to the sea-side, dug a cave in the chalk above high water mark, fixed a door at the entrance; and, having furnished his apartment with a bed and a few books, lived as a hermit upwards of two years, seldom appearing on land, except on Sundays, when he repaired to his church, to perform the duties of his function. Being in narrow circumstances he chiefly supported himself by fishing, assisted by the occasional bounty of the neighbouring inhabitants. The fishermen, missing him one day from his usual occupation, went to the cave; and, obtaining no answer to their repeated calls, forced open the door. The hermit was found speechless; and being removed to a house not far off, soon afterwards expired. Such is the history of Parson Darby, given by Sir William Burrell; but another account, in which he is said to have resided at East Dean, asserts, on what authority we are not informed, that he was induced to undertake this labour, from the more generous motive of humanity; that in stormy weather he used to put out lights to guide unfortunate mariners to shelter; that he once had the gratification, to save upwards of twenty persons from a Dutch vessel, stranded near the spot; but that, from the dampness of the situation, he soon fell a martyr to his benevolence.* Upon an examination of the parish register of East Dean, it appears that "Mrs. Ann Darby, wife of Mr. Jonathan Darby, Minister," was "buried Dec. 19, 1723," and "the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Darby, vicar, Oct. 25, 1726." If this be the person to whom the preceding traditions refer, the circumstances, as related by Sir Wm. Burrell, cannot possibly be correct.

Beachy Head is memorable in history for the defeat of the
combined

* Guide to the Watering Places, 1810, p. 236.

combined English and Dutch fleet, within sight of it, by a superior French force on the 30th June, 1690.

In the parish of FLETCHING, about half way between East Grinstead and Lewes, is *Sheffield Place*, which, with the estate attached to it, belonged, in the time of Edward the Confessor, to Godwin, Earl of Kent, was afterwards given by the Conqueror to his half brother the Earl of Mortaigne and Cornwall, and has since been the property of many distinguished families, among whom may be reckoned the Dukes of Lancaster and Norfolk, the Earls of Dorset, Abergavenny, and Delawarre. It was purchased in 1769 of John Earl Delawarre, together with all his other manors and estates in Sussex, for 31,000*l.* by John Baker Holroyd, Esq. who in 1780 was elevated to the peerage as Baron Sheffield. Respecting the first foundation of this house nothing is known. It formerly consisted of two quadrangles; but such have been the alterations successively made in it, that few traces of the ancient structure are left. It has been enlarged, and a considerable part rebuilt by the present noble proprietor in the Gothic style, with a beautiful chapel window; and in a Gothic frieze, which runs round the house, are introduced the arms of all the possessors of this lordship since the Norman Conquest. Among the ornaments of the interior are full length portraits of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, the present Earl of Chichester in regimentals, Lord Sheffield, Lord Glenbervie, and Mr. Gibbon. The mansion stands rather low, in a park of between 5 and 600 acres, the entrance to which is under a large Gothic arch shaded by stately trees. The gardens alone contain upwards of 100 acres.

Lord Sheffield's estate, situated nearly in the centre of the Weald, is the most extensive in that tract of country. He has for above forty years kept about 1400 acres of land in his own hands. He has tried every mode and every instrument of agriculture; but the breeding of cattle and sheep, and the improvement of the fleece of the latter, have been the principal

objects of his attention. The cattle which he prefers are of the best native breed, and his flock consists of about 1000 South Down sheep. His farm-yard is very commodious, and contains every requisite for conducting operations on the largest scale; but, though some attention has been paid to symmetry and appearance, his lordship in general rejects every improvement not within the reach of the ordinary farmer.*

The soil of this part of the county is remarkably favourable to the growth of timber. Gough relates,† that in 1771 two oak trees in Sheffield Park, whose tops were quite decayed, sold standing at the risk of their being unsound, for 69*l*. They contained upwards of 23 loads, or 1140 feet of square timber. The carriage of them to the water-side, only nine miles upon a good turnpike road, cost 30*l*.; each tree being drawn by 24 horses on a low carriage made for the purpose, and travelling only four miles and a half a day. They were floated from Landport near Lewes, to Newhaven, where they were with difficulty embarked for the use of the navy at Chatham.

Fletching church is a large ancient structure, built in the form of a cross, and the tower is adorned with a handsome spire. In the south transept is a large raised tomb of stone, cut into Gothic arches, under one of which is portrayed in brass the figure of a man completely armed. There seems to have been an inscription, now lost, on the place where the fillet was bedded in the edge of the stone; but from the arms there can be no doubt, that it was intended for one of the family of Dalyngridge, which once possessed the manor of Fletching, and enjoyed great consequence in this county. On the east side of the same transept, is a stately monument to the memory of Richard Leche, Esq. who died in 1596, in his 67th year. His figure, as large as life in alabaster, lies beside that of his wife, under a canopy enriched with coats of arms, properly emblazoned, and other ornaments; but it was much broken

* Young's Agric. Surv. of Sussex.

† Gough's Camd. Vol. I.

broken in 1783, by the fall of the pillars which supported the pediment. On a black marble tablet, at the back of the canopy, is an inscription recording his charities.

The principal ornament of this church is a Gothic mausoleum, over the entrance of which is this inscription:

Suis sibi que J. B. HOLROYD Dominus Sheffield

Here are several Latin inscriptions for the family of the noble founder, among the rest for his father and his younger brother Daniel, who, being of the forlorn hope, was killed in the desperate assault on the Moro Castle at the Havannah in 1762. Here also are deposited the remains of his lordship's particular friend, Edward Gibbon, the celebrated historian, with the following inscription, from the classic pen of the Rev. Dr. Parr:

“ EDWARDUS GIBBON,
 Criticus acri ingenio et multiplici
 doctrinâ ornatus,
 idemque historicorum qui fortunam
 Imperii Romani
 vel labentis et inclinati vel eversi et funditus deleti
 litteris mandaverint
 omnium facili princeps;
 cujus in moribus erat moderatio animi
 cum liberali quadam specie conjuncta,
 in sermone
 multa gravitati comitas suaviter adspersa,
 in scriptis
 copiosum. splendidum,
 concinnum orbe verborum
 et summo artificio distinctum
 orationis genus
 recondita exquisitaque sententia,
 et in momentis rerum politicarum
 observanda
 acuta et perspicax prudentia.

2 H 4

Vixit

Vixit annos LVI mens. VII dies XXVIII

decessit XVII cal. Feb. anno sacro

MDCCLXXXIV.

Et in hoc mausoleo sepultus est
ex voluntate Johannis domini Sheffield,
Qui amico bene merenti et convictori
humanissimo
H. Tab. P. C."

On the northern border of this rape, partly in the parish of FRANT, and partly in that of Lamberhurst in Kent, on a point of land included between two branches of the little river Tun, which here divides the two counties, are situated the remains of *Begeham* or *Bayham Abbey*. This was one of the first foundations for the regular canons of the Præmonstratensian order, though the community was not originally established on this spot; their first residence having been at Otteham, in this county, and afterwards at Brockley in Deptford. These primary foundations owed their existence, about the middle of the 12th century, to the pious munificence of Ralph de Dene; but the former place being found objectionable, on account of its extreme poverty, the monks soon removed to Brockley. There also they met with obstacles to their comfort, on which Sir Robert de Thurnham, a great patron of monastic institutions, and one of the companions of Richard I. in the holy wars, with the consent of his lord paramount, the earl of Clare, granted to these canons all his lands at Begeham, in pure and perpetual alms, for the purpose of building a new abbey. They removed in consequence to this spot, and permanently established their community, on the feast of the annunciation, A. D. 1200. Here they continued till 17 Henry VIII. when Cardinal Wolsey obtained a grant of this house as one of the smaller monasteries, for the endowment of his intended colleges, though its revenues amounted to 152*l*. per annum. On the disgrace of the cardinal, the manor, with the site of the abbey, reverted to the king, and seems to have remained

mained in the crown, till Queen Elizabeth granted the estate to Anthony Brown Viscount Montague. About 1714 it was purchased by John Pratt, Esq. afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and from him descended to Marquis Camden, who derives from it the title of Viscount Bayham.

The remains of this abbey are still considerable. They consist of the gateway, the nave of the church, and its attached offices, part of the refectory, and apparently some portion of the cloisters, together with some cellars or appendages to the buttery. The church is a handsome building, perfect in its outline and principal walls, and contains some beautiful Gothic windows, and various good specimens of the architecture of the 13th century. At the north east end are the remains of a turret staircase, which appears to have conducted to a rood-loft, opening probably, into the church above the high altar, the traces of which are also plainly discernible.

When these monastic remains came into the hands of Lord Chief Justice Pratt, the church was still entire; but some buildings or repairs being wanted on the estate, the steward took off the roof, unknown to his lordship, and employed the timber and other materials for the purpose. Thus the tombs of the abbots and other monuments were left exposed to the injuries of the weather. With materials procured from different parts of the ruins, John Pratt, Esq. grandson of the Lord Chief Justice, erected a small commodious habitation in the Gothic style, for his summer residence: but, being placed too near the ancient buildings, it has neither the advantage of a good view of them, nor itself contributes to the beauty and character of the scene. He also laid out the interior of the church and cloister as a pleasure garden, with flowers and gravel walks. The inquisitive visitor is permitted to inspect these remains on two days in the week by the present noble proprietor, who, it is said, has formed a project for building, on one of the adjacent elevations, a mansion more suitable to his rank, under the direction of Mr. Repton. A late writer justly observes,

observes that "wood, water, variety of ground and picturesque scenery are amply provided by nature; while the venerable ruin introduced as a prominent and appropriate feature in the landscape would well entitle the place to the restoration of its ancient name, Beaulieu."*

Eridge Castle, the seat of the Earl of Abergavenny, is also situated in the parish of Frant, about two miles from Tunbridge Wells. The manor is very extensive, comprising, besides several subordinate manors, the forest of Waterdown, described by Camden as one of the three great forests of this county. Before the Norman invasion it belonged to Godwin, Earl of Kent, and after the Conquest was granted to the Earl of Montaigne and Cornwall. Here, at that early period, was a park or chase, surrounded by a pale fence, which the tenants of the manor were bound to keep in repair. The estate passed through several distinguished families, till 14 Henry VI. it descended to Sir Edward Neville, a younger son of the first Earl of Westmoreland, by his marriage with the daughter and sole heir of Richard, Earl of Worcester and Lord Bergavenny, in whose right also he succeeded to the latter title. He died in 1480, and from him this estate has, with other possessions, been transmitted to the present noble proprietor.

The ancient mansion of Eridge, though never the principal residence of the Neville family, and only used as a hunting-seat, was on a large scale. It would appear, from the parts which still remain, to have been a regular quadrangle. The old gallery, a large handsome room, occupies the entire front of the modern edifice; but as the foundations of the building extend considerably beyond the present front, it is conjectured that this gallery formed one of the inner sides of the square. It was sufficiently spacious to afford accommodations for Queen Elizabeth, who in her progress through part of Kent and Sussex, in 1573, visited Eridge, where she passed six days, and gave audience

* Ainslie's Tunbridge Wells and its Neighbourhood, p. 78.

audience to the French ambassador.* It was a visitor at this house who, in the beginning of the following century, discovered the medicinal virtues of the chalybeate water of this neighbourhood, and thus became the founder of the celebrity of Tunbridge Wells.† From the time of Charles II. Eridge appears to have been altogether deserted by its noble owners; much of the building was pulled down for the sake of the materials, and the whole demesne exhibited marks of total neglect. At length the present Earl of Abergavenny, having disposed of Kidbrooke, near East Grinstead, turned his attention towards this dilapidated mansion of his ancestors, which he repaired, or rather rebuilt, as it now appears.

Eridge Castle is an irregular edifice, constructed, as its name implies, in the castellated style, embattled and flanked with round towers, but without any imitation of ancient architecture

* It is related that the queen prolonged her stay in order to recover from the fatigues which she had incurred during her perilous journey. On this subject Lord Burleigh in a letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, from Mr. Guldeford's house at Hempsted, says, that "the queen had a hard beginning of her progress in the wild of Kent, and some part of Sussex, where surely were more dangerous rocks and valleys and much worse ground than was in the Peak; but that they were then bending to Rye, and so to Dover, where they should have amends." *Styke's Ann.* II. 314.

† This was Dudley, Lord North, a young nobleman of good abilities but dissolute manners, who, having injured his constitution, retired to Eridge for the benefit of a pure air and the advantage of seclusion from his ordinary habits of dissipation. In his excursions through this wild country, his attention was excited by the ochreous appearance of the water. He was induced to try its effects, and received so much benefit that he returned the following summer, and persevered in the use of the newly discovered medicine with such success that his health was completely re-established, and he lived to the advanced age of 85. He wrote a curious work intituled a *Forest promiscuous of several Seasons production*, printed in 1637, in a marginal note to which he says;—"The use of Tunbridge and Epsom waters for health and cure I first made known to London and the king's people; the Spaw is a chargeable and inconvenient journey to sick bodies, besides the money it carries out of the kingdom, and inconvenience to religion."

in the doors, windows, or other details. It stands on a bold eminence in the midst of a park well wooded and watered, comprehending about 2000 acres, and a demesne of near 7000. In this mansion, which is rather calculated for comfort than ostentation, is a portrait which has been handed down in the family as an original of the king-making Earl of Warwick, to whom the estate once belonged; but which is probably a copy of some rude original that has long since perished.

In the park on a high ground between Frant and Mayfield, are the remains of a fortification which is ascribed to the Saxon invaders of this country, and yet retains the name of *Saxonbury Hill*. The foss, plainly discernible, encloses an area of two acres, having but one outlet; the apex of the hill within is formed of a compact body of stone on which doubtless was erected some strong fortress. Another place in this park called *Dane's Gate* is presumed to have been part of a military way communicating between Crowborough, indisputably a Danish station, and Saxonbury Hill.

GLYNDE is a neat pleasant village on the bank of the Ouse, in which is the ancient seat of Lord Hampden. In very early times it belonged to a family of its own name whose heiress marrying Sir Richard Walleys, it continued in that race of knights for five generations, and then went by the co-heiress about the time of Henry VI. to the Morleys, a family of great fame and respectability in these parts, who continued here discharging the highest provincial offices till about 1680, when Glynde passed in marriage with the widow of William Morley, Esq. to John Trevor, Esq. eldest son of Sir John Trevor, secretary of state to Charles II. On the death of his eldest son in 1719, the estate devolved to the Hon. John Trevor, from whom it seems to have gone immediately to Dr. Trevor, late bishop of Durham, who made many improvements here; and, dying in 1771, left this seat to his brother Viscount Hampden, entailing it with the honour. His eldest son is the present proprietor; the family, however, reside but little at this place. The man-

sion is a noble pile of building of the age of Queen Elizabeth ; the front, which looks towards the north, exhibiting numerous bay-windows and other rich ornaments of antiquity. The terrace commands a fine view of the surrounding country.

The church, in the Grecian style, was finished in 1765, under the direction of Mr. John Maurice of Lewes, and at the expense of the late bishop of Durham. Like most of the churches of this county it is built of flint, and faced with stone, having a spacious portico, over which is a large shield containing the arms, of the see of Durham, impaling those of Trevor. This coat also appears in painted glass, and the large east window is richly adorned with scriptural and other paintings. Here on flat stones removed from the old church are some sepulchral inscriptions for the Morleys, and on a silver plate is the following memorial for the founder :—

RICHARD TREVOR,
Bishop of Durham,
fourth son of John Lord Trevor,
Born Sept. 30. 1707,
Died June 9. 1771.

In this parish about half a mile north-west of the church is *Glynde-Bourn*, which for about two centuries has been the seat of the family of Hay, which produced in the last generation a poet of some celebrity, well known for the deformity of his body and the elegance of his mind. William Hay, Esq. entered into public life, was a member of Parliament, wrote an ingenious *Essay on Deformity*,* and celebrated in a poem, after the manner of Cooper's

* "Bodily deformity," says Mr. Hay in this work, "is very rare; and, therefore, a person so distinguished must naturally think that he has had ill luck in a lottery, where there are above a thousand prizes to one blank. Among 558 gentlemen in the House of Commons I am the only one, that is so. Thanks to my worthy constituents, who never objected to my person; and I hope never to give them cause to object to my behaviour. They are not like a venal borough, of which there goes a story, that though they never took exceptions to any man's character, who came up to their price; yet they once rejected the best bidder because he was a Negro."

Cooper's Hill, Mount Caburn, a noble hill in this parish, which commands magnificent views, and affords him an opportunity of introducing the principal features of the county in verses very often extremely beautiful. The mansion is partly ancient and partly modern; the lawn, water, and surrounding hills, are very bold and beautiful.

In that part of the parish of LAMBERHURST which is situated in this rape, and close to the west side of the Bewle a small stream, that here forms the boundary between the counties of Kent and Sussex, stands *Scotney Castle*, an ancient castellated mansion, which at a very early period belonged to a family of the same name. In the reign of Henry III. it was held by Walter de Scoteni; and though he was tried and hanged at Winchester, in 1259, for administering poison to Richard Earl of Gloucester and William de Clare, his brother, the estate does not appear to have been forfeited to the crown. It was possessed in the reign of Edward III. by the Ashburnhams from whom it passed, under Henry V. to Archbishop Chichely. One of the mandates of that prelate, dated from Scotenye, April 3, 1418, shews that he occasionally resided at this place. With Florence, his niece, it went to the family of the Darells, in whom it was vested till 1774. The present proprietor Edward Hussey, Esq. has long been a constant resident at Scotney, which he has much ornamented and improved.

There are but small remains of the ancient edifice which was castellated as early as the time of Richard II. It had at each angle a round machicolated tower, of which the southern alone remains; the other three having been pulled down and the stones employed in building the Court Lodge at Lamberhurst. The gate-house with a guard-room over it was a strong building, of which two uprights are still standing; the moat which surrounded the castle also remains. The modern house is a handsome stone building, and was erected by the Darells from a design of Inigo Jones: it is reputed to be partly in Kent and partly in Sussex, the river, which divides the counties, having

formerly run through the centre of the ground plot on which it stands.

At MAYFIELD, on the eastern border of this rape, was a palace of the archbishops of Canterbury. Eadmer, in the life of St. Dunstan, who died in 988, seems to imply that it was built by that prelate, who, he says, here erected a wooden church. The life of this saint as related by Osbert, Eadmer, and other monkish writers, is filled with accounts of miracles wrought by him, and also of bickerings and conflicts with the devil, in all which Satan met with more than his match. We are told that the archbishop performing in person the ceremony of dedicating Mayfield church, and, according to the accustomed form, going in procession round the building, observed that it was out of the line of sanctity, or, in other words, that it did not stand due east and west; on which he gently touched the edifice with his shoulder, and moved it into its proper bearings, to the great amazement and edification of all the spectators.

From the many deeds and instruments dated at this place, Mayfield seems to have been a favourite residence of the archbishops. In 1332 a provincial council was assembled here, at which a constitution passed relating to holidays; and in 1362 another council was held at Mayfield on the same subject. In this mansion also several of the metropolitans ended their days; as Simon Mepham in 1333; John Stratford in 1348, and Simon Islip, after a residence of a year and a half in 1366.*

In

* "The circumstances attending the death of Archbishop Islip, as exemplifying the habits of the times, and the dangers incurred from the wretched state of the country and the deficiencies in every kind of accommodation, will be deemed sufficiently curious to justify their insertion here. As the archbishop, then advanced in years, was travelling from his palace at Otford towards that of Mayfield, on the road between Sevenoaks and Tunbridge, he fell from his horse into a dirty slough. It seems that his Grace was completely hemired and wetted, yet did he pursue his journey without changing clothes; and afterwards falling asleep, as the recorder of the event states,

is

In 43 Henry III. the archbishop obtained a charter for a market and fairs to be held at Mayfield; and a grant of a market and two fairs was made by Richard II. in his 15th year; but this was probably only a confirmation of the former charter. In 1389 the church, and almost the whole village, were destroyed by fire.

The manor and mansion, to which was formerly attached a park, were surrendered by Archbishop Cranmer to Henry VIII. who in 1545 granted the estate to Sir Henry North. By him it was soon afterwards alienated to Sir John Gresham, and descended to his next brother Sir Thomas, who made it his principal seat. Whilst in his occupation it was honoured with the presence of Queen Elizabeth; and in memory of this visit one apartment was called the queen's chamber. We are told in the *Biographia Britannica*, on the authority of Sir Thomas's manuscript journal, that the value of the furniture was estimated at 7553l.; but whether this was the value of the goods in the queen's chamber only, or of those in the whole mansion, is not clearly expressed. By the will of Sir Thomas this manor and estate passed to Sir Henry Nevill, Knt. whose son sold it for 6387l. to Thomas May, Esq. of Burwash. In 16 James I. it passed into the family of Baker, with which it remained till a late alienation transferred it into that of the Rev. Mr. Kerby, vicar of Mayfield.

This palace, whose ancient name is lost in the less noble appellation of Mayfield Place, was in a tolerably perfect state in the early part of last century, when the roof and floors were taken down, and much of the stone and other materials was employed in erecting several houses in the neighbourhood. The lofty stone arches, however, were left standing, because they were judged inadequate in value to the trouble and expense of throwing them down. The east end has been long converted into a farm-house, where are exhibited St.

Dunstan's

in quadam lapidea camera, he was in consequence seized with a stroke of the palsy which occasioned his death."—(Amsinck's *Tunbridge Wells*, p. 68.)

Dunstan's anvil and hammer, and the identical tongs with which he so courageously seized the crafty tempter, when accosting him in the form of a beautiful female; but as the rustic cicerone at the same time exhibits parts of Dunstan's armour, and the legend no where intimates that the saint was a warrior, this circumstance is certainly calculated to excite some doubt respecting the genuineness of the whole. Here is a very large room, which still goes by the name of the *Queen's Chamber*.

On the stone mantle-piece of another apartment, called the kitchen-chamber, is engraved the date 1371; and on the dexter-side of the door of the anti-room adjoining is the coat of the see of Canterbury. The arches of the great hall yet remain. Its dimensions within are 68 feet by 38. In each of the side walls are three very lofty windows, and space for a fourth; and in the centre of the upper end was a seat for a throne, the stone fret-work of whose back is yet to be seen in the wall. The gate-house or porter's lodge continues entire, and with the gate-way built up forms a dwelling-house.

STANMER, though lying in the midst of the rape of Lewes, nevertheless belongs to that of Pevensey. Here was an ancient seat of the Michelbornes, one of whom sold it to Peter Gott, Esq. receiver general of the county. At his death by his own hand, the manor and estate were seized under an extent from the Crown, and purchased by Henry Pelham, Esq. who, about 1724, pulled down Kennards, the ancient residence of the Chaloners, in the parish of South Malling, and built the present mansion with part of the materials. His grandson Thomas Pelham succeeded, at the decease of the Duke of Newcastle, in 1768, to the title of Baron Pelham of Stanmer, and was in 1801 created Earl of Chichester, which honour descended with his estates to his son the present earl.

The house stands low, about midway between Lewes and Brighton. It is a plain stone edifice, forming with the wings three sides of a square; the principal front, facing the east, projects a little in the centre, and is terminated with a pediment.

The mansion incloses a quadrangular court on the opposite side, where it adjoins to the pleasure-grounds. The late earl made great improvements here, especially in the park, which he laid out with much taste and judgment. The surface is pleasingly diversified; but the wood consists chiefly of young plantations.

At a little distance in front of the mansion stands the parish church, a neat modern building, which contains nothing remarkable. The park comprehends the whole parish and village of Stanmer, including about eighteen houses, and 120 inhabitants.

In the parish of WITTHAM, at the northern extremity of the rape, was *Buckhurst*, for above six centuries the mansion and estate of the Sackvilles, ancestors of the ducal house of Dorset, who derived from it the first title by which they were ennobled. Early in the seventeenth century, after that family had obtained the more eligible residence of Knole, in Kent, part of this edifice was pulled down, and the hospital called Sackville College, in East Grinstead, erected with the materials. A tower of good masonry is the only portion yet remaining.

Before the destruction of Buckhurst, another house had been erected on a very beautiful situation in *Stoneland Park*, which was separated by a road only from that of Buckhurst. It is said to have been designed as a residence for the steward; but received considerable additions from the first Duke of Dorset, who made it his occasional summer retreat. His son, Lord George Germaine, afterwards created Viscount Sackville, had a lease of this place granted him for life, and constantly resided here during the summer, till his decease in 1785. Stoneland has now for some years been inhabited by Lord Whitworth and the Duchess of Dorset, who have much improved the house and grounds; and, having reunited to the park a portion of what once constituted that of Buckhurst, have restored to the whole the name of *Buckhurst Park* *.

About

* Sir William Burrell says, that in Stoneland House is preserved a survey of the Buckhurst and Stoneland estates; in which is a small view of the ancient house of Buckhurst, with a square tower at each angle; and likewise a view of Withyham church before it was destroyed by lightning in 1663.

About two miles from Buckhurst was *Bolebroke*, another residence of the family of Sackville, into which it was carried by marriage with the heiress of Edward Dalyngrige. In that house it continued till the reign of James I. when it was again alienated by marriage to the Tuftons, Earls of Thanet, one of whom, dying without male issue, bequeathed this estate to charitable purposes. It was consequently sold in 1770, under a decree of the Court of Chancery, and purchased by Lord George Germaine, who, when afterwards created a peer, took from this place his second title of Baron Bolebroke. At length it was again united to the large possessions of the house of Dorset in 1790, when it was bought by the late Duke of the present Viscount Sackville.

Bolebroke House, to which were formerly attached a park and demesne, was one of the earliest brick edifices in this country, if, as we are told, it was built about the middle of the fifteenth century. Much of it still remains, from which the original plan may be traced. A tower gateway covered with ivy forms a picturesque object, and affords a specimen of the style of the building. At what time it was first suffered to go to decay we are not informed; but it was probably on the transfer of the property to the Tufton family.

THE RAPE OF HASTINGS,

forming the eastern angle of the county, is bounded on the west by the rape of Pevensey, on the north by Kent, and on the south and east by the British channel. It is subdivided into thirteen hundreds, and forty-five parishes; and comprehends four market towns: *Battle*, *Hastings*, *Rye*, and *Winchelsea*.

BATTLE,

anciently a small village, called *Epiton*, received its modern appellation from the memorable conflict between William, Duke of Normandy, and Harold, King of England, which transferred the

crown of the latter to a new race of sovereigns, and which is commonly termed the battle of Hastings, though fought upon the spot where this town now stands.

The circumstances which led to this important event are too well known to need repeating here : suffice it therefore to observe, that on the 14th of October, 1066, after an engagement, which lasted from morning till sun-set, and which seemed worthy, by the valour displayed by both armies and both commanders, to decide the fate of a mighty kingdom, William obtained a complete victory with the loss of near 15,000 men. The slaughter of the English was far more considerable : their slain, if we may believe the accounts of some of our historians, amounted to 60,000 ; but it seems more probable that this may have been the total number of those who fell on this occasion.

In compliance with a vow which he had made before the engagement, the Conqueror began, the year following, to build an abbey, in order that constant thanks and praise might be given to God for this victory, and continual prayers offered up for the souls of the slain. That part of the field where the fight had raged most fiercely was chosen for the site of the edifice, the high-altar standing on the very spot where, according to some, the dead body of Harold was found ; or, as others say, where his standard was taken up. This abbey the king dedicated to St. Martin, and filled with Benedictine monks from that of Marmontier in Normandy. He conferred on it various prerogatives and immunities, similar to those enjoyed by the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury ; such as the exclusive right of inquest in all murders committed within their lands ; treasure-trove, or the property of all treasure discovered on their estates ; free-warren and exemption for themselves and tenants from all episcopal and other ecclesiastical jurisdiction ; the right of sanctuary for their church in cases of homicide, besides many other privileges. He also granted to the abbot the royal power of pardoning any condemned thief whom he should pass or meet going to execution. The founder provided amply for the subsistence of the community



BATTLE ABBEY,
Sussex.

Engraved by J. May after a drawing by L. Jones, Esq.

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See the Remains of England & Wales.

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nity, to which he gave all the land for a league round their house, and various manors and churches in different counties. He made an offering to the conventual church of his sword and the royal robe worn by him at his coronation, which the monks carefully preserved, and exhibited as great curiosities. They possessed likewise a roll of all the Norman gentry who came into England with the Conqueror, on which they set a high value; though, according to some of our antiquaries, its authority is little more to be depended upon than some of the pedigrees of modern heralds. William would have augmented his bounty to a sufficiency for the maintenance of 140 monks, had not death prevented the execution of his design.

This house, to which the abbey of Brecknock in Wales was made a cell, was governed, from its foundation to its suppression, by thirty-one abbots, who enjoyed the distinction of the mitre. At the dissolution of religious houses it was surrendered 30 Henry VIII. when its annual revenues were valued, according to Dugdale, at 880l.; but, as Speed says, to 987l. A pension of 66l. 13s. 4d. was settled on the abbot, and inferior sums on the other officers and monks, to the number of sixteen or seventeen persons. The site of the monastery was granted to one Gilmer, who pulled down great part of the buildings in order to dispose of the materials, and afterwards disposed of the estate to Sir Anthony Browne. His descendants began to convert the remains of the edifice into a mansion, which continued unfinished, till the property was sold by Anthony, Viscount Montague, to Sir Thomas Webster, who made it his residence. The present owner is Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. who, in 1812, was elected one of the knights of the shire for this county.

Battle Abbey stands on a gentle rise, with a beautiful concave sweep before it of meadows and woods, confined by woody hills, which form a valley winding towards Hastings, where it meets the sea. Its ruins bear ample testimony to its ancient magnificence; and their circuit, computed at not less than a mile, proves the extensive scale of the establishment. Their style demon-

strates that the edifice, or at least the greater part of it, was rebuilt in the time of the later Henries, when architecture had laid aside the Saxon heaviness, and assumed a lighter and more embellished form. The remains occupy nearly three sides of a large square; the fourth having probably been taken down to admit a view of the country, when the middle side was converted into a modern habitation. The grand entrance, a large square building, embattled at the top with a handsome octagon tower at each corner, faces the town, and is a very rich and elegant piece of Gothic architecture: the front is adorned with a series of arches and neat pilasters. This gate-way, which, with the adjoining buildings, is affirmed by Buck to have been part of the original structure, cannot, as Bishop Lyttelton observes, be older than the time of Henry VI.* Here were formerly held the sessions, and other meetings for transacting the business of the town; but so little attention was paid to keep the building in repair, that the roof has fallen in, and rendered it unfit for the purpose. The side of the square opposite to the gate-way consists only of two long, low, parallel walls, which formerly supported a row of chambers, and terminated in two elegant turrets, once forming part of another gate. The remaining side of the quadrangle, which is converted into a dwelling-house, has suffered the greatest depredations. Here stood the abbey-church, though the ground-plot cannot now be traced. It was doubtless a very beautiful piece of architecture. The only vestiges of it are nine elegant arches, which seemed to have belonged to the inside of a cloister: they are now filled up, and appear on the outside of the house. Here, as Gilpin feelingly observes, "all is transposition; and the imagination is left to conceive the beautiful effect which a Gothic tower, and the remains of broken aisles and cloisters, would have had in the room of a patched and awkward habitation."† Contiguous to the great church are the ruins of

* Church Notes, in manuscript, in the Library of the Antiquarian Society.

† Observations on the Coasts of Hampshire, Sussex, and Kent, p. 53.

of a hall, probably the refectory of the monks, which affords nothing interesting; but there is another building of the kind, a little detached from the abbey, which is eminently beautiful, though its dimensions, 166 feet by 35, are not quite proportioned. It has twelve windows on one side, and six on the other. The original purpose of this superb room, now used as a barn, seems to have been to entertain the whole country when the monks gave a general feast to their tenants. Under the hall, which is raised by a flight of steps, are crypts of free-stone, divided by elegant pillars and springing arches, which form a curious vaulted building, now converted into a stable. This is evidently the most ancient part of the present remains of the abbey: the whole is in a good style of Gothic, probably of the age of King Stephen, or Henry II. with the exception of a ponderous roof, which is a modern acquisition.

The town of Battle certainly owed its origin to the foundation of the abbey. It consists of one street, running from north-west to south-east; and, in 1801, comprehended, with the parish, 291 houses, and 2040 inhabitants. Henry I. granted to the town a charter for a weekly market, which continued to be held on Sunday till the beginning of the seventeenth century, when it was removed to Thursday. In the neighbourhood of the place are several mills for the manufacture of gunpowder, belonging to Mr. Harvey. Their produce has long been celebrated for its excellence, and is surpassed by that made at Dartford alone.

Besides the abbey, the only object in this town worthy of notice is the church, the incumbent of which is styled dean of Battle. It is a very handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, two aisles, and a substantial tower. The windows of the north aisle are adorned with numerous figures, portraits, and devices, in painted glass.

In a recess in the north wall of the chancel is a noble altar-monument to the memory of Sir Anthony Browne, standard-bearer to Henry VIII. which is a very early specimen of that mixed style of architecture which succeeded, and, by degrees,

totally supplanted the Gothic. He is represented lying on his back, in armour, and adorned with the insignia of the garter. Beside him is the effigy of his lady, in the habit of the times.

This church also contains several curious brasses, and other sepulchral memorials of considerable antiquity.

HASTINGS,

the capital of this rape, to which it gives name, is situated in a valley that forms a beautiful amphitheatre, sloping to the sea on the south, and bounded on the east and west by lofty hills. It principally consists of two parallel streets, *High-Street*, and *Fish-Street*, running north and south, and separated by a small stream called the *Bourne*, which discharges itself into the sea. The town is divided into three parishes, which, in 1801, contained 542 houses, and 2982 inhabitants. With the subsequent accession to the population it must now be more than double the amount in 1730, when it was stated by Dr. Frewen at 1636 persons: a circumstance which affords no unfair standard for estimating the increased prosperity of the place since that period. It has two weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs on 26th July, and 23d and 24th October.

Respecting the origin of Hastings nothing is known with certainty. According to the author of the Saxon Chronicle, it derived its name from a Danish pirate, who erected a small fortress here, as he was accustomed to do wherever he landed for plunder. In the reign of Athelstan, A. D. 924, it was a town of sufficient importance to have a mint. It held the first place among the original cinque-ports; and, with its dependent members, was bound, on receiving a legal summons or notice of forty days, to provide twenty-one ships properly equipped for war, each manned with twenty-one able seamen. In consequence of this obligation Hastings, in common with the other cinque-ports, possessed, and still enjoys, certain privileges and immunities, as related in a former part of this work.*

Hastings

* For a general account of the Cinque-ports, see *Beauties*, Vol. VIII. p. 1010—1016.

Hastings received charters from Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, and several subsequent monarchs down to James II. but it was that of his predecessor which gave the corporation its present form. It is composed of a mayor, jurats, and freemen, is exempted from toll, and is empowered to hold courts of judicature in capital cases. Hastings has, since 43 Edward III. returned two members to Parliament, elected by the mayor, jurats, and freemen, resident, and not receiving alms, who are about forty in number.

On a lofty rocky cliff westward of the town are some small remains of a very ancient *Castle*. At what period, or by whom it was erected, we find no account in any of those writers who have treated of our topographical antiquities. From its situation, which must have been peculiarly favourable to the ancient mode of fortification, it is more than probable that a fortress existed here long before that which the Danish rovers, under Hastings their leader, are said to have constructed. This conjecture receives some support from a passage in the *Chronicles of Dover monastery*, printed in Ieland's *Collectanea*, which says, "that when Arviragus threw off the Roman yoke, it is likely he fortified those places which were most convenient for their invasion, namely, Richborough, Walmere, Dover, and Hastings." Bishop Lyttelton, however, is inclined to think that here was originally a Roman fortress built as a defence against the invasion of the pirates. He farther observes, that though William the Conqueror, as we are told, ran up a fort at Hastings just before his engagement with Harold; this could not have been his work, as it would have required more time and labour than his circumstances could then have allowed; and concludes that William might probably have repaired the old Roman castle, and have placed a garrison in it. In the history of Canterbury, written by Eadmer, it appears that in the year 1090, almost all the bishops and nobles of England were assembled by royal authority at the castle of Hastings, to pay personal homage to King William II. before his departure for Normandy.

Little

Little more concerning this castle occurs in history, than that within it was a free royal chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in which were a dean and several secular canons or prebendaries. It is supposed to have been founded by one of the earls of Eu while proprietor of the castle. Prynne, in his History of Papal Usurpations, records various circumstances relative to a dispute between King Edward III. and the Bishop of Chichester and Archbishop of Canterbury, concerning the right claimed by them of visiting this chapel; which, however, in the reign of Henry VI. was placed under the jurisdiction of the former of those prelates. Grose has very unaccountably confounded this collegiate chapel with the priory of the Holy Trinity. At the dissolution, 26 Henry VIII. the deanery was valued at twenty pounds per annum, and the seven prebends at 4*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*; and the whole was granted by the same king, in his 38th year, to Sir Anthony Browne.

What remains of the castle approaches nearest in shape to two sides of an oblique spherical triangle, having the points rounded off. The base, or south side next to the sea, completing the triangle, is formed by a perpendicular craggy cliff about 400 feet in length, upon which are no vestiges of a wall or other fortification. The east side is made by a plain wall measuring near 300 feet, without tower or defence of any kind. The adjoining side, which faces the north-west, is about 400 feet long; consequently the area included is about an acre and one-fifth. The walls, no where entire, are about eight feet thick. The gateway, now demolished, was on the north side near the northernmost angle. Nor far from it, to the west, are the remains of a small tower, enclosing a circular flight of stairs; and, still farther westward, a sally-port and ruins of another tower. On the east side, at the distance of about 100 feet, ran a ditch 100 feet in breadth; but both the ditch, and the interval between it and the wall, seem to have narrowed by degrees as they approached the gate, and to have terminated under it. On the north-west side was another ditch of the like breadth, commencing at the cliff

cliff opposite to the westernmost angle, and bearing away most due north, leaving a level intermediate space, which, opposite to the sally-port, was 180 feet in breadth.

This castle, together with the rape of Hastings, which always accompanied it, was given, with many other large estates, by William the Conqueror to Robert Earl of Eu, a confidential servant and adviser of that monarch. By one of his descendants it was forfeited to the Crown during the reign of Henry III. who exchanged it with John de Dreux, Earl of Richmond, for certain lands belonging to the honour of Richmond. In his posterity it continued for some time; but, in 1299 was again in the Crown. During the succeeding century it was for a short period in the possession of different persons, till Henry IV. in 1412, granted it to Sir John Pelham, by whom it was conveyed to Thomas Hoo, afterwards created Lord Hoo and Hastings. His family enjoyed it till 1461, when the estate was alienated to Sir William Hastings, on whom the title of Lord Hastings was conferred by Edward IV. For his fidelity to the children of his sovereign that spirited nobleman was sacrificed by their ambitious uncle, who seized his possessions; but this honour was restored to his son by Henry VII. and confirmed to him by his successor. By one of his descendants, who were invested with the earldom of Huntingdon, the castle of Hastings was sold, together with the manors of Crowhurst, Burwash, and Berelham, for the sum of 2500*l*. and a reserved rent of 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. to Thomas Pelham, Esq. of Laughton, to whom the perpetuity was confirmed by James I. in 1605. In his family it has ever since remained, and at present belongs to the Earl of Chichester, to whose father it was bequeathed by the first Duke of Newcastle.

A little to the west of the cliff on which the castle stands, was a *Priory* of Black Canons, founded in the reign of Richard I. by Sir Walter Bricet, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. At the Dissolution the annual revenues of this priory were estimated, by Dugdale's account, at 51*l*. but according to Speed at 57*l*.

Some fragments of walls are the only remains of this monastic edifice,

edifice, on the site of which stands a farm-house distinguished by the name of the *Priory*. Close to the farm-yard is a piece of water at the bottom of which, when drained off some years ago, was discovered a large hole near 30 feet in depth, with the remains of a sluice, deep gates, and timbers of prodigious dimensions: probably the relics of works constructed by the monks to protect their habitation from the ravages of the sea.

About the year 1377, Hastings was burned by the French, and, when rebuilt, was divided into three parishes, *St. Clement's*, *All Saints*, and *St. Mary's in the Castle*. The two former only have churches, which, within the last half century, were united into one rectory. They are both very ancient fabrics, but there is nothing to ascertain the exact date of their erection. The town had formerly two other churches, *St. Michael's* and *St. George's*. The latter stood in a small field on the eastern hill, and the last inconsiderable remains of it were levelled many years ago.

The *Town-Hall*, or *Court-house*, under which is the *Market-place*, was erected in 1700. In the hall is a shield bearing the arms of France, brought from Quebec, and presented to the corporation by the late General Murray.

This town once enjoyed the advantage of a good harbour, formed by a wooden pier, which projected in a south-east direction below the site of the present fort. About the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign this pier was destroyed by a violent tempest. Large pieces of timber of which it was composed, and vast stones which formed the foundation, are still to be seen at low water. The only method of securing vessels from the fury of the waves is now to draw them up on the beach which is here called the *Stade*. At the west end of it is a fort mounting eleven twelve-pounders, that serves to defend the town not only against an enemy, but also against the encroachments of the sea in boisterous weather, which, nevertheless, sometimes occasion considerable damage.

The trade of Hastings is inconsiderable compared with that which

which it formerly possessed. It now depends chiefly on its fisheries, which have also much declined, and a little coasting-trade. Still, however, considerable quantities of herrings, mackerel, and trawl-fish are caught here, and help to supply the markets of the metropolis. Boat-building also occupies a considerable number of hands, and the people of Hastings have gained as high reputation for their skill in the construction of their vessels as for their courage and dexterity in the management of them. In addition to these branches of industry a lime company established here affords some employment. Nine sloops of about 40 tons burthen are regularly engaged from April till November in bringing the chalk from the Holywell pits at Beachy Head. The kilns, which are situated at some distance westward of the town, produce upon an average about 120,000 bushels of lime in a year.

Another source of prosperity, which Hastings shares with many other places situated on the coast, is derived from the modern fashion of sea-bathing, for which purpose it has of late years been the resort of many persons of rank and wealth. For their accommodation are kept about 20 bathing-machines, which stand to the west of the town, close to a walk recently formed and styled the *Parade*. At low water a fine level sand extends to a great distance, and the shore has such a gentle ascent that the advantage of immersion may be enjoyed at any time of the tide. Convenient warm baths were also some years since erected by a subscription of the inhabitants. During the season assemblies are held weekly at the Swan Inn, where is a suitable room with a gallery for music. From the many agreeable walks and rides, and the variety of interesting objects with which the vicinity of Hastings abounds, together with the grandeur of its sea views, this place is certainly entitled to the favourable notice of those whom health or pleasure annually allures to the coast.

RYE

stands upon an eminence on the west side of the mouth of the river Rother, at the eastern extremity of this county. According

to

to the enumeration of 1801, it contained with the parish 389 houses, and 2187 inhabitants. It has two weekly markets on Wednesday and Friday, and fairs on Whit-Monday and the 10th of August.

This town is a member of the Cinque-ports subordinate to Hastings to whose quota it contributed five ships. The corporation, consisting of a mayor, jurats, and freemen, is held by prescription. Rye has sent two barons to Parliament since 42 Henry III. The right of election is vested in the mayor, jurats, and freemen, the former being the returning officer.

Rye must be a town of great antiquity if, as it seems to be agreed, we ought here to look for the *Portus Novus* of Ptolemy. No traces, however, exist to indicate the occupation of this place by the Romans. Its name has been supposed to be derived from the *Ripa* of those conquerors, but Jeake, in a note to his Charters of the Cinque-ports, deduces it from the British word *Rhy*, "signifying a ford, or as some say, a bay; in reference to the former, importing the place where the rivers Rother and Ree were yet fordable; and to the latter, the situation of the town in the bottom or middle of the bay made by the cliffs at Beachy, and those at Folkstone, whence the sea over Rye, and near the shore is still called Rye Bay." The earliest mention that we find made of it under the present name is on occasion of a descent of the Danes, who arriving at the latter end of the year 893 in a fleet of 250 sail, landed near Rye, and seized the castle of Apuldore in Kent. Edward the Confessor gave this place and Winchelsea to the abbot and monks of Fescamp in Normandy, but Henry III. for the better defence of the realm resumed possession of both these towns, giving in exchange for them the manors of Cheltenham and Selover in Gloucestershire, and other lands in the county of Lincoln.* In the 12th century, William de Ipres, who was created Earl of Kent by King Stephen, and died in 1162, erected here the tower which still bears his name, and other fortifications for the defence of the town. In 1287, the same

tempest

* Lambert's Peramb. p. 468.

tempest which overwhelmed Old Winchelsea, produced a considerable change in the situation of its neighbour, Rye; for it entirely altered the course of the river Rother, which had before discharged itself into the sea at Romney, but being choked up there, opened a new passage for its current close to this town. During the reign of Edward III. Rye was encompassed with walls, but under his successor in 1377, it was taken, as Stow intimates, through the cowardice of the inhabitants by the French, who landed here with five vessels, and, after plundering the place set it on fire, and "within five hours brought it wholly unto ashes, with the church that then was there of a wonderful beauty, conveying away four of the richest of that towne prisoners and slaying 66, left not above eyght in the towne: 42 hogsheads of wine they carried thence to their ships, with the rest of their booty, and left the towne desolate."* Rye was a second time burned by the French in the reign of Henry VI. when all the ancient records and charters of the town are supposed to have perished, as, with the exception of some fragments nothing of an earlier date than the 27th of that king is to be found. Owing to the ravages of the enemy, the fickleness of the ocean, and the proximity of Winchelsea, which then engrossed the whole commerce of this coast, Rye continued for some time in a state of decay; till in the 16th century, as Camden informs us, its harbour was restored by the violence of an extraordinary tempest, and still farther improved by another. From the same writer it appears to have then been the usual place of embarkation for Normandy. Henry VII. visited the town in the 3d year of his reign, as did Queen Elizabeth in 1573. One hundred years later Charles II. here reviewed the English and French fleets lying in the bay, within sight of the place. As Winchelsea declined, Rye again rose into consequence, and its harbour, though not the most commodious, has often afforded seasonable relief to vessels beating about the coast. Here two of our kings were obliged to seek shelter, on their return from Hanover, having been both driven

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* Annals, p. 279.

ven by storms into Rye, George I. in January 1725, and his successor in December 1736.

Ipres Castle, so named after its founder, is a strong square pile, with a round tower at each corner. It was originally erected for the defence of the town, but in the 14th century was purchased by the corporation, and from the use to which it was applied, it acquired the appellation of the Court-House. On the erection of the town-hall, it was converted into a prison, and such it still continues. Beneath this castle is a battery of 18 guns.

Part of the walls with which the town was once fortified still remains; some of the gates likewise are yet standing, but very ruinous. There is a handsome Gothic arch in the north or land-gate which is guarded on each side by a round tower.

Pennant must be mistaken in his assertion that here was only one religious house, that of the Augustines. Jeake who resided in this town and wrote in the early part of last century, says: "Besides the chapel of St. Clare (now used for a powder-house) and the chauntry of St. Nicholas, the chancel whereof is still kept for an ammunition-house, whereto it was converted anno 17 Eliz. it had a monastery of the friars hermits of St. Augustin, the chapel whereof is yet standing, erected anno 16 Henry VIII. and dissolved by him shortly after with the first dissolution in the 27th year of his reign."* The chapel of this house, still known by the name of the *Friary*, and distinguished by Gothic windows with neat tracery, is now used as a store-house.

The ancient *Church* stood near *Ipres-Tower*, on the spot still called the *Old Church-yurd*. The present structure, dedicated to St. Mary, is accounted one of the largest parish churches in the kingdom. It is built of stone in the form of a cross, and long lay in a ruinous condition till repaired and beautified about the beginning of last century. It contains nothing worthy of particular notice.

In the Lower Street is the *Free Grammar School*, a brick edifice erected in 1636 by Thomas Peacock, one of the jurats, and by his will endowed with the sum of 35l. per annum, payable out
of

* Jeake's Charters of the Cinque-ports.

of a farm in this parish. Besides this institution there is also a good *Free School* for the instruction of poor children. In the principal street, and nearly in the centre of the town is a handsome *Market-place*, together with a *Town-hall*. Dissenters of different persuasions are numerous here; the Baptists have a neat meeting-house, and the Methodists have recently erected a handsome chapel.

The old harbour having become nearly choked up with sand, partly on that account and partly in order to gain a considerable quantity of marsh land, it was determined to form a new one by cutting a large canal in a more direct line to the sea. This plan was accomplished some years ago, and vessels of about two hundred tons now come up to the quay, on the north side of the town, a mile and a half from the entrance. A great improvement was effected by a dam of a singular construction, invented by the late Rev. Daniel Pape, and thrown across the old channel. For this contrivance, long deemed impracticable on account of the heavy sea and powerful influx and reflux of the tide, the Society of Arts conferred their gold medal in mechanics for 1804.

The trade of Rye consists chiefly in its herring and mackerel fisheries, and in trawling for flat fish, which are sent to London. It likewise exports some corn and malt. Seven sloops belonging to this town are pretty constantly engaged in the conveyance of chalk from the cliffs near East Bourne, for the purpose of being burned into lime.

WINCHELSEA, a parish in the hundred of Rye, which may be justly termed the shadow of a shade, is a borough and market-town, about three miles from Rye and eight from Hastings, comprehending with the parish 105 houses, and 627 inhabitants. Its insignificant weekly market is held on Saturday, and it has a fair on the 14th of May.

As a member of the Cinque-ports Winchelsea received charters.

of incorporation from several of our monarchs. The corporate body is entitled to consist of a mayor and twelve jurats, but is seldom composed of more than four or five persons. The town also enjoys the privilege of sending two representatives to Parliament; the right of election is vested in the corporation and freemen, about forty in number, and the mayor is the returning officer.

That Winchelsea was a place of great antiquity cannot be doubted, though no records respecting its origin have found their way to our time. History, indeed, scarcely makes mention of the ancient town, so that little more is known concerning it than that it was a powerful member of the Cinque-ports, which contributed ten vessels to the number furnished by them for the public service. From a circumstance recorded by Holinshed, it appears that during the turbulent reign of Henry III. its ships, like those of the other ports, practised in their cruizes the most savage barbarities. While the ambitious Montfort, Earl of Leicester, exercised the supreme power which he had wrested from the hands of his sovereign, they set no bounds to their piracies, and threw overboard the crews of every ship they met with, whether English or foreign. Leicester, who shared the booty, of course winked at their enormities; which, however, in 1266, drew down upon them deserved chastisement from Prince Edward. He attacked Winchelsea, took it by storm, and put to the sword the principal persons concerned in such inhuman practices, but spared the rest, and granted to the inhabitants in general far better terms than they expected. The date of this transaction proves that the destruction of the old town could not have happened so early as the period to which that catastrophe is generally assigned.

Grose quotes an old book without a title, which describes it in these words: "In the month of October in the year 1250, the moon being in its prime, the sea passed over her accustomed bounds, flowing twice without ebb, and made so horrible a noise, that it was heard a great way within land, not without the astonishment

nishment of the oldest man that heard it. Besides this, at dark night, the sea seemed to be a light fire and to burn, and the waves to beat with one another, insomuch that it was past the mariner's skill to save their ships: and to omit others at a place called Hucheburn (probably Hither or East Bourne,) three noble and famous ships were swallowed up by the violent rising of the waves, and were drowned. And at Winchelsea a certain haven eastward, besides cottages for salt, fishermen's huts, bridges and mills, above 300 houses by the violent rising of the waves were drowned." The same writer also gives a passage from a book deposited with the records of Rye to this effect: "Be it remembered that in the year of our Lord 1387, in the even of St. Agath, the Virgin, was the town of Winchelsea drowned, and all the lands between Climesden and Hithe." He adds, that this tremendous event, though at last sudden, appears to have given warning of its approach, for there is no account of the loss of the lives of any of the inhabitants, or much of their moveable property.

The account preserved by Leland in his *Itinerary* seems to confirm the correctness of the latter date, and to fix the period of the rapid but yet gradual overthrow of the town between the years 1280 and 1287. He tells us that "in the space of six or seven years the old town of Winchelsea fell to a sore and manifest ruin by reason of the olde rages of the sea;" and that during this time the inhabitants foreseeing the probability of its total destruction, petitioned Edward I. for ground in order to found another town. The king accordingly sent John de Kirkby, bishop of Ely, who selected for the purpose a spot then occupied only by rabbits, and belonging to Sir John Tregose, one Maurice, and the Abbey of Battle. The king having agreed with the proprietors, allotted 150 acres for the new town, which he surrounded with walls, "and the inhabitants of Old Winchelsea," continues Leland, took by little and little, and builded it." From this expression we may reasonably conclude, that before the sea had absorbed their former habitations, they had for the most part trans-

ferred their residence to their new settlement. The latter, encouraged by the favour of the sovereign, who continued to it all the privileges enjoyed by the old town, increased in buildings and population; but in less than twenty years was twice pillaged, first by the French, and again by the Spaniards, who landed near Farleigh Head. In 1358 the French once more attacked and partly destroyed the town, but were foiled in another attempt, which, after having burned Rye they made upon it in 1377. The abbot of Battle, Hamo de Offington, as it is supposed (for the name of the prelate who then presided over that house cannot be determined with accuracy) hearing of the destruction of Rye, armed his dependents, and threw himself into Winchelsea, which he successfully defended against the enemy.

From the rapid succession of the calamitous events which followed the foundation of the new town, it may be questioned whether it was ever completely finished; but the many spacious crypts and vaults which have been discovered, afford sufficient evidence that it was numerous, if not fully, inhabited. The new town fell to decay from a cause the very reverse of that which had occasioned the ruin of the old one: the sea deserted its neighbourhood, and left in its place a dreary marsh. In 1573, however, Winchelsea retained so much of its opulence and importance, that Queen Elizabeth, by whom it was visited in that year, struck with the general appearance of the town, the splendid scarlet robes of the mayor and jurats, and the numerous gentry who inhabited the place, complimented it with the title of *Little London*. Towards the end of her reign the calamity of a retiring sea began in earnest to be felt. The channel which led to the harbour was first choked, and by insensible degrees the whole coast was deserted. The town, abandoned of course by the merchant and trader, declined apace. Its houses and churches fell to ruin and desolation spread over the whole compass of the hill on which it stood: so that a town once covering a surface two miles in circumference is now shrunk into a few houses in a corner of its ancient site.

The

The hill on which is situated all that remains of Winchelsea, is about a mile and a half from the sea. It was anciently called Higham or Petit Iham, and formed part of the parish of Icklesham. This hill, about two miles in circuit, was once nearly surrounded by the sea as it is now by marshes, above which it is considerably elevated. It was originally divided into squares each containing about two acres and a quarter: their exact number is not known, but so many as 39 may still be traced. The houses with gardens behind them formed the outline, and the streets which were spacious, every where intersect each other at right angles.

In the middle of the town was a large square now on most sides open to the country. In the centre of it stands the *Church*, dedicated to St. Thomas, which from its remains appears to have been a beautiful edifice, originally built in the form of a cross. The lofty and spacious chancel, used by the parishioners for divine worship, and three aisles, are all that is now left entire. The north and south transept form a fine ruin, but there are no traces of any other part. The exterior is covered with a venerable coat of thick ivy, which produces a solemn and picturesque effect. Within are yet left three of the lofty arches which supported the tower, springing from clustered columns. The south aisle contains two monuments with effigies of knights templars, who, if they were actually interred here, must have been among the latest of their celebrated order. One of these appears from the arms, to have belonged to the family of Oxenbridge, formerly of great consequence in this part of the county. In the north aisle are two monuments of monks, as appears from their habits, and in the vestry another figure of a knight templar in excellent preservation. At the south-west corner of the church-yard, detached from any building stood some years since a solid square tower, where hung a peal of bells. It is exhibited in Grose's view, but being thought dangerous, has been taken down.

Two other parish churches, dedicated to St. Giles and St. Leonard, were standing within the memory of persons living in 1575

when Lambard wrote. The former occupied a square on the west side of the hill, but though the site is known, the very ruins have been so completely removed that not a vestige of the edifice remains. St. Leonard's was situated on a bold promontory, extending irregularly towards the west and south-west. The east side of the tower alone has withstood the ravages of time; the other parts having long been levelled with the ground. In this church was placed a picture or image of the saint, as the patron of the town, with a vane in his hand. As this vane was moveable at will, persons desiring a fair wind to bring home their relatives or friends were allowed to set it as they pleased, and such was the superstitious credulity of the times, that from the performance of this ceremony they confidently anticipated the fulfilment of their wishes.* The parish of St. Leonard, which is very small, is included in the liberty of Hastings.

Winchelsea had also two religious houses, the one of Dominicans, or Black Friars, said to have been founded by Edward II. the other of Grey Friars, by William de Buckingham, who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. Of the latter considerable remains yet exist under the appellation of the *Friary*. The choir of the church exhibits a magnificent evidence of its ancient grandeur. It has at the end three Gothic windows, and four others, narrow, but lofty on each side. An arch at the west part about 26 feet wide is of uncommon height and beauty; it stands among trees in the garden of a private house, and forms an object singularly striking and noble.

We are told by Grose, that according to tradition Winchelsea contained fourteen or fifteen chapels, which, as he surmises, might have belonged to as many religious houses. Were there any foundation for this tradition, we can scarcely suppose that Leland would have mentioned only the "two houses of friars, grey and black," and have been totally silent respecting all the rest.

The

* Mag. Britan. V. 503.

The *Court-House* and *Gaol* are both of great antiquity, as the Saxon or round arches to the doors evince.

The three gates which defended the approaches to the town called New Gate, Strand Gate, and Land Gate, are yet standing, though in a very ruinous condition: and here and there a fragment of the walls with an exterior foss may still be discovered. The north-east, or Land Gate, leading to Rye, has a round tower on each side. The arch of the south, or Strand Gate, formed of vast rude stones, is almost flat.

Respecting the nature of the traffic to which Winchelsea owed its ancient prosperity, we are left entirely to conjecture. From its relative situation to Boulogne, and the spacious vaults frequently discovered here, it is not improbable, as Grose observes, that this place was the mart for French wines imported into England before the trade to Portugal was established.

Near Camber Point, which terminates a marshy peninsula, about two miles north-east of the town, and half a mile from the sea, stands *Winchelsea* or *Camber Castle*. It was built by Henry VIII. during his rage for universal fortification in 1539 and 1540, at an expence of 23,000*l.*; and is conjectured by some to have been erected on the site or with the materials of a more ancient fabric. The main walls, yet tolerably entire, are many of them of brick cased with square stone. It resembles in its plan, the other block-houses built about the same period. A large circular tower, serving for the keep, is surrounded by several smaller towers of the same figure, connected by short curtains. Round about the keep was a low battery with chinks for firing through: these are now below the surface of the earth, which proves how prodigiously it must have been raised here. The causes that led to the erection of this fortress having ceased, and its preservation having been deemed neither necessary nor desirable, it was long since dismantled and suffered to fall to ruin.

In 1628, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Heneage, and widow of Sir Moyle Finch, was created countess of Winchelsea,

chelsea, and on her descendants, who have also inherited the earldom of Nottingham. Winchelsea still continues to confer the title of earl.

This place gave birth in the 13th century to ROBERT DE WINCHELSEA, who in 1292 was elevated to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, and whose charity is said to have been so extensive, that he fed four thousand persons when corn was cheap and five thousand when it was dear.*

ASHBURNHAM has given name to a family which Fuller terms of stupendous antiquity. The Domesday Survey makes mention of Piers, Lord of Esburnham, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and at the time of the Norman invasion Bertram de Esburnham was sheriff of Surrey, Sussex, and Kent. By some of our historians he is said to have been slain in the fight at Battle, and by others to have been beheaded by the Conqueror for refusing to surrender Dover Castle, of which Harold had appointed him governor. William, though he considered this family as hostile to his interest, does not appear to have confiscated their estate here, upon which they continued to reside in privacy during several subsequent reigns. The first that we find in any civil office is John Ashburnham, who represented this county in Parliament, and was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex under Richard II. and Henry IV. The same office was held by several of his descendants. In the 17th century, William Ashburnham was distinguished by his loyalty and affection to Charles I. and was one of the first to take up arms in behalf of that monarch, by whom he was appointed governor of Weymouth, and major-general of his forces in the west. John, his eldest brother, was groom of the bedchamber to the same king, and attended him in his escape from Hampton Court to the Isle of Wight. Though he was guilty of an error in conducting his sovereign to Colonel Hammond, governor of the island, yet Clarendon assures us that "he was a person of unblemished honour and veracity, and had not any temptation, and never gave any cause to have his fidelity suspected."

* For an account of this prelate see *Beauties*, Vol. VIII. p. 804.

suspected." His wife, the daughter and heir of William Holland, of West Burton, in this county, took the first step towards the recovery of the paternal inheritance alienated by his father, selling her whole estate to lay out the money in redeeming Ashburnham. In 1698 his grandson was created by William III. baron Ashburnham, and the second son of the latter was in 1730 advanced to the dignity of Earl of Ashburnham and Viscount St. Asaph. In these honours and the family estates he was succeeded in 1737 by his son, who left them at his death, in 1812, to the present earl.

Ashburnham House, in the midst of an extensive park, though situated rather low, commands a fine view of Pevensey Bay and Beachy Head. It is a spacious modern edifice, and the apartments are adorned with some good pictures by Vandyke, Lely, and other masters; but at present (1813) this mansion is undergoing a thorough repair. The park contains much fine timber, and is well stocked with deer. The pleasure-grounds received many embellishments from the late venerable proprietor, who added a large sheet of water to their attractions.

Not far from the mansion stands the parish church. Here, in the Ashburnham chancel are some magnificent monuments for the family from whom it is named. In the vestry are preserved the shirt, stained with some drops of blood, in which Charles I. was beheaded, his watch which he gave at the place of execution to Mr. John Ashburnham, his white silk knit drawers, and the sheet that was thrown over his body. These relics were bequeathed in 1743, by Bertram Ashburnham, Esq. to the clerk of the parish and his successors for ever, and are exhibited as great curiosities.

Bodiam Castle, a small distance eastward of the village of the same name, is seated near the river Rother, on the border of the county. This noble pile, still magnificent even in its ruins, is supposed to have been built by one of the Dalyngriges, a family of great consequence in Sussex in the

14th and 15th century. From them it passed 31 Henry VI. with Philippa, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Dalyngrige to Sir Thomas Lewkenor. His family also was of high consideration in Sussex, to which it gave several knights of the shire, and nine high sheriffs. It was next the property of the Earls of Thanet, and at length came, by purchase, into the possession of Sir Thomas Webster, with whose other estates it has descended to Sir Godfrey, the present owner.

This castle, encompassed with a large and deep moat, now stagnant, is nearly square, having a round tower at each angle, gates on the north and south fronts, and a square tower in the centre of the east and west sides. The grand entrance in the middle of the north front was approached by a kind of causeway, defended by an advanced gate, some remains of which are still left. The great gate is extremely grand; it is flanked by two square machicolated towers; over it are three escutcheons of arms and the iron portcullis yet entire. The inner gate of the south gateway is demolished, and a cottage built on its site. The east and west walls from centre to centre of the corner towers measure 165 feet; those facing the north and south 150. The lodgings and offices were parallel to the main walls, leaving in the centre an open area of 87 feet by 73. The chapel, the hall, and the kitchen, of large dimensions, may yet be distinguished. The luxuriant ivy with which the mouldering towers and rugged walls of this venerable structure are beautifully mantled, produces a highly picturesque and pleasing effect. "On the north side of this castle," says the Reverend Mr. Russell in a letter to Sir William Burrell, "is a very remarkable echo, which is the most musical I ever heard: the excellence consists in placing the hearers and singers at different distances from the edifice."

From an entry respecting this place in a book containing an abstract of the grants of 1 Richard III. it appears that a park was at that time attached to Bodilham Castle.

At BRIGHTLING, nearly opposite to the church, stands *Rosehill*,

hill, the residence of John Fuller, Esq. who for many years represented this county in Parliament till the general election in 1812. The old mansion was purchased about 1697, by Mr. Thomas Fuller, who rebuilt the house, and left it to his nephew. This gentleman married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Rose, of Jamaica, with whom he acquired considerable property in that island, and in compliment to her gave this place the name which it now bears. John, his eldest son and successor, erected the great room, built additional offices, and surrounded the mansion with a park. At his death in 1755, the estate descended to his next brother, Rose Fuller, Esq. from whom it passed to his nephew the present proprietor. This gentleman has recently erected an observatory near his house, and under his auspices an historical account of the three eastern rapes of Sussex is preparing for publication, chiefly from the large manuscript collections of the Rev. Mr. Hayley, now in his possession.

Crowhurst, in the parish of the same name, about three miles south-east of Battle, is the seat and park of Henry Cresset Pelham, Esq. the descendant of a younger branch of that ancient family. The mansion which commands an extensive view of the British channel is much out of repair, having been of late years neglected by the proprietor, who chiefly resides on his estate in Shropshire.

On the south side of Crowhurst church are considerable remains of the walls of a very substantial building. Grose says that it was probably an oratory or chapel, built by one of the ancient lords of this manor, but Sir William Burrell supposes it to have been the old mansion or court-lodge, which name is now assumed by the adjacent farm-house, where the courts of the manor are held.

In the parish of GUESTLING, about half way between Hastings and Winchelsea, is *Bromham*, a handsome stone house and park, the property of Sir William Ashburnham, Bart. derived from the marriage of his ancestor, a cadet of the an-

cient

cient house of Ashburnham, with the daughter and heiress of Sir John Stoneling, of Brömham, about the time of Edward IV. The dignity of baronet was, in 1661, conferred on this family, which during the last century gave a bishop to the see of Chichester, in the person of the late Sir William Ashburnham, who presided over this diocese from 1754 to 1797.

Heathfield Park, in the parish of the same name, was formerly called *Bayley Park*, and belonged to the Barons Dacre. Evelyn, alluding to this place, says, "the Lord Dacre somewhere in Sussex has a park almost environed with holly, able to keep in any game, as I am credibly informed." Thomas Lord Dacre, who, in 1674, was created Earl of Sussex, sold this estate in the following year to Hercules Pawlett, Esq. The next proprietor, James Plummer, Esq. began the present mansion; but having greatly impaired his fortune in the undertaking, he found it necessary to dispose of the property, which was purchased by John Fuller, Esq. of Waldron. His successor, Raymond Blackmore, Esq. finished the house, which, in 1766, was sold by the sister and heir of Arthur O'Keefe, Esq. to Lieutenant-General Elliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield, from whom it received its present appellation. From his lordship it was purchased in 1791 by Francis Newberry, Esq. the present proprietor.

HURSTMONCEUX was originally called *Hurst*, from its situation in the midst of the Weald, or forest. Soon after the Norman Conquest it was the seat of a family, who took from this place the name of De Hurst, which they retained for several generations, till one of them assumed the addition of Monceaux, probably after his mother, who was heiress of a family settled at Compton-Monceaux in Hampshire. On the failure of male issue in his grandson, Maud, daughter and heir of the latter, carried this estate in marriage to Sir John de Fiennes, about the middle of the reign of Edward II. Their posterity made this place their principal residence. Sir Roger de Fiennes, who attended Henry V. in his expeditions to France with a retinue of between thirty and forty men at arms and archers, and who was treasurer to the household

household of his successor, rebuilt the manor-house at Hurstmonceux, and obtained a licence to embattle and fortify it, and to enlarge his park with 100 acres. His son, having married Joan, daughter and sole heir of Lord Dacre, was, 37 Henry VI. invested with that title. In this family Hurstmonceux continued till the death of the last heir male, 37 Elizabeth, when his sister, Margaret, the wife of Sampson Lennard, Esq. succeeded to his honour, and, among other estates, to this castle and manor. Their descendant, Thomas Lord Dacre, married a natural daughter of Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland, and was, in the 26th year of that monarch's reign, created Earl of Sussex. Having launched into the expensive gaieties of the court, and indulged too freely in deep play, his affairs became so embarrassed, that shortly before his death he was obliged to dispose of all his estates in Sussex; and, among the rest, Hurstmonceux, which was purchased, in 1701, for 38,215*l.* by George Naylor, Esq. After an occupation of about a century by his family, the estate was sold by the late proprietor, Francis Hare Naylor, Esq. for 60,000*l.* to Thomas Read Kemp, Esq. M. P. for Lewes.*

Hurstmonceux Castle stands in a low situation near the southern edge of the park, and is one of the oldest brick buildings in the kingdom. The engravings and description of Grose, who beheld this structure while entire, are calculated to excite a high idea of its magnificence; and the number of fine drawings of every part in the collection of the late Sir William Burrell, are sufficient, as Pennant remarks, to draw tears from every person of taste who considers the sad change in this noble pile. In form it is very nearly square, the north and south fronts being 206 feet, and the east and west 214 feet long. The whole was surrounded by a deep moat, which has long been dry. The castle consisted of three courts, a larger and two smaller. The great gate-house, in the south front, between two towers 84 feet high, leads

* Mr Kemp likewise holds the site of Lewes Castle, the remains of which he is fitting up for an occasional summer residence.

leads into the most spacious of the courts, which is cloistered round. On the north side was the hall, which must have been extremely beautiful; it is described as having nearly resembled those of the colleges of our universities, which have not been modernized; the fire-place being in the middle, and the butteries at the lower end. At the upper or east end of this hall were three handsome rooms, one within another, constituting the best apartment in the castle. Beyond them lay the chapel, some parlours for common use, and rooms for the upper servants, forming the east front. On the west side of the hall was the grand staircase which occupied an area forty feet square. The spacious kitchen beyond it, as well as the hall and chapel, reached in height to the upper story. The offices were ample, and the oven in the bake-house was fourteen feet in diameter. The left side of the south front beyond the great gate-house, consisted of a long waste room like a gallery, apparently intended for a stable in case of a siege. Under the eastern corner tower in the same front was an octagonal room, formerly the prison, having in the middle a stone post with a strong iron chain. Above the best apartments was a suite of rooms in the same style; and in every window of the different galleries leading to the chambers on this floor was painted on glass the albat, or wolf-dog, the ancient supporter of the arms of the family of Fiennes. Many private winding staircases, curiously constructed in brick without any wood-work, communicated with these galleries. The walls are of great thickness; the whole having been entirely of brick, excepting the window and door-cases, water-tables and copings which were of stone. Such is the substance of Grose's description of this venerable edifice, which, till 1777, was the most perfect and regular castellated mansion in the kingdom. The timber being then upon inspection deemed so much decayed as to render the repair very expensive, the roof was taken down by the proprietor, the Rev. Mr. Hare, and the interior so completely stripped, that nothing but the bare walls was left standing. The materials thus obtained were employed in

in the erection of some additional rooms in the mansion-house, a neat white edifice on the west side of the park.

From a survey of this estate taken 12 Elizabeth, it appears that the moat which encompassed the castle on the south, west, and north sides, as well as the pool on the east, which washed the wall on the east side, had been drained for health's sake not long before. The same record informs us, that the park was then three miles in circumference, "the third part lying in lawns, and the residue being well set with great timber-trees, most of beech, and partly of oak." The fallow deer were estimated at 200; there were four fish-ponds abundantly stocked with carp, tench, and other fish, besides four stews; and a hernery called Hernwood. This park is agreeably diversified; it is still finely wooded with old trees, particularly beech, which are esteemed some of the largest in the kingdom, and well watered with clear streams. Most parts of it command a pleasing view over the adjacent rich level of Pevensey; the sea appears to the south; the hills towards Hastings on the east; while the majestic South Downs rise at some distance to the west.

The church, situated near the park, contains some curious monuments of the family of Fiennes.

NORTHYHAM, or NORDHAM, gave birth to Archbishop FREWEN, whose father was rector of that parish, in the church of which many of his family are interred. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he became fellow and president; and in 1622, accompanied Charles I. in his matrimonial expedition to Spain, in quality of chaplain. In 1643 he was appointed by that king to the see of Litchfield and Coventry, and promoted, at the Restoration in 1660 to the primacy of York. Fuller, in treating of this county says: "Many shires have done worthily, but Sussex surmounteth them all, having bred five archbishops of Canterbury, and at this instant (1661) claiming for her natives the two metropolitans of our nation, Juxon and Frewen." The latter died in 1664, aged 75.

At ROBERTSBRIDGE, or ROTHERBRIDGE, call

ing to *Magna Britannia Pont Robert*, where the Rother, which here divides into three branches, is crossed by as many bridges, was a priory of Cistercian monks, founded in 1176, by Robert, or as Tanner says, Alvred de St. Martin, second husband of Alice, daughter of William de Albini, Earl of Arundel, and Queen Adeliza. This lady, and the family of her first husband, John, Earl of Eu, were great benefactors to this house, to which their gifts were confirmed by Edward III. At the dissolution, when this monastery contained twelve monks, its annual revenues were valued, according to Dugdale, at 246l. 10s. 6d. It was granted 33 Henry VIII. to Sir William Sidney; and was some years since the property of the Earl of Leicester, by whom the small remains of the conventual buildings, supposed to have been part of the offices, were converted into a farm-house.

Beauport in the parish of WESTFIELD, about half way between Hastings and Battle, is a handsome modern stone edifice, seated on an eminence that commands magnificent sea-views, extending to Boulogne and Calais, which in clear weather may be distinctly seen. This mansion, now the property of Sir James Bland Burges, Bart. was the seat of the late General James Murray, who named it after Beauport, near Quebec, in Canada, at the reduction of which he acted a distinguished part; and here reposed during the latter years of his life from the hardships and fatigues of active service.*

* The general was left governor of Quebec in 1759, and the following spring was near losing the fruits of Wolfe's victory by a spirited, but needless attack on the French, who attempted to retake the place, in which he wasted much valuable blood, and was beaten back into the city. In 1781 he was entrusted with the defence of Minorca, and with his usual courage supported a siege from the Duc de Crillon. He held out in Fort St. Philip till it was reduced to a mere hospital, and, as his pathetic letter relates, marched out with the poor remains of his force, reduced to 600 old decrepid invalids, whose situation drew tears from the generous enemy.

WESTMORLAND.

THE county of Westmorland was comprised within the limits of the kingdom of BRIGANTIA; and, according to Richard of Cirencester, was a part of the province of the VOLUNTII and SISTUNTII, nations who seem to have been joined in close confederacy, and to have passed over into Ireland after the invasion of their country by the Romans. They lived on the west side of the Penine Alps; which run in one continued chain from the commencement of the confines of the Icenii and Carnabii, at the river Trivonia. Their cities were Rerigonum, Coccium, and Lugalium; the two last of which became præsidia of the Romans. According to Richard's map, the district of the Sistuntii extended along the sea coast from the mouth of the river Mersey to Solway Firth; and the Voluntii inhabited the parallel tract between them and the Penine Alps*. After their final subjugation the territory of the Brigantes became a province of the Romans, under the title MAXIMA CÆSARIENSIS; and, through the age of the Heptarchy, was included in the kingdom of NORTH-UMBERLAND, which in the time of Edward the Confessor was divided into six shires, one of which was called "*Appelbischire*, to which appertained the land of Westmerland." † this division does not appear to have included the barony of Kendal, which, according to various records and returns to Parliament, was, long

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* Lib. I. Cap. VI. § 31, 33, 34. Cag. viii. 17.

† Brompton, inter, X. Script. Ang. Col. 956.

after the Conquest, reckoned a part of the hundred of Lonsdale, in Lancashire.

How long previous to this division the title of *Westmerland* had existed, we have not been able to ascertain. Much doubt has also been raised as to the derivation of the name. The common etymology is *the land of the Western moors, or commons*; for moors, in the north of England, generally signify *common of pasture*, in opposition to *fells*, or mountains*. Archbishop Ussher quotes several authorities for deriving it from Marius, a British king, who in the first or second century is said to have conquered one Roderic, a Scythian adventurer, on the wilds of Stanemord. Camden somewhat severely ridicules this conjecture, and adopts the popular opinion. No ancient record, however, has been found in which it is not expressly written *Westmerland*, in English, and *Westmaria*, sometimes *Westmeria*, in Latin; from which Mr. Gough observes, that "Dr. Burn, in correcting Camden's etymology does not seem to have been aware, that it might imply the land or country of the Western *mere*, or *boundary*, between England and Scotland." But *mer*, or *mere*, among the Saxons and Danes, as well as in modern times, has not only been the general name of extensive lakes, but even of inconsiderable pools of stagnant water: we are, therefore, inclined to believe that Westmerland originally meant *The land of the western meres, or lakes*, (as the passage, quoted above from Brompton, seems to indicate,) and was at first applied to the district of the Western lakes, without any reference to civil demarcations.

This county is divided into two BARONIES; namely, the *barony of Kendal*, and the *barony of Westmorland*; and these are again subdivided into wards. The Kendal barony seems, in ancient times, to have been deemed a part of the county of Lancashire: it contains the *Wards* of Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale. The Westmorland barony has, in latter times, been occasionally called the *barony of Appleby*, and is frequently styled the *Bot-*

tom

* Gough

tom of Westmorland: it comprises the East and West ward. There was formerly a middle ward between the two last; but since watching and warding ceased, it has fallen into the other two.

In the Domesday Survey, an account is taken of many places within the barony of Kendal, together with the adjoining places in Lancashire and Yorkshire; whereas Westmorland, properly so called, has no survey made, being all wasted and destroyed, and worth nothing. The barons of Kendal, also, contested the right of the sheriff of Westmorland within their boundaries, which extended a good way in the Bottom of Westmorland; particularly into the greatest part of the parishes of Barton, Lowther, and Morland; and the barons of Kendal were patrons, also, of the church of Kirkby-Stephen, and gave it and the church of Morland to the Abbey of St. Mary's in York. But now the boundary of the barony of Kendal, as distinguished from the Bottom of Westmorland, is nearly the same as the boundary of the several parishes of Grasmere and Kendal on one side, and Barton, Shap, and Orton, on the other: it is in the diocese of Chester, and comprised in the two *Rural Deanries* of Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale, both of which extend into the adjoining parts of Lancashire. The Bottom of Westmorland is the diocese of Carlisle, and is all one rural deanery, called the Deanery of Westmorland. The whole county consists of thirty-two *parishes*.

The general MILITARY TENURE of the county was by homage, fealty, and cornage, which last drew after it wardship, marriage, and relief; and the service of this tenure was knight's service. *Cornage* seems to have been peculiar to the border service against the Scots. If ever it was a personal service it ceased early, being converted into a pecuniary payment, which was accounted for to the Crown, and paid yearly into the Exchequer. Perhaps cornage, horngeld, and noutegeld, were synonymous, and at first were annual payments of *horned cattle* for provisions for the

garrisons kept in the border castles. For we find *cornage* accounted for in the Exchequer, in Henry the Second's time, under the name of *noute-geld*, an Anglo-Saxon term, signifying *cow-tax*; and, to this day, through the Bottom of Westmorland, it is collected under the same name. But be this as it may, the tenants who held by *cornage* were bound to be always ready to serve the king and the lord of the manor upon horseback, or on foot, at their own charge; and when the king's army marched into Scotland, their post was on the vanguard as they advanced, and on the rear-guard on their return. The lord's rent here was called *white rent*, probably from its being paid in silver. *Scutage*, or service of the shield, was another compensation in money, instead of personal service against the Scots. A *Knight's fee* in these northern parts, according to the register of Wetheral Priory, was estimated, not according to the quality, but the quantity, of the land. According to that record, ten *acres* make one *ferndell*, four *ferndells* one *virgate*, (which is half a carucate) four *virgates* one *hide*, and four *hides* one knight's fee. So that the knight's fee, in that case, would amount to 640 acres. The value of these appears to have been ascertained at the time of Magna Charta; which fixes the relief to be paid for a knight's fee at five pounds; and as the relief, in all the cases there specified, was after the rate of one fourth part of the yearly value of the fee, it follows that a knight's fee was then estimated at twenty pounds a year.

The *drengage* tenure, which prevailed about Brougham and Clifton, in this county; and in a few parts of Northumberland, was, in Dr. Burn's opinion, extremely servile: "They seem to have been drudges to perform the most laborious and servile offices." He quotes authority to prove that Sir Hugh de Morville in Westmorland changed *drengage* into free service; and tells us that one half of the village of Brougham was given to make the other free of *drengage*. But an ancient manuscript, cited by Dugdale *, calls them tenants in capite.

"Here

* Mon. Ang. Tom. II. fol. 593.

“Here are large remains of the ancient *feudal policy*, which was kept up in these parts, after it had ceased elsewhere, by reason of the particular military service against the Scots. The lands at first were granted out in large districts, by William the Conqueror and his successors, to certain great Norman barons. These parcelled them out to inferior lords; who again granted the same to individuals, each man having a portion of land assigned to him for the sustentation of the military character. And they seem to have extended this regulation as far as it would go. The soldier's estate, from the number of ancient tenements in the several manors, appears to have been small, as what perhaps would now (1777) let for about ten or twelve pounds a year. And besides the general military services in the king's wars, at home and abroad, these tenants in the borders were liable to be called out in the particular service against the Scots, at the command of the lords wardens of the marches.” Even to this day, the boys here have a play called *Scotch and English*, an exact picture, in miniature, of the *raid*, or *inroad*. They divide into two parties, strip off their cloaths; and, after laying them in two heaps, draw a boundary line between them, representing the border of their dominions. The English commence with putting one foot into his enemies' province, and exclaiming, “Here's a leg on thy land, dry-bellied Scot.” The heap of cloaths is called *the wed*, and one taken plundering within his enemy's lines is carried to the wed, and by the laws of war not allowed to fly from it, till one of his own party, who has not been touched, break in, and by swiftness of foot lay hold of his companion; this accomplished, he may carry the rescued man without molestation to his party. This is an active, and even violent, recreation; for the campaign seldom ceases till one party has lost its wed, and nearly its whole force is imprisoned.

Some writers, through mistake, have asserted that these parts paid no *subsidies*, on the supposition they were exempt from them on account of border service against the Scots. But we find all

along collectors of subsidies granted here, both by clergy and laity, from the time of Edward III. downwards; and, taking all the taxes together, we shall find this county pays more to government, in proportion to the wealth of its inhabitants, than any county in the kingdom*.

Westmorland lies between $54^{\circ} 11' 30''$, and $54^{\circ} 42' 30''$ north latitude, and between $2^{\circ} 20'$ and $3^{\circ} 12'$ longitude, west of London. It is bounded on the north by the counties of Durham and Cumberland, on the west by Cumberland and Lancashire, on the south by Lancashire and Yorkshire, and on the east by Yorkshire and Durham.

It appears from Mr. Jeffrey's map that the greatest breadth of this county, from its southern boundary, near Burton, to its northern one near Penrith, in Cumberland, is thirty-two miles; and that its greatest length, from east to west, is forty miles. The Bishop of Llandaff, by an ingenious calculation, "found the number of square miles in the whole to be 844; now there are 640 statute acres in a square mile, and consequently 540,160 acres in the whole county."

Mr. Pringle, in his Survey, estimates the population of Westmorland at thirty-five or thirty-six thousand; but remarks "as the number of births considerably exceeds the number of burials, many of the inhabitants must migrate into other countries." By the census, in 1801, the population of this county amounted to 41,617 persons; and by that in 1811, to 45,986.

The climate of this county is exceedingly humid, owing to its contiguity to the western ocean, from which the winds blow during two thirds of the year, and bear along with them exhalations, which fall in rain in the mountains. Mr. Dalton ascertained by a rain-guage, kept at Kendal, that in the wet year, 1792, 84.605 inches of rain fell at that place; but the true nature of the climate will be best understood from the following table, the result of Mr. Dalton's meteorological observations, in the years 1788, 1789, 1790,

* Burn, 1. 13.

1790, 1791, 1792. It shews the monthly mean for the whole five years.

Month	Barometer.				Thermo.	Rain-gauge.	
	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Degrees.	Inches of rain.	Wet Days.
Jan.	29.68	30.45	28.49	1.96	36.6	6.403	20
Feb.	29.77	30.35	28.99	1.36	39.5	5.671	18
March	29.84	30.36	29.09	1.27	39.2	3.219	16
April	29.79	30.23	29.06	1.17	45.2	4.909	16
May	29.88	30.32	29.27	1.05	51.	3.825	16
June	29.85	30.26	29.38	.88	55.8	3.549	14
July	29.74	30.10	29.40	.70	57.1	6.717	23
Aug.	29.86	30.28	29.37	.91	38.2	4.681	18
Sept.	29.80	30.26	29.23	1.03	52.7	6.286	19
Oct.	29.76	30.43	28.99	1.44	46.3	5.179	18
Nov.	29.78	30.31	28.23	1.38	40.6	5.267	17
Dec.	29.72	30.32	28.97	1.35	35.1	8.800	22
Inches.	29.79	30.31	29.20	1.21	46.4	Total 64.506	217

During these five years the mean appearance of hoar frost on the grass was on the 20th of September, and the last appearance of snow on the mountains, on the 16th of May. The highest mountains seen from Kendal are to the north-west, and do not exceed six or seven hundred yards in height. The air is remarkably pure and healthy.

The *farms* of this county are in general small. The largest are to be found in the Bottom of Westmorland, and especially in the parish of Brougham. A considerable portion belongs to the *yeomanry*, who, to distinguish them from those who rent the ground they occupy, are called *statesmen*. The estates of this

class of men vary from ten to two or three hundred pounds a year; and much of their value is derived from their extensive common rights. But the combined attacks of luxury, and thirst for commercial pursuits, have wrested many of these little tenements of independence from their ancient possessors; many of them have been consolidated into one; and many a statesman is now fain to become a day-labourer in the fields, which a long list of his ancestors had tilled as their own.

The lands of the statesmen and farmers in the county lie so intermixed, that their habitations and offices, which are often built together in little straggling villages, are very inconvenient for farming purposes: but convenience in *farm offices* has been little studied even in the farms whose fields lie contiguous to each other. The principal structure is a *barn*, which, while it has a stable and cowhouse on the ground floor, is frequently large enough to contain the whole produce of the farm: stacks are rarely seen. These barns are built upon the side of a hill, or have a buttress-way into their loft: they are often twenty yards in length, five in width, and five in height in the side walls. They have slated roofs: the slates are not nailed on boards, but hung with oak pegs on laths, and plastered in the inside of the roof*.

"I am disposed," says the Bishop of Llandaff, "to conjecture, that three-fourth parts of Westmorland consist of *uncultivated land*: I will state my reasons for this conjecture, being as sensible as any person can be of the objections which may be made to it; but in a matter where there are no data to proceed upon, a conjectural argument may be allowed.

"It appears, by the return made by the overseers of the poor to the House of Commons, that the sum raised by assessment in all the parishes and townships of the county, at a medium of three years, ending in 1785, amounted to 5,757*l*. The town of Kendal, including Kirkland, is the only large town in the county: it is found, by an actual survey made this year, to contain

* Pringle's Survey, p. 36.

tain 8,089 inhabitants, having experienced an increase of 518 inhabitants since the year 1784; of the present number, 143, or about one fifty-sixth part of the whole, are paupers living in the workhouse. The poor-rates of this town amounted, according to the same return, to 1125l. a year: this sum being subducted from the annual amount of all the poor-rates in the county, leaves 4632l. for the sum raised from all the estates in the county, exclusive of Kendal. From particular enquiries in various parishes, I am of opinion, that the poor-rates do not, in this county, exceed a shilling in the pound; in the actual rental of all the lands; but a shilling in the pound (supposing the sum annually raised to be 4632l.) will give a rental of 92,640l. All the land in Westmorland, which can either be ploughed or mown for hay, is worth at least a rent of a pound, a statute acre, on an average; and hence it may be inferred, that 100,000 acres of such land, or less than one-fourth part of the whole, would yield a rental equal to, if not exceeding, the rental of the county. The high enclosed rough pastures are let from one to five shillings an acre. But whether the uncultivated land in Westmorland be equal to three-fourths, or one half of the whole, it cannot be questioned, that there is so much of it as to render its improvement a matter not only of individual concern, but of national importance.

“ The uncultivated lands in Westmorland are of various sorts, with respect to *soil* and situation, and capable of different sorts of improvement. Some of them consist of extensive commons in low situations, and are of an excellent soil; these might be improved by inclosures, without any risk of loss by the undertaking. Others constitute extensive mountainous districts, called by the natives *Fells* and *Moors*; the soil of these is, generally speaking, an hazel mould. In its natural state it produces little else than a coarse bent grass, heath, and fern; or, in the language of the country, *ling* and *brackens*. Many of these fells are, in their present state, of so little value, that the liberty of keeping ten sheep on them may be hired for sixpence a year. Supposing

six acres to be sufficient for the maintenance of ten sheep, the rent of such land is a penny an acre ; and the price of the fee-simple of it, at twenty-four years' purchase, two shillings."

Till of late years, it was the general opinion of the farmers of Westmorland, that their lands were better suited to grass than for bearing crops of corn ; and they were ploughed for three or four years, not with the expectation that the corn would be more profitable than grass ; but in order to renovate them for grass, and to destroy the moss, which in a few years overruns all their arable grounds ; but others saw plainly enough that the corn system, under proper management, was more profitable than grass ; but believed that the fertility of their ground, by the production of either grass or corn, would be injured by ploughing for a longer term, or shorter intervals of rest. *Oats, barley* with manure, *oats* were the constant and immemorial succession during the three years of tillage : the black-busked oat was most in favour till about thirty years ago : the last crop had no grass-seeds sown with it ; but the land, in the language of the country, naturally grew grass proud of itself ; and, till moss again ate up the herbage, ploughing was never thought of. But these notions are fast vanishing. The *clover* and *turnip* husbandry is gaining ground ; and, through a large portion of the Bottom of Westmorland, and in the parishes of Heversham, Burton, and Kirkby Lonsdale, considerable quantities of *wheat* are annually grown : Hollingshead, indeed, informs us, that spring wheat was cultivated about Kendal in Queen Elizabeth's time. In short, the late great scarcities in grain have roused the inhabitants of this county to a noble emulation of their neighbours in farming pursuits. An Agricultural Society was established at Kendal in 1799, and has been of essential service to the county. A great number of *commons* have already been inclosed ; and bills for the inclosure of several others are now before Parliament. Immense tracts of land too have been lately *drained*. *Paring* and *burning*, especially where the soil approximates in any degree to peat moss, is also much in use.

Fold-

Fold-yard dung and peat-ashes are almost the only *manures*. In the neighbourhood of Stanemore, where coal is most easily procured, *lime* is used in some abundance; but, though the limestone of the county is inexhaustible, till coals can be more easily obtained, it can never be extensively admitted into agriculture here. Some *rock marl* has been procured upon Bolton common; but we fear the elevation of the county is too great to encourage any reasonable hope of its containing any beds of *shell marle*. There is a vein of *Gypsum* at Acorn-bank, used for laying floors, but never as a manure.

At a place called Thief-hole, between Ambleside and Low-wood, is a stratum of dark grey *limestone*. It lies at an angle of about forty degrees, and ranges westward through the head of Winandermere, towards the Irish Channel, and eastward through Appletwhaite and Longsleddale, where it is occasionally converted into lime, or polished for tomb-stones or chimney-pieces. At Thief-hole it is incumbent upon a stratum of dark purple schistose slate, of a good quality. Though this limestone, says the Bishop of Llandaff, "contains a little clay, it might be as serviceable as the purest sort for agricultural purposes; but, unfortunately for the improvement of this part of the county, coal is so dear, that very little of this limestone is burned. The lime which is used in the culture of the lands being either fetched from Kendal, or brought up from Winandermere lake, at a great expense. As there is great plenty of coppice-wood in the district here spoken of, it may be useful for the farmers and land-owners to consider, whether the burning of lime with faggots in a flame-kiln, as is practised in Sussex, may not be a more beneficial application of the underwoods than the converting them into charcoal. Even the spray-wood here called *chats*, which is too small to be made into charcoal, and which is now sold for sixpence a cart, or more generally left on the ground, mig't be made into faggots, and mixed with wood of larger size, so that no part of the coppice would be lost. In Sussex they use 600 faggots, cut in

the winter, and weighing, when dry in the spring, thirty-six pounds each, for the burning 480 Winchester bushels of lime."

The *rents* of the farmers are chiefly made up by the sale of cattle, sheep, wool, butter, eggs, and hams. The last of these are cured with Liverpool salt, and hung up in wide chimnies, and dried with the smoke of peat or wood fires. The *wool* of the county is much used in the manufactures of Kendal, and of Bradford in Yorkshire: part of it is wrought into knit stockings, about Kirkby-stephen, Orton, and Ravenstonedale.

The *cattle* bred in this county are long horned, much resemble the Lancashire breed, and when kept to a proper age grow to a great size. To judge from those of all ages in the pastures at Lowther, in the late Earl's time, they are excellent feeders, and possess, in an eminent degree, the desirable property of laying the fat upon their backs, and other valuable parts: one of these, a bullock, was killed at Lowther, and its carcase weighed 132 stone, at 14lb. to the stone.

The breed of *sheep*, kept on the mountains and commons of Westmorland, is either native, or a cross with Scotch rams. No attempt has yet been made to improve either the carcase or the fleece. They are horned, dark or grey faced, thick pelted, with coarse, strong, hairy wool. The whole flock upon a farm is herded together, which is different from the practice in those counties where sheep-farming is thought to be the best understood. The *Silverdale breed*, obtain their name from a small district in the neighbourhood of Millthorpe. The soil of this district is good, on a limestone stratum, and a branch of the sea is nearly contiguous to it. These sheep are horned, white faced, and close woolled. They are said to be native, and are much superior to the common sort, in regard both to fleece and carcase. Five of them, on an average, yield a stone of wool.

"*Labour* is dearer here than it is in almost any of the counties either to the south or north of it. This probably is owing to the great number of small landholders, or statesmen above-mentioned, who doing the work upon their own estates, with their own hands,

hands, and those of their families, are perhaps disinclined to labour for other people."

WOODS.

That Westmorland has been a wooded county is evident from trees found in mosses on the highest hills: and statutes of regulations made long after the Conquest, since which time the climate has not been changed for the worse, are full of the mention of forests, chases, parks, mastage, pannage, vert, venison, greenhue, regards, foresters, verderers, and numerous other names and titles respecting the preservation of woods and game. The valuable woods of the Earl of Lonsdale, in the neighbourhood of Lowther, shew how well the soil and climate of this county are adapted for the growth of trees: and detached groves of ash and sycamore round the dwelling-houses in the dales, situated near the heads of the mountains, are proofs of the advantages to be derived from planting grounds of high elevation. "In some parts of this county considerable portions of land are covered with coppices, consisting principally of oak, ash, alder, birch, and hazel. These underwoods are usually cut down every sixteenth year. The uses to which they are applied are chiefly two—hoops and charcoal. The hoops are sold in the wood at five pounds a thousand; they are generally manufactured in the country, and sent by sea to Liverpool; the charcoal is sent to the iron furnaces in the neighbourhood. The value of a statute acre of coppice-wood, of sixteen years' growth, is variable from ten pounds to fifteen pounds; and if it consists altogether of oak, its price may amount to twenty guineas; six pounds for the charcoal, and fifteen pounds for the bark; it being the custom here to peel the bolls, and all the branches of the oak, which are equal to the thickness of a man's thumb."

"It is an extraordinary thing to see any trees left to stand for timber in these underwoods: the high price of bark is a temptation to cut the whole down. Fine saplings, from nine to twelve inches in circumference, at five feet from the ground, and with bark as splendid as polished silver, are felled by the unfeeling proprietor

proprietor with as little regret as if they were thorns or briars. Of late, indeed, some few owners of underwoods have left standards; and, if they consult their interest, the practice will become general."

"The Bishop of Llandaff has planted, on some high ground near Ambleside, above an hundred acres with oak, ash, elm, beech, sycamore, Scotch fir, and larch. He is doubtful whether the climate be not too cold for any sort of wood except the fir and larch: the other kinds, after seven years' growth, are alive, but stunted; they shoot a little in the spring, but that shoot perishes, as to its greatest part, in the winter. Some of them have been cut down, but the new shoots do not promise well. The firs and larches, but especially the larches, thrive as well as he could wish." These plantations are gratifying proofs that the larch is, as Pliny describes it, like the oak, slow in growth, but attaining to vast height. There was a beam of it at Rome, which was supposed to be the largest ever seen: it measured 120 feet in length, and "was equal to two feet in thickness," from which may be guessed "the almost incredible height of its topmost branch" when growing. Tiberius Cæsar brought it out of Rhætia with the larches he felled there, for repairing a bridge in one of the Naumachia; and it remained till the time of Nero. The wood of this tree was in high estimation among the ancients, on account of its valuable properties of being able to bear a vast weight; of being nearly as incombustible as stone; of defying the attacks both of worms and of time; and of being found by the painters—*tabulis immortale, nullisque fissile rimis*.*

The STRATA of this county are of various sorts, but divide themselves into two very distinct kinds. Limestone, freestone, and a soft laminous schistus, horizontally stratified, and abounding with remains of organized bodies, prevail on the east side of a line, drawn from Powley-bridge to the river Lowther, a little below Knipe, and up the Lowther, by the abbey of Shap, to the head

* C. Plin. Nat. Hist. xvi. cap. 10, 18, 39, 40, 42.

head of the first streamlet south of Shap-thorn; then to Shapwells, down the Birbeck and Lune, through the parish of Orton; and from thence, by an irregular line, to the river Winster, opposite the north end of Lithe-fell. The west side of this line consists chiefly of the schistus and trap genera, classed in layers nearly perpendicular to the horizon, and destitute of every species and appearance of fossils. One of these layers is the limestone* seen at Thief-hole quarry, near the head of Winandermere: a narrow vein of red *porphyre* crosses the road between Shap and Kendal, on the Demmings: and a little farther north-west is Wastdale-Cragg, a stratum of flesh-coloured *granite*, in which the quartz, and especially the felt-spar, are in larger pieces than ordinary, and the veins of gold mica exceedingly spangling and beautiful: farther up Wastdale, near the farm-house, is a stratum of greenish sea-coloured granite, of a finer and harder texture than that at Wastdale Cragg. A very coarse species of granite also appears in many parts of this county, especially a little to the south of Patterdale-Chapel. Immense lines of basalt, or *whin-stone*, also appear through the whole of this district: and we observed that a series of hills, running parallel to Dunfell, and the rest of the chain of the western mountains, were formed of this species of rock. The secondary is stratified upon the perpendicular system at an angle of about forty degrees, as is evidently seen in many parts of the bed of the Lowther and the Lune, and at the turnpike-gate, descending Underbarrow from Kendal: also on Hythe-fell, where the horizontal stratification is very thin.

Between these systems there also rises in some places a range of round hills, composed of alluvial stones laid in a cement of their own substance, and the whole having the appearance of being effected by the operation of water, previous to the formation of the strata in which organized bodies are found. The Mell-fells, Scaulby-fell, and Dunmallet, in Cumberland, and the hill on which Kendal Castle stands, are of this kind. This appearance was noticed by St

in several parts of Scotland:

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"the line of separation," says he, "between the limestone and granite, is always distinguished by a sort of intermediate zone, which merits all the attention of travellers:" and, in another place, "I have always found pebbles, rounded flints, breccias, pudding-stones, gravel, and quartose grit, frequently mingled with spangles of mica, in this intermediate girdle."

Loose fragments of rock are very profusely thrown over all the lower hills and campaign parts of the county. On the south side of Shap, along the road towards Kendal, some of the brooks, and especially Wastdale-beck, roll amongst immense blocks of rounded granite, of kinds similar to those at Wastdale Cragg, and near Wastdale-head house; and similar blocks are scattered not only over the hills abounding with schistus and trap, but on the limestone hills about Shap Thörn and Oddendale-nab. We observed an immense block of grey schistus on a desert of bare limestone rock on Kendal-Fell. That the perpendicular stratification preceded the horizontal one in the order of creation, is evident from the latter abounding with the remains of animals and vegetables, and the former being destitute of all such appearance; but in what convulsion of nature, except the flood, these mighty masses of primeval rock were thrown upon the secondary hills, we have no data to ascertain.

The Bishop of Llandaff observes, that "in various parts of this county there are found detached round pieces of blue rag-stone, of granite, and of a very hard composite stone, called by the masons *callierde*, probably so denominated either from the earth (*terre*) of which it is composed, resembling flint (*caillou*) in hardness, or from its being composed of different sorts of earth coagulated (*caillé*) together. Mineralogists would, I think, always class the *callierdes*, for they are not all of the same kind, among the porphyries, hornstones, &c."*

"At Wastall-Head," in the parish of Shap, says Mr. Robinson,† "where Motterom Crakenthorp, Esquire, hath the manor and royalty, I observed a vein of sulphureous COPPER, breaking

* Chym. Essays, IV. 340.

† Nat. Hist. p. 55.

ing out at day, which, upon a thorough trial, might turn to good account." Henry, Lord Viscount Lowther, wrought a vein of copper in the manor of Lambrig; but on account of its yielding poorly, and the water being troublesome, the concern was soon given up.* A copper mine was wrought, till within late years, within the parish of Ashby; it answered pretty well, though the ore was of an inferior quality.† Some gentlemen also attempted to procure this metal in Mallerstang; but after being at the expense of building a mill for smelting the ore, and after many unsuccessful trials, the project was abandoned.‡ Similar trials too have been made in the parish of Orton. At Raine, on the north side of the Lune, in digging the foundation for a new barn, a vein of copper was exposed, which yielded several tons; but, after exciting great hopes, it suddenly failed; and though the mine was let to a company who came from Derbyshire, all attempts to recover the vein were unsuccessful. The limestone rocks on Orton Scar, and in the neighbourhood of Oddendale, are profusely spotted with the ore of this metal; but a vein has never been discovered at either place sufficiently productive to defray the expense of working it§.

Prior to the year 1704, "great quantities of LEAD were got in a very rich pipe vein at *Hartley*; and if purse and judgement, industry and a mineral spirit, should meet together in one man, much more might be got in the same vein, and other veins discovered.||" *Dunfell* mines were also uncommonly productive for several years; but they have latterly employed only a very few hands, and are said to be nearly exhausted. The main vein here laid in a dyke of great breadth, and which, at the surface, appears as if it had been filled with the scoria of a smelting-house for iron: we observed several nodules of rich iron-stone, mixed with the lava-looking contents of this immense crater; and were informed that, when the mine was in its full glory, many caverns might be seen in it of great magnificence; and that in the centre of

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* Burn, I. 110-

† Monthly Mag. xiii. 113.

‡ Ib. xviii. 103.

§ Ib. xv. 417.

|| Cob. Nat. Hist. 54.

one of them lay a rock of large dimensions: the ravines caused by the hush dams are very rugged and deep. The Earl of Thanes's lead mines at *Dufston*, at present wrought by Matthew Atkinson, Esq. of Temple Sowerly, are unusually rich. At a place called *Eagle-Crags* in Grisdale, a branch of the vale of Patterdale, lead was procured, some forty years ago, in great abundance: it laid in a high perpendicular mass, but branched off into several small veins, some of which are wrought at present. There are also some inconsiderable mines at *Greenside*, near Patterdale, and some small veins about Hartsop-Hall, and near the chapel of Patterdale. A small quantity of this metal is also annually procured in the hills above Slavery in this county; and a large loose mass of lead ore, found in Measend-beck, near the school, caused several unsuccessful attempts to be made for a mine there about thirty years since.

COAL.

The strata of this county are too compact in their nature, and of too early an origin, to promise pit-coal, either of a good quality, or in any abundance. The best procured in this district are on the confines of the county, in Stanemore Forest, and at Leacet near the head of Hellbeck, in Lune Forest. A slaty coal is also dug from a seam at Slape-stones, in the parish of Brough-under-Stanemore; and at Thrimby, Newby, Sleagill, and Reagill, are certain seams of coal much impregnated with sulphur, and chiefly used for burning lime. As these seams are narrow, the pits are numerous, and each of them marked with an immense heap of black indurated clay, taken up to give room for the hewers, a circumstance which not only blots the beauty of the country, but causes a considerable waste of soil. Mr. Robinson, in his Essay, speaking of the coal-seams here, observes, that their "main body lies upon Stanemore-heath; so that if the miners should sink for a lower coal and a thicker seam, they would run a hazard of losing both their labour and their money." With respect to the prospect of other and better seams, his observation may be accurate enough; but the coal-

seams in the parish of Morland, and those on Stanemore, belong to two distinct masses of stratification.

"Some years ago attempts were made by a Mr. Mitford, to find coal in the parish of Kirkby Stephen; but, after expending a large sum of money, the enterprize proved unsuccessful, and the project was abandoned. Indeed, such was the thoughtlessness of the projector, that he caused a good road to be made to the place where he expected to find coal, before he was certain that any quantity could be procured. The people, too, whom he employed, abused his kindness and good nature, and cared not whether the work was forwarded or not, provided they received their weekly pay. In the vale of Mallerstang the inhabitants get a kind of small coal, which they burn with limestone; but which, if mixed with clay and made into balls, as is commonly done at Alston, in Cumberland, would be excellent fuel.*"

"We have, in the mountainous parts of Westmoreland, various sorts of SLATE, all of which are used by the inhabitants of that county for covering the roofs of their buildings; and the best of them are either carried by sea to London, Liverpool, Hull, and Lynn, or by land into the bishopric of Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Lancashire. The different sorts of slate are distinguished from each other by the fineness of their grain; by the thickness into which they split; by their colour and their weight. The most general colour is blue: there are many shades of it, from a very pale to a deep blue. The blue of some slates has a greenish cast; this is very observable after a shower, in a building which has been recently slated, if any of the greenish slates happen to have been used with the blue. We have also a purple slate, and one which is nearly black, or at least is so dark, that it is used for writing on." Of fourteen different kinds, Dr. Watson found that the medium weight of a cubic foot was 2767 ounces; and that the purple slate of *Kentmere*, which weighed 2797 ounces to a cubic foot, was the heaviest; and the very pale blue, fine-grained *'Ambleside'* slate, weighing 2732

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ounces

* Monthly Mag. xviii. 105.

ounces to a cubic foot, was the lightest. All these slates, when reduced to a fine powder, are acted upon with great violence by acids, a considerable portion of fixed air is discharged, and a calcareous earth is dissolved in the acid.' 'As it is supposed to lose about one-tenth of its weight of fixed air by calcination, the crude calcareous earth (supposing the air to have proceeded solely from calcareous earth) which it contains, may amount to about 22 parts in an 100 of slate.'

"Beds of limestone are generally incumbent on beds of slate; and however philosophers may account for the original formation of these beds, it may easily be admitted, that the component parts of the upper stratum may be mixed with those of the lower; and if the fact was examined, I think it would be found that the slate is more mixed with the calcareous earth the nearer it approaches to the limestone stratum.

"I distilled five ounces of *white moss* slate in a very strong fire for three hours: there came over a great deal of air, but scarce a drop of water, (though it is possible that in this, and other distillations of a like kind, some water may escape with the air,) and there was a slight smell of sulphur. The mass remaining in the retort was reduced into a black cellular glass, of so hard a texture, that it struck fire with steel; it adhered so much to the retort, that I could not separate it so perfectly as to be able to see what loss of weight the slate had suffered by being vitrified. We have no coal in Westmoreland, except a little of a bad quality near Shap, or glass-houses might be established at the slate quarries with great prospect of advantage; for though the materials of which bottle-glass is made cost but little in any country, yet there they would cost nothing. Very good glass might probably be made from the slate alone; for the cellular texture would disappear, either in keeping the glass longer in the fire, or on re-melting it; but certainly it might be made from the slate mixed with fern ashes, or with kelp ashes, or with substances containing fixed alkali. This hint, I hope, will not be given in vain.

"That

" That sort of slate, other circumstances being the same, is esteemed the best, which imbibes the least water; for the imbibed water not only increases the weight of the covering, but in frosty weather, being converted into ice, it swells and shivers the slate.

" The stone, or metal, as the workmen call it, of which the Westmoreland slate is made, though it does not split equally in all directions, yet is it not formed into slate by the action of frost, as the calcareous slate of Northamptonshire is: it is dug or blasted from the quarry, in large masses, and split by workmen furnished with tools suited to the purpose. Though the weight of equal bulks of different sorts of Westmoreland slate do not differ much from each other, yet all the sorts are not equally capable of being split to an equal degree of thickness: the quality of the slate varies also with the depth of the quarry, that being the best which is raised from the greatest depth."*

Dr. Woodward, in his Natural History, says, " that near Ambleside, and in the ridge of mountains leading thence to Penrith, there is a marble of a dusky green colour, veined with white: and in Knipe Scar are several talky fibrous bodies, which might be employed for the making wicks for lamps, as they will burn very long without any sensible diminution: they are opaque, and of an ash colour. Fossils of various kinds are found in different parts of this county; as at Threapland the *entrochi* and *trochite* of various kinds, some of which are compressed and flatted, others raised and truncated; some hollow in the middle, and filled with grey stony matter. Of the same are those found near Strickland-head, on the banks of the rivulet which runs down from Shap, and by the inhabitants called Fairy-stones. Here also are found the *mycetites*. *Coralloid* bodies are found in great quantities, and differently variegated, near the river Lowther: they will bear a polish, and are about the hardness of Genoese marble. Some of the same kind are found at Helsfell, nigh Kendal, and appear beautifully variegated, of a brown sandy colour, but so interspersed with different colours, that they are little

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* Dr. Watson's Chym. Essay

inferior to Sienna marble." Specimens of all these are to be found in the collection left by Dr. Woodward to the University of Cambridge.

A branch of the great ROMAN ROAD, called *Watling street*, passed through this county from Stanemore to Brougham Castle: and, till the turnpike road was made, it was very conspicuous almost the whole length of its course. Several parts of it between Brough and Kirkby-thore, are however still pretty perfect; and here, as in other places, it keeps a straight course, regardless of difficulties. It is six yards wide, and on the level ground formed of three layers of stone a yard thick, the lowest layer the largest. But in other places it was made of gravel, or flints, as materials varied. The *maiden-way* branched off from it at Kirkby-thore, and passed over the lower end of Cross-fell, by Whitley Castle, to Caervorran in Northumberland. Near Alstone, a little below Tyne-bridge, on an eminence called Hall-hill, silver denarii are sometimes washed out of an old fortress. This road is uniformly about seven yards wide, and formed of large stones, loosely laid, and difficult for horses to travel upon. Perhaps materials were collected for making it but it; was never finished.

The present roads of the county are in general very excellent, owing to durable materials being easily obtained; and the carriage through the county not being heavy.

The projected CANAL from Wigan to Kendal has just entered the confines of the county at Burton; but, for want of capital to carry it on, its progress is slow. When finished, it is expected to be of very essential use, by introducing the coal of Lancashire into the heart of this county. "Another canal, from the bottom of Winandermere to the sea, a distance of about four miles, is wanted; if this should ever be cut, the town of Ambleside would rise to considerable importance: it would then be as well, or better situated for trade than Kendal is now."* Winandermere is thirty-six yards above the level of the sea.

This county has little or no advantage from navigable rivers.

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* Pringle's Agric. Survey, p. 298.

The tide, indeed, visits the mouths of the Winster, Kent, and Betha, in Moricambe bay; but the country having a considerable rise on all sides from the shores of the bay, the channels of these rivers soon become too rapid and stony to admit the use of boats upon them. This want is, however, in a degree counterbalanced by the facility with which the numerous brooks that irrigate the vales of Westmorland, can be applied to the purposes of commerce and agriculture.

The EDEN, or *Water of the Hills*, is supposed to be the Ituna of Ptolemy. It rises at the foot of Hugh Morville's seat, on which the Countess of Pembroke, in memory of that unfortunate knight, erected a stone pillar, inscribed A. P. 1664. Harrison calls this hill Husseat Morville, and says it is one of the hills of Athelstone-moor. From its source the river traverses the Forest of Mallerstang till it winds round the ruinous walls of Pendragon Castle; and passing through Wharton Park, and washing the towns of Kirkby-Stephen and Appleby, it enters Cumberland, at the utmost extremity of the parish of Brougham. It is well stored with fine trout, and other species of river fish; and, till of late years, was famous for its abundance of salmon; but the avaricious and illegal practice of erecting weirs to prevent their passing into shallow sandy streams, in the breeding season, is fast here, as in many other noble rivers, depriving the community of a large supply of wholesome and delicious food. Salmon-trout, and other fish of the same genus, never generate in deep or still waters. Mr. Robinson, above a century ago, discovered, that "if it were not for these bays and dams, which stop the salmon from coming up to spawn and breed in the spring-heads of this river, we should have in our markets greater plenty of this fish, and at cheaper prices."*

The LOWTHER, or *Louder*, i. e. the *Dark Water*, has its source in the moors above Wetsleddale. After washing the venerable remains of the abbey of Shap, it runs to Rosgill-hall, where it receives Swindale-beck, which rises near the slate-

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* Nat. Hist. p. 49.

quarries in Mosedale. A little below Hampton Grange is its confluence with the Thornthwaite, which issues out of Haweswater, and makes a bold water-fall at Thornthwaite Mill. After receiving a few other streams it rolls in a narrow and stony channel through the old and romantic woods of Lowther, and sinks its name in the waters of the Eamont, opposite to Carleton Hall.

The EAMONT may signify *the water of the mountains*. It commences at the foot of Ullswater, and loses its name at its junction with the Eden, with which it enters Cumberland. It is a full brisk stream, and through all its course partakes of the colourless transparency of its parent lake. "It may be called the *Ticinus* of the two counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, falling in a clear and rapid stream out of Ullswater as the *Tesin* from the Lago Maggiore." *

The LUNE, or *Lon*, rises under a hill called the Green Bell, in the parish of Ravenstonedale, runs southward between craggy banks, and in an unequal channel, and enters Lancashire a mile below Kirkby-Lonsdale. It "enriches those who live on it, in the summer months, with a fine salmon fishery, which fish, delighting in clear streams and sandy flats, come in shoals to this and other neighbouring rivers." † In the higher parts of this river where the salmon resort to, to spawn, there are two broods of them in the spring, the one about two inches long, the other between four and five inches; the larger make to the sea about the beginning of May; the smaller sort continue through the whole summer, and make much diversion to the angler. This brood goes down the next spring, leaving the last autumn spawn as before ‡.

The KENT rises on the south side of High-street, runs through Kentmere-tarn §, receives in its way, among other streams, the *Sprit* from Longsleddale, and the *Mint* from Fawcett Forest; then lends its cleansing and powerful aid to the manufacturing

* Gough, III. 161.

† Camden.

‡ Burn, I. 108.

§ A tarn is a small lake; the addition of this term to mere is consequently a pleonasm.

factories in Kendal; and, after meandering through the fine park of Levens, and meeting the *Underbarrow* and *Betham Becks*, flows along the sands, under Arnside Fells, into the Bay of *Moricambis**, an appellation apparently given in old times to the united streams flowing out of Westmorland and Lancashire into this estuary. "Certes this riuer Ken is a pretie déepe riuer, yet not safe to be aduentured upon with boats and balingers, by reason of rolling stones, and other huge substances that oft annoie and trouble the middest of the channell there."† There is a water-fall in Levens' Park, where salmon are caught; this is one of the *Catadupæ* which Camden mentions as being in this river, and rushing down with a great noise, by which the neighbourhood drew certain prognostications of the weather. The other is in the Betha, below Betham. When the Levens fall "sounds more loud and clear they look for fair weather, when" that below Betham "doth the same, they expect rain. The philosophy of which is no more than this, that the south west winds blowing from the sea, bring the vapours along with them, and generally produce rain; consequently, blowing from the north, or north-east, they have the contrary effect."‡

"By *Bytham* runneth *Byth* water, a pretty river."§ It rises among the hills east of Kendal, and consists of two main streams which join near a hamlet, called Overthwaite, two miles north of Betham. Its eastern branch is vulgarly called Beloo, a corruption, as is supposed, of BETHAM. The water-fall below Betham is over a limestone rock, which crosses this river, and is sixteen feet perpendicular, down which the water falls with a mighty noise.

The WINSTER (from *winstre*, *the left*) rises on Claybarrow-heath, at Black-beck becomes the boundary between Westmorland

* See the map prefixed to Rich. of Cirencester.

† Harrison's Desc. of Engl. prefixed to Hol. Chron. Vol. I. p. 146, Ed. 1808.

‡ Burn, I. 208.

§ Lel. V. 85.

land and Lancashire, passes a village of its own name, and enters the estuary opposite to Arnside Fell.

LAKES.

With the increase of wealth, and civilization in our kingdom, a passion for refined and luxurious amusements, about the decline of last century, began rapidly to extend itself from the mansions of nobility and ancient opulence into the houses of merchants and private gentlemen. This, assisted afterwards by the terrors of the French Revolution, and its consequent effects of excluding Englishmen from the Continent, produced the present fashionable rage of making, among other tours through the British dominions, *the Tour of the Lakes*. We find indeed a writer of considerable taste describing his visit to Winandermere, in 1748, with that glow of language which such scenes are calculated to suggest to persons living in cities, or campaign countries. "We came," says he, "upon a high promontory, that gave us a full view of the bright lake, which spreading itself under us, in the midst of the mountains, presented one of the most glorious appearances that ever struck the eye of a traveller with transport." Mr. Dalton's Poem on the Lakes, printed in the first volume of Dodsley's Collection, in 1758, and Dr. Brown's Description of the neighbourhood of Keswick, in 1767, spread the fever of curiosity to see these parts. Mr. Gray's Journal, in a letter to Dr. Wharton, was written in October 1769, and published in the memoirs of his life by Mr. Mason. Gilpin dates the commencement of his tour, May 28, 1772; Hutchinson's "Excursion to the Lakes," was published in 1774; West's "Guide to the Lakes," in 1778; and since that time the press has annually teemed with essays, odes, panegyrics, and views, descriptive of this district.

That beauty in the scenery of the lakes, which "charms all eyes," arises from a concurrence of all the valuable materials which can enter into the composition of landscape. The nar-

rowness

rownness of rivers in general, and their winding channels, by preventing a large compass of water being seen at once, admit little variety either of scene or colouring into the distant view. But when we place ourselves at the foot of some venerable oak, or rugged cliff, slightly elevated above the level of a bright lake, we see the lessening of objects, and the gradation of colouring in uninterrupted succession, from the foreground to the sky: first the tree or stone covered with lichens and mosses of many kindred hues; then the lake, like a mirror, reflecting sinuous shores hemmed with green pastures, where cottages are seen, and knolls tufted with wood, lessening behind each other till the eye mistakes the rocky brow of a hill for the towers of some ancient castle; and, last of all, mountains faintly gilded with sunbeams, and painted with the colours of the sky. This kind of scenery is always viewed to the greatest advantage about the time of the rising or setting sun, when the air is clear, and the shadows of every object long: at this time of day too the simple sounds of nature, the songs of birds, and the various cadences of rivulets, and brooks, and rivers, as they gurgle through meadows, or rush in foam from rock to rock down the sides of steep mountains, also contribute much to heighten the pleasure of the tourist.

ULLSWATER perhaps derives its name from its situation among mountains; for *hul*, in the ancient Saxon signified a mountain. Dr. Burn supposes it obtained its name from *Lyulph*, who was first baron of Greystock, and to whom it belonged. But the lower end of this lake is to this day, called *Ouse-mere*; and the Rev. T. Clarkson, the great apostle of the abolition of the slave-trade, built a house, in which he resided several years opposite this part of the lake, and called it Ouse-mere Hall. It is not, therefore, absurd to conjecture, that the ancient name of this lake was Ouse-mere. It is about nine miles in length, and varies in breadth, from a quarter of a mile to two miles. From Glencoyne downwards, by its middle, its north side is in Cumberland; the rest of it is in the manor of Barton and county of Westmorland. Opposite to Airey-beck it is from twenty-nine to thirty-five fathoms

thoms deep; at the high end from ten to fourteen fathoms; and at the lower end, from Old Church downwards, it gradually diminishes from twenty to six fathoms. Here are caught abundance of fine trout, perch, skellies, and eels; some char, and a species of trout peculiar to this and a few other lakes in this county, and which grow to the weight of thirty pounds. The skelly is called griniad, by Pennant, and is said to die as soon as its nostrils are lifted above water. The shores of this lake are much indented; and though it runs nearly east and west, its form, somewhat resembling the Hebrew ך (resh), is too sinuous to admit of its being all seen at one time. Its water is very clear, and reflects a picture in which, to use the words of Philostratus, *αἰετὸν καὶ ὄρη, καὶ πηγὰς, καὶ τὸν αἰθέρα ἐν τῷ ταύτῳ*, * are most charmingly combined, in fine weather. The lower parts of the lake are sweetly hemmed around with inclosures, interspersed with woods and cottages, and gradually climbing up hills of moderate height, and gentle slopes. As it advances into Patterdale the inclosures become narrower, and the mountains more lofty and rugged. In its highest sweep are a few small rocky islands, one called Cherry Island, a second Wall-holme, and a third House-holme. Here Place-Fell on the east pushes its barren and rocky base into the lake, and on the west rise several rocky hills; and amongst the rest Stybarrow Cragg, through which the road is hewn, and where oaks and birches grow romantically overhead, out of the fissures of the solid rock, the water below appearing dark and deep as the ocean. In the parts where it is confined by steep and craggy mountains, furrowed with glens and the channels of rivulets, echo responds to successive discharges of fire arms, in most terrific tones: but, in the silence of summer evenings, the sounds of French horns and clarionets call her "soft responsive voice" "from all her cells," in that bewitching strain, which poetry tells us,

"Has charms to soothe the savage breast,
To soften rocks and bend the knotted oak."

When

* Ex Exod. Icon. p. 763. Ed. Lip.

When the sky is uniformly overcast, and the air perfectly still, this lake, like many others, has its surface dappled with a smooth oily appearance, sometimes in large spots, but oftener in long irregular lines, casting half the lake into shadow, and leaving the rest of a silvery hue. This phenomenon is called a *keld*, a term also applied to the places which are longest in freezing over. It is usually succeeded by the wind from a southerly quarter, and is supposed to prognosticate the near approach of rain; but we have never seen its cause satisfactorily explained. In dull silent weather, it is a common appearance in rivers with high banks, while spring tides are passing up them; we therefore suspect it has some connection with the current of the lake, which eludes observation under a brighter sky, and when the air is in motion. "I have often," says Mr. Locke, "remarked this appearance on the Lake of Geneva, without being able to assign a satisfactory reason, and the people of the country, I mean the philosophic part of them, are equally at a loss. If the spot were the shadow of a passing cloud; a vapour enough dense to intercept the rays of the sun, would certainly, when suspended in a clear sky, be visible, and immediately account for the appearance. But perhaps the effect may be derived from a cause diametrically opposite to the *density* of vapour. Let us suppose a partial *rareness* of the vapours, dissolved in the atmosphere just above the spot: while every other part of the sky sheds light by the reverberation of rays on the surface of the lake, that part alone sheds but little; and leaves a correspondent spot on the water, which, compared with the splendour of the surrounding parts, appears dark. This state of the sky may very well be considered as a weather-gage; because partial rarefactions destroy the equilibrium of the air."

BROAD-WATER is in the domain of Hartsop, and about a mile above the head of Ulls-water. Its shores are flat, and rather boggy; and reeds, and various water-plants grow in its shallow parts. The road over Kirkstone to Ambleside passes it on the left. The mountains that environ its head are very rugged and sublime.

sublime. It is seen to great advantage from a meadow called Hartsop-high-field. Two brothers were drowned in it in 1785; and tradition tells of a similar accident occurring at it formerly.

Ais-water lies in a narrow glen, shut up with green-sided hills, about a mile south-west of Low Hartsop, near which place the stream that flows from it enters Goldrill-beck. Its water is bright, and its shores sandy; but not a tree, house, or inclosure, to be seen near it. Very excellent trout and perch are caught in it. A mile north of it is *Angle-tarn*, also producing excellent trout, and containing about five acres of water.

Grisedale-tarn has its name from lying at the head of Grisedale. *Red-tarn* lies under the eastern limb of the highest part of Helvellyn. It is about a mile long, and its water of a brownish red; it has a rocky island at its head, where it is deprived of the sun's rays during winter, by the height and steepness of the mountains. The margin of this gloomy lake is in places, set with sloping stones, with a regularity almost betokening the assistance of art. Trout are in great abundance here; but of bad quality. Over a ridge of mountains west of Red-tarn, is *Kepel-cove-tarn*, a clear lake, with sandy shores, and producing abundance of very fine trout. The waters of these two mountain lakes join at the head of Glenridden.

WINANDER-MERE is a name of disputed derivation. Were it not applied to places of such inconsiderable moment in this county as to make us suspect it to be of Saxon origin, we would not hesitate to derive it from the Celtic, *Gwyn hen dwr*, the clear ancient lake, "for we admired it," says Gilpin*, "for its extraordinary brightness. It is all over *nitidis argenteus undis*. The eye can see distinctly, in smooth water, through the medium of at least a dozen yards; and view the inhabitants of its deep recesses, as they play in shoals, and,"

Sporting with quick glance,
Shew to the sun their wav'd coats dropt with gold.

This

* Obs. I. 159.

This lake, in a straight line down its middle, is ten miles and a half long; and by the road through Trout-beck-bridge, Bowness, and Fell-foot, its length is thirteen miles and a half. Below the Ferry it contains, at low water, 2000 acres; and above it 2574, including islands, for which deduct 40 acres, and there remains a constant sheet of 4534 acres of water. It, however, "suffers little change, in *appearance*, from seasons; but preserves the dignity of its character under all circumstances; seldom depressed, and as seldom raised above its ordinary level. Even in the most violent rains, when the country is drenched in water, when every rill is swelled into a river; and the mountains pour down floods through new channels, the lake maintains the same equal temper; and though it may spread a few yards over its lower shores (which is the utmost it does) yet its increase is seldom the object of observation: nor does the severity of the greatest drought make any considerable alteration in its bounds. Once, it is recorded, it rose seven feet in perpendicular height. Its boundaries would then certainly appear enlarged; but this was a very uncommon case." Its breadth is from one to two miles; and its depth, opposite Tower-hill, thirteen fathoms, between Slape-scar and Henholm twenty-three fathoms, and opposite Low-wood from twenty-nine to thirty-one fathoms *. The main feeders that supply it are the Rothay and Brathay, and the next

* "This lake having been reported by the fishermen and others to be in many places seventy and eighty fathoms deep, I determined to try it by experiment; I therefore got a line made of hair, ninety fathoms long, to which I put an iron weight of eight pounds, hollow up the middle. I then sounded this and all the other lakes, and found the depths as marked upon the plans there taken. It had also been reported, that these lakes had gravelly bottoms of clear, white, and red pebbles, &c. but I found no rocky or pebbly bottom; at two fathoms the weight generally sunk into mud at the bottom, and the tube came up filled with very small sand like dust; by letting it stay one minute at the bottom, it would have sunk a foot in the mud, which might be easily distinguished by the line. Indeed at four fathoms deep near Fryer Cragg, in Derwent water, I found a rock, which was the only one I ever found." *Clarke's Survey*, p. 143.

next in magnitude is *Troutbeck*, which rises on the High Street, and enters the lake near the Bishop of Llandaff's seat at Calgarth.

The highest sources of the *Bruthay* commence near the borders of Cumberland, between Bow-fell and the Langdale Pikes; and, uniting in the vale of Great Langdale, the whole stream passes through Elter-water, and along the border of Lancashire, till it joins the *Rothay* at Clappersgate, a quarter of a mile below which place, it sinks its name in Winander-mere. The two main heads of the *Rothay* rise on the north-west side of Langdale Pikes; and after each forming a mountain lake, their joint stream dashes over high rocks, and through the woody glens of Easedale till it meets the brook from Dun-mell-raise, a little above the village of Grassmere; it then fills Grassmere and Rydall water; and, winding through charming scenery on the east side of Lough-rigg, loses its name in the Brathay, at Clappersgate, three quarters of a mile below Ambleside. The Ambleside pleasure boats are usually moored at the junction of these rivers; and the landscape between this place and the river's mouth, is composed of a most rich variety of fine meadows, woody knolls, water, gentlemen's seats, and mountains of every strength of colouring and variety of shape.

In this lake are thirteen islands, the largest of which was anciently called Wynandermere Island, more recently Long Holme, and at present is known by the name of CURWEN'S ISLAND. "Amongst the escheats in the 21 Ed. III. there is an order, that the wood in the island of *Wynander Mere*, called Brendwood (that is fire-wood, from the Saxon *brennan*, to burn) shall not be several, but common to all the free tenants of Kirkby, in Kendal, and of Stirkland, Crostwhaite, Croke, and others, as well to depasture with all their cattle, as to take housebote, and heybote, at their will, without view of the foresters." This island contains twenty-seven acres of ground mostly of the arable kind. "Unto whom it was granted in fee from the Crown, we have not found. It had an handsome neat house in the middle

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dle of it, called the Holme-house; which in the civil wars was besieged by Colonel Briggs for eight or ten days, until the siege of Carlisle being raised, Mr. Huddleston Philipson, of Crooke, to whom it belonged, hastened from Carlisle, and relieved his brother Robert, in Holm-house. The next day, being Sunday, Mr. Robert Philipson, with three or four more, rode to Kendal, to take revenge of some of the adverse party there; passed the watch, and rode into the church, up one aisle and down another, in expectation to find one particular person* there, whom they were very desirous to have met with; but not finding him, Robert was unhorsed by the guards in his return, and his girths broken; but his companions relieved him by a desperate charge; and, clapping his saddle on without any girth, he vaulted into the saddle, killed a sentinel, and galloped away, and returned to the island by two o'clock. Upon the occasion of this and other like adventures, he obtained the appellation of **ROBIN THE DEVIL**. He was killed at last in the Irish wars, at the battle of Washford."

Frances, a grand-daughter of this Mr. Huddleston Philipson, and sole heiress† of her father, Sir Christopher Philipson, sold this island "to Mr. Braithwate of Crooke, who sold the same to one Mr. Floyer, who sold it to Mr. Thomas Barlow, whose brother and heir, Mr. Robert Barlow, sold the same to Thomas English, Esq." About the year 1790, it was purchased by John Christian Curwen, Esq. its present proprietor.

A writer in the *Gentlemen's Magazine* for 1748, thus describes this island:—"It is covered all over with trees, and edged all round with rocks; at one end rises a mount to a very considerable height above water, on the top of which is a table, and

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D

seats

* Our author, Mr. Machel, who was a royalist, out of delicacy did not choose to name him, as he was then living, but probably it was Colonel Briggs." *Burn and Nich.*

† So say Burn and Nicholson, Vol. I. p. 155. ; but at p. 141, they mention two other daughters, Elizabeth and Clara, as selling their joint estate to Major Pigeon, a natural son of King Charles II.

seats cut out of the rock, and agreeably shaded with trees. From this enchanting spot we command a large part of the lake; which, together with the country that incloses it, yields a prospect surpassing all that ever attracted my observation. Powis Castle does not exhibit a view more amazing, nor winds more delicate. The transparent waters of the lake extend themselves many miles before us, round which shade rises above shade, rock above rock, and mountain above mountain, even to the clouds, forming the most stupendous theatre, and presenting the most sublime scenes, that human sight can possibly make room for."

In Mr. Barlow's time this place would seem, from the representation of tourists*, to have been one of the loveliest and most sacred seats of simplicity. He placed two small cannon upon it, by the explosion of which, the reduplications of a remarkable echo were heard with great effect. Mr. English's attempts at improvement are severely reprehended by Mr. Hutchinson; and Mr. West, with bewailing preface, tells us: "The sweet secreted cottage is no more; and the sycamore grove is fled. The present owner has modernized a fine slope in the bosom of the island into a formal garden; an unpleasing contrast to the natural simplicity, and insular beauty, of the place." Mr. Curwen finished the large house begun by Mr. English; demolished the garden; and from plans furnished by the late Thomas White, Esq. a celebrated designer of pleasure-grounds, laid out the whole island in a style of great elegance.

"*St. Mary Holme*, otherwise called *Lady Holme*, is another island in this lake, so denominated from a chapel built anciently therein, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. By an inquisition after the death of Joan de Coupland, the jurors find that she died seised of the advowson of the chapel of *St. Mary Holme* within Wynandermere, which was valued at nothing, because the land that had belonged to the same, had of old time been seised into the lord's hand, and laid within the Park of Calvgarth. Among
the

* See Young's Six Months' Tour, Vol. III. p. 174. Pennant's North Tour, VI. p. 270.

the returns made by the commissioners to inquire of colleges, chapels, free chantries, and the like, in the reigns of King Henry VIII. and Edward VI. there is the "Free chapel of Holme and Winandermere." This island belonged to the Philipsons of Calgarth, and still goes along with the Calgarth estate. There are no ruins of the chapel remaining. It is a very small island; the chapel would cover nearly half of it. It is a rock with some few shrubs growing upon it, in the middle of the lake, wonderfully adapted to contemplation and retirement."

The fields on the Westmorland margin of this lake rise gently from it; they are of very irregular feature, and generally spotted with clumps of wood, growing naturally upon rocky knolls of various heights and sizes. The Lancashire side is more abrupt, generally covered with wood, extending up the sides of hills, whose tops are brown with heath. A rich and simple magnificence appears round its borders. Its shores are no where remarkably bold; but the distance on every side gradually becomes wild and high; and the range of mountains, from which the various streamlets of the Rothay and Brathay descend, surround its head with great solemnity and grandeur.

"Out of this lake there yearly pass up the river Rothay many very large trouts, and up the river Brathay great store of case, which are like the char, but spawn at another season of the year. And although these two rivers do run a good way together in one channel before they disembogue into Winandermere, and are both very clear and bottomed alike, yet scarce ever any trouts are found in Brathay, or case in Rothay. Some few salmon also, at the spawning season, come from the sea through the lake and up the river Rothay; but none ever up the Brathay."*

"The fishery in this lake," says Dr. Burn, "is farmed by several persons, who altogether pay to the king's receiver for fishing 6l. a year, or for the fishing and Ferry together, 6l. 13s. 8d.—and so it descends to their executors or administrators. The fishing

* Burn and Nich. 1795.

is divided into *three cables*, as they call them: first the high cable, from the water head to the char bed, half a mile above Calgarth. Second, the middle cable, from thence to below the ferry. Third, the low cable, from thence to Newby; and in each cable there are four fisheries; each of whom at present are said to pay ten shillings a year to Lord Lonsdale, and their twelve proprietors, to let each of them for about four guineas a year. Here are caught both common and grey trouts, pike, perch, skellies, and eels; but the char of this lake are its most remarkable produce. They are of two sorts, called by some from their colour, the *silver* and the *golden* char*, and by others, from a supposed anomaly, that each breeding fish only spawns once in two years, the *case* char and the *gelt* char, the latter being thought the same as the silver char, and only retaining its name for the year it is barren†: it is accounted the most delicious, and is baked and sent in pots to London. A Winandermere char "is near twice the size of a herring. Its back is of a an olive green: its belly of a light vermillion; softening in some parts into white, and changing into a deep red, at the injection of the fins."‡ Dr. Burn, from Sir Daniel Fleming's MSS. tells us that char are about nine inches long, and that they are "of three sorts: first the male, being large, with a red belly, but the fish thereof somewhat white within, having a soft roe; and these are called *milting* chars. Secondly, the female being also large, with not so red a belly, but the fish thereof very red within, having its belly full of hard roes, or spawn, called *roncing* chars. Thirdly, the female being not so large, nor so red on the outside, but the reddest within, having no roes in its belly; and these are called *gelt* chars." These, Sir Daniel contends, include one species, which are perfectly distinct from the case which pass up the Brathay to spawn.

"Water-fowl in great plenty resort to this lake, especially in winter;

* Clarke's Surv. p. 144.

† West's Guide, p. 79.

‡ Gilp. Obs. i. 160.

winter ; such as wild swans, wild geese, duck, mallard, teal, wid-geons, didappers, grayes, (which are larger than ducks, and build in hollow trees,) and many others."

About the year 1634, forty-seven persons, returning homewards from the market at Hawkshead, were overtaken by a storm while they were crossing the ferry, and all drowned.

GRASS-MERE is a small lake at the lower end of a valley of its own name, and about four miles in compass. Nearly the whole of this lake can in most points of view be seen at once. Near its centre rises a small green high island, with a barn upon it ; and the church and village of Grassmere decorate its head. Some gentlemen's seats have been lately built with good effect upon its banks ; but the old grey habitations, some detached, others in hamlets, and all surrounded with sycamore, or other forest trees, seem the natural and most chaste embellishments of this secluded valley.

Here, in the language of the tourists, is "as sweet a scene as travelled eye ever beheld"—"a peaceful, happy vale." "Near Dunmellraise," says Mr. Gray, "I entered Westmoreland a second time ; and now began to see Helm-crag, distinguished from its rugged neighbours, not so much by its height as by the strange broken outlines of its top, like some gigantic building demolished, and the stones that composed it flung across each other in wild confusion. Just beyond it opens one of the sweetest landscapes that art ever attempted to imitate. The bosom of the mountains, spreading here into a broad bason, discovers in the midst Grassmere-water : its margin is hollowed into small bays with bold eminences some of rock, some of turf, that half conceal and vary the figure of the little lake they command ; from the shore a low promontory pushes itself far into the water, and on it stands a white village, with the parish church rising in the midst of it ; hanging inclosures, corn-fields, and meadows, green as an emerald, with their trees, and hedges, and cattle, fill up the whole space from the edge of the water ; and just opposite to

you is a large farm-house, at the bottom of a steep smooth lawn, embosomed in old woods, which climb half way up the mountains' side, and discover above them a broken line of crags that crown the scene. Not a single red tile, no gentleman's flaring house, or garden walls, break in upon the repose of this little unsuspected paradise; but all is peace, rusticity, and happy poverty, in its neatest, most becoming, attire."

RYDAL WATER, like Grassmere, is fed by the Rothay: it is about a mile in length. A wood screens a part of its left bank; but moist grounds, in some places, in others, low wet rocks, thinly covered with birch-trees, alders, and willows, surround the greater part of it. Different sorts of reeds, too, which grow within its shores, and here and there appear in patches all over its surface, are sure indications of its shallowness. Its islands, especially two of them, covered with wood, and of very irregular shape, have a very picturesque effect.

ELTER-WATER, at the foot of Great Langdale, has very irregular shores, is larger than Grass-mere, well decorated with wood, and yields to none of the smaller lakes, either in the variety or interest of its scenery.

HAUSE-WATER, (for *hause*, in the dialects of the north of England) signifies, a *neck*, has its name from a low promontory of closures dividing it, near its middle, into two sheets of water which are connected by a deep neck, or strait, a stone-cast in breadth. This lake is situated in a narrow vale, called Mardale, and is about three miles long, and from a quarter to half a mile in breadth. Its char and trout are in great esteem for their excellence; besides which, it produces perch, skellies, and eels. The mountains that environ its head are steep, bold, and craggy; but have their feet skirted with inclosures, which wind into distant arms of the vale, and hem nearly the whole of the northern border of the lake. On its southern side is Naddle Forest, a steep mountainous ridge, formed like a bow, in the centre of which, Wallow Cragg, a mass of dark upright rocks, overhangs the straits.

straits. Knipe Scar and the village of Rosgill ; and, beyond them, Crossfell, and the whole range of eastern mountains, appear from its foot. It is 238 yards above the level of the sea.

Red-tarn, and *Small-water*, the latter of which is often visited by anglers in summer, lie in a high dismal solitude, at the head of Riggindale, which is the highest branch of the vale of Mardale.

Skeggleswater, on the mountains between Longsleddale and Kentmere, is of small extent, but stored with pike, trout, perch, and eels; also with lough-leeches. *Kentmere* gives name to the dale in which it lies, and derives its own name from the river Kent passing through it. *Sunbiggin-tarn* is in the parish of Orton; and, besides eels, affords a red trout not unlike char: great numbers of wild ducks breed about it. The fishery in the *Whinfell-tarn*, in the parish of Kendal, was by special covenant, made in 1670, reserved for the use of the tenants of Whinfell.

CROSSFELL, the highest of the chain of mountains which stretch along the eastern frontiers of the county of Westmorland and Cumberland, is reported * to have been "formerly called *Fiend's-fell*, from evil spirits which are said, in former times, to have haunted the top of this mountain; and continued their haunts and nocturnal vagaries upon it, until St. Austin, as is said, erected a cross, and built an altar upon it, whereon he offered the Holy Eucharist, by which he countercharmed those hellish fiends, and broke their haunts. Since that time it has had the name of Crossfell; and to this day there is a heap of stones, which goes by the name of the *Altar upon Crossfell*. This is an old tradition, that goes current among the neighbourhood." The summit of this mountain, which is about one thousand yards above the level of the sea, is composed of light coloured, and fine-grained sand-stone, and covered with mosses of the byrum, hypnum, and innium kinds, which are here and there intermixed with *aira montana*, *nardus strictus*, and *festuca ovina*: *oxalis acetosella* and *urtica dioica* also grow among the limestone cliffs on its brow †.

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Upon

* Robinson's Nat. Hist. 39.

† See Hutch. Cum. V. I. p. 265.

Upon this and the adjoining mountains occurs the phenomenon, called the *HELM WIND*; which, in spite of St. Anstin's charms, continues its vagaries on its ancient haunts. It is peculiar to this district and the confines of Lancashire and Yorkshire, about Ingelborew, Pendle, and Penigent. It also occurs on Wildboar-fell, in Ravenstonedale; and is most prevalent in the months from October to April. The appearances attending it are a whitish cloud hanging half way down the mountains, but keeping an exact parallelism with every plane, depression, and elevation of their tops, which it covers as with a *helmet*. Above this appears the blue sky, and then a white cloud, called the *helm-bar*, from an idea that it represses the fury of the storm: it continues in a tremulous agitated motion, till it disperses; and then the hurricane issues forth, roaring along the sides of the hills, and frequently extending two or three miles from their sides. Beyond the line of its fury the air is frequently in a dead calm, and the sky serene *.

The

* "Its appearances, according to my remarks," says Mr. Richardson, "have been that of a white cloud, resting on the summits of the hills, extending even from Brough to Brampton; it wears a bold broad front, not unlike a vast float of ice, standing on edge. On its first appearance, there issues from it a prodigious noise, which in grandeur and awfulness exceeds the roaring of the ocean. Sometimes there is a *helm bar*, which consists of a white cloud, arranged opposite to the *helm*, and holds a station various in its distances, sometimes not more than half a mile from the mountain, at others three or four miles; sometimes it is in breadth a quarter of a mile, at others a mile at least; this cloud prevents the wind blowing further westward. The sky is generally visible between the *helm* and the *bar*; and frequently loose bodies of vapours, or small specks of clouds, are separated from the *helm* and the *bar*, and flying across in contrary directions, both east and west, are seen to sweep along the sky with amazing velocity. When you arrive at the other side of the *bar-cloud*, the wind blows eastward; but underneath it is a dead calm, or gusts of wind from all quarters. The violence of the wind is generally greatest when the *helm* is highest above the mountains. The cold air rushes down the hill with amazing strength, so as to make it very difficult for a person to walk against it. I have frequently been under a necessity of turning my back

The following mountains are of the primeval kind. Their heights above the level of the sea were ascertained by Mr. Dalton.* *Helvellyn*, which is 1070 yards high, has, "about 200 yards below its summit a very fine spring, from which a large stream of water descends all the year round, with little variation in quantity at the different seasons, as my guide informed me: its temperature I found to be 38° †." There was a deep drift of snow upon this mountain on the 13th of July, 1812 ‡. *Bowfell*, at the head of Great Langdale, and *Rydal-head*, are each 1030 yards high: from the summit of the latter, Winandermere, Elter-water, Grassmere, and Rydal-water, are seen. The *High Street* is 912 yards high, and has its name from a broad green road, supposed to be Roman, which runs along its summit, on which the neighbouring shepherds have annual horse races, and other sports, on the 10th of July, to which every one brings the sheep that have strayed into their heathing ground, for their owners to challenge.

Mention occurs of different grammar-schools established in this county prior to the Dissolution. Edward VI. was a patron of the school at Kendal; and Queen Elizabeth founded schools in Appleby, Kirkby Stephen, and Kirkby Lonsdale. From these institutions a host of learned and valuable men were soon distributed all over England: many of them rose to great eminence in the literary

back to take breath at every ten yards at least. It mostly comes in gusts, though it sometimes blows with unabated fury for twenty-four hours, and continues blowing, at intervals, for three, four, five; or even six weeks. I have at different times walked into the cloud, and found the wind increase in violence, till I reached the mist floating on the side of the hill: when once entered into that mist I experienced a dead calm. If the helm is stationed above the mountain, and does not rest upon it, it blows with considerable violence immediately under the helm. I once walked so far on the Aldston-moor side, till the wind blew from the mountain; hence, I supposed that the wind rushes down on each side; and shepherds have frequently told me they have observed it to be so." See *Hut. Cumb.* I. 267.

* West. Adv. Vol. II. No. 1. † Dalton's Meteorol. Obs. p. 209.

‡ West. Adv. Vol. I. No. 29.

literary world ; and contributed towards the establishment of schools in the several villages in which they were born. Before the conclusion of the 17th century, seminaries of this kind were commenced in every parish, and almost in every considerable village, in Westmorland ; and education to learned professions, especially to the pulpit, continued the favourite method of the Westmorland yeomanry of bringing up their younger sons till about the year 1760, when commerce became the high road to wealth, and Greek and Latin began reluctantly, and by slow gradation, to give way to an education consisting chiefly in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Many of this new species of scholars were annually taken into the employment of merchants and bankers in London, and several of them into the Excise. Those that became successful as merchants sent for their brothers and relations ; and here began a silent but rapid revolution in the character of the schools, and of the manners of the county. The clergyman generally found preferment at a distance from home, where he settled and died ; but the merchant, still indulging the remembrance of his native village, sighed to “ die at home at last ;” and, as soon as the measure of his avarice was full, brought his riches and new manners and habits amongst his kindred. This was one inlet of that tide of refinement which covered all the campaign parts of Britain before it began to roll into the valleys among the mountainous districts. But another cause, originating in the increasing commerce of the country, had a powerful influence in subduing the sluggish character, and softening the ancient manners, of the inhabitants of this county. They had been satisfied to repose in a kind of sordid competency, neither sweetened with the cheerfulness of contentment, nor recommended by any superior attachment to morality. After the rebellion in 1715, Government planned several new roads in this and the neighbouring counties : but little was effected till the more serious insurrection in 1745. An Act of Parliament was, however, procured for making the turnpike-road from Bowes to Brough-under-Stanemore in 1774. The act for the road from
Burton,

Burton, through Kendal and Shap, to Eamont-bridge, was obtained in 1752. But still the roads were neither well executed, nor much frequented, till the press of commerce towards Carlisle and Glasgow, and the numerous visitors to the lakes, introduced a constant succession of travellers from the metropolis, and with them new ideas of human life. A stage coach, called the Fly, commenced from London over Stanemore to Glasgow in 1774; and the Mail began to run along the Kendal and Shap road in 1786. After this the revolution in buildings, dress, furniture, food, manners, and literature, soon attained its height, and the peculiarities of this county are now verging fast into oblivion.

All the old MANOR-HOUSES, and other edifices, were built for defence against the incursions of the Scotch. The larger houses had areas, or yards, strongly walled about, and garnished with turrets and battlements: within these inclosures they shut up their cattle during the night; and when they had notice of an enemy, by firing of beacons, and other modes of alarm. Even the farm-houses were secured with strong doors and gates, and had small windows crossed with strong bars of iron: and many of them had a cow house and stable in the lower story, in the manner of the piles in Northumberland.

But the great bulk of the dwelling-houses consisted of four rooms on the ground floor, and two on the second story. The front door was covered with a low porch, the entrance from which was called the *fresh-wood*, or threshold: from this the *hallan*, a passage nearly four feet broad, led to the other side of the building, where in front was the back door, on the left the down-house door, and on the right the mell door. The *down-house* had no second story, and was open to the rafters, which were left naked: the partition which divided it from the hallan was generally of wicker-work, sometimes of oak staves, or of stone. Here the baking, brewing, washing, and such like, of the wealthier class of yeomanry, was performed: others used it as a receptacle for *elding*, (*elb*, *old*, or *dead* things) the provincial name of firing, whether wood or turf: with mechanics this was the workshop. The melldoor opened into the

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hock,

heck, a narrow passage six feet long, and leading into the house, from which it was separated by a stone partition that screened the wind from the fire side. The *house* was lighted by two small windows in front, and one behind, and was the common apartment of the family at meals and in the evenings. The back of the *chimney* was formed by the gable of the middle edifice : the other sides were of wicker work, smeared over with clay and cow-dung, or of lath and plaster, commencing at the floor of the loft six feet wide, and gradually narrowing to the top. Here joints of various kinds of meat were suspended to dry for winter use ; and under this smoky dome, which in moist weather was constantly shedding a black sooty lie, called *hallen drop*, sat the family, the women knitting, or spinning wool or flax, the men often carding wool, and the school-boy conning Lilly ; while the grandfather, the chronicler of border tales and superstitious legends, relating, among other things, the freaks of the local spirit, *Hobthurst*, so exquisitely described by Milton :

Tells how the drudging goblin sweat
To earn his cream-bowl duly set,
When in one night, 'ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail had thrashed the corn.
That ten day-labourers could not end ;
Then lies him down the lubber fiend,
And stretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy strength ;
And cropful out of door he flings,
'Ere the first cock his matin rings.
Thus done the tales to bed they creep,
By whisp'ring winds soon lulled asleep.

The fire was lighted on a hearth, slightly raised from the ground. A beam of wood, called the *rannel-balk*, ran across the chimney, and from this hung a sooty chain garnished with crooks, suitable for hanging different culinary vessels upon. At the end of the house opposite the fire, was a large oaken closet of different compartments, on which was carved the owner's name,
the

the year in which it was made, endless scrawls, crowns, and other curious devices. This closet was the full height of the house; and had on the right hand of it the door into the pantry or dairy; and in the left the door of the *bower*, or chamber, in which the master and mistress slept, and which was one-third larger than the pantry; the children and servants slept on the loft, which was unceiled, the males at one end, the females at the other. The sides of these buildings were made of stone; the timber of the roof was supported by strong wooden posts fixed in the ground: and the whole covered with thatch of heath or straw, and in the western mountains with a sort of heavy blue slate. This description answers to the houses of the yeomanry in general: those of the peasantry wanted the down-house; and were more rudely built.

The CLOTHING of the men was of the native fleece of the county, home spun, and woven by the village weaver; the wool of a black sheep, slightly mixed with blue and red, was the favourite colour of this cloth, which was very thick and heavy, and of which the coat and waistcoat were made: the breeches, if not of the same, were of leather, generally of buck-skin. The shirt was of harden cloth, made of the finest part of hemp, or the coarsest part of flax; and both these plants were grown for the use of each family, on almost every farm in the county. Itinerant hacklers and ropers went their annual rounds from house to house. The hemp-ridge in many fields bears its name after its use has been forgotten. The women's apparel was of the finer sorts of the native wool, woven into a kind of serge, dyed of a russet, blue, or other colour; and, like the man's, made up by the taylor at the wearer's own fire-side. *Cloggs*, or wooden-soled shoes, still continue in common use, and are well adapted to a mountainous and rainy country.

Besides the large partition closet, the FURNITURE of the house consisted of a long oaken table, with a bench on each side of it, where the whole family, master, children, and servants, ate together. The richer sort of people had a service of pewter; but amongst

amongst the middling and poorer classes the dinner was eaten off wooden *trenchers*: hasty-pudding and liquids were served up in small wooden vessels called *piggins*, made in the manner of half barrels, and having one stave longer than the rest for a handle. On one side of the fire was a seat about six feet long, called the *long settle*: its back was curiously carved: and its seat formed a chest with two or three divisions, in one of which the economical housewife laid up, in sorted bundles, thread, buttons, and remnants of cloth, for mending the family apparel. Along the back side of the fire was the sconce, a sort of fixed bench; under which one night's elden was deposited early every evening. The chairs were of heavy wainscot, with high arms, and carved on the back; but, by being narrow and upright,

" they pressed against the ribs
And bruised the side: and, elevated high,
Taught the raised shoulders to invade the ears."⁶

Three-footed stools were, however, the most common moveable seats. The bedsteads, too, were of oak, with carved testers of the same wood; those on the loft were commonly without either tester or hangings. The dresses of the family, meal, malt, and dried meat, were kept in strong, clumsy chests, the fronts of which were laboriously ornamented with carved borders, and, like the rest of the furniture, joined together with wooden pins instead of nails. The latches and bolts of the doors were of wood; but the outer door, studded with large headed nails, riveted in the inside. Candles made of peeled rushes (*juncus conglomeratus*) dipped in the hot fat, procured from frying bacon, were more in use than those made of tallow. The candlestick was a light upright pole, fixed in a log of wood, and perforated with a row of holes up one side, in which a piece of iron, bent at right angles, and furnished with a socket for holding tallow candles, and a kind of pincers for *rushes*, was moved upwards and downwards as convenient.

The refinement and general condition of a people are in nothing more

⁶ Cowper's Task, Book I.

more apparent than in the kinds and quality of their food, and in their method of preparing it. To the rank meals of the Greenlander we attach ideas of stupidity, filthiness, and poverty: and the delicate viands of a London epicure as naturally represent to the mind refined manners, elegance, and riches. This county being supposed unfavourable to the growth of wheat, black oats, called *haver*, and the species of barley called *bere*, or *bigg*, were the only grains it produced. Of the haver, bread was made, or the species of pottage called basty pudding: this bread being made into thin unleavened cakes, and laid up in chests within the influence of the fire, has the quality of preserving its sweetness for several months: it is still in common use. The bigg was chiefly made into malt, and each family brewed its own ale: during the hay harvest the women drank a pleasant and sharp beverage, made by infusing mint or sage buttermilk in whey, and hence called *wey-whig*. Wheaten bread was used on particular occasions. Small loaves of it were given to persons invited to funerals, which they were expected to "take and eat" at home, in religious remembrance of their deceased neighbour; a custom, the prototype of which is evidently seen in the establishment of the eucharist; for in this county it still bears its Saxon name. *Arvel bread*, from *arfull*, *full of reverence*,* meaning the holy bread used at the communion. A mess made of ale, boiled with fine wheaten bread and figs, sweetened with sugar, and called *fig-sue*, was the dinner of Good Friday, on which day the boys dragged the bones of horses and other animals about, to the tune of "trot herring, trot herring, trot herring away." The summer provisions consisted of boiled animal food, and the produce of the dairy. Garden vegetables, except onions and a few savoury herbs used in broth, were little known: but a mess made of the tender leaves of Alpine bistort† and groats, mixed with a small

* See Saxon Bible, Ps. 102, 3; and Wulfst. paræn, 7.

† *Viviparum polygonum*, called here *Easter-ment-gions*, i. e. the Sprouts of Easter month, because it makes its appearance about that season. *Groats* are the kernels of oats, divested of the inner and outer husk.

small portion of young nettles, the leaves of the great bell-flower, and a few blades of chives, all boiled together in a linen bag with the meat, was accounted a great delicacy to eat with veal in spring. For want of green fodder, the supply of fat cattle failed in the early part of winter; the food of this season, therefore, consisted in a great measure in dried beef and mutton, and in bacon. Poultry and geese were kept in pens till about the latter end of February; and in the festive season of Christmas, as many pies, made of the flour of wheat, and containing goose, mutton, or sweetmeats, were baked, as served the family for a month or six weeks. Thin half-fed veal made its appearance in March. The fish in the rivers and lakes were never in much esteem. Salmon was in plenty; but in Kendal, as in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the apprentices covenanted in their indentures that they should not dine on this, or other kinds of fish, more than three days in a week. This sort of winter provisions, and the houses being generally built in low situations, and a foot or two within the ground, caused agues to be prevalent here in spring. But the introduction of tea, potatoes, and wheat, and new modes of agriculture, have nearly prevailed over the old system, and agues have disappeared.

A year of dulness and parsimony was always begun and ended with mirth and feasting. From Christmas-Eve to the Twelfth-Day all labour ceased, except attending to cattle; and the drudging miser, who dared to violate this custom, was punished by being elevated upon a long pole, called the *stang*, and in this state borne through the village amidst the huzzas of his neighbours.* At this

* This punishment was also inflicted on adulterers, and those who beat their wives: but in cases where the offender was too powerful to be personally punished, a deputy mounted the stang, and published his neighbour's shame in some such rhyme as this:

It isn't for my foat 'at I ride ot stang,
But for W. B's, who his wife does bang.

Among the charges attending the getting up the Fuller's and Dyer's miracle play, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1561, is this item: " For two spares for stanges 6d "

this time persons of every condition "made a great supper, and bade many." Care was taken that none of the party should have more than one engagement at a time. Each family knew, by old custom, its own night, and every night was merry. Gervase Markham's "Skill in Cookery" was sometimes studied on these occasions, and the table was loaded with various joints of meat, fowls, pies, puddings, and tarts; but the minced and goose pies were the fare of which all that were orthodox to the customs of their forefathers partook. Ale brewed in October was copiously drank. From the banquet the aged withdrew to the chimney-corner, and passed the night in conversation, or at cards on a low "mensa tripes," turned in a lathe. A part of the youths in odd dresses, masked, and headed by a "motley fool," shewed their dexterity in the sword-dance, or entertained the party with songs or rehearsals learnt from their fathers, and the last resemblances of the ancient Corpus Christi, or miracle plays, which were suppressed through the kingdom in the beginning of the reign of James I.* After this the young of both sexes amused themselves with dancing; or, squatting down closely in a circle, played at hunting the slipper, or, casting the names of the beaux into one hat, and those of the belles into another, drew an anxious marriage lottery: the cushion dance always ended the ball. Ale-possets, (milk boiled with bread, and curdled with ale,) were in esteem at entertainments, and made the breakfast of Sunday morning, and of visitors. At a lying-in the matrons of the *lating*† were regaled with frumenty and sweet butter; the latter of which was a compound of butter and sugar melted together, and seasoned with spices and spirits: this, and a new milk cheese, were always provided a few weeks before they were wanted; and, amongst poor people, the expense attending these preparations for each addition to a family was defrayed by a "gathering" amongst the gossips.

VOL. XV.

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Christenings

* Weaver's Fun. Mon. p. 405.

† "To late," in the language of this county, signifies to seek, or collect. *Leita*, in Islandic, has the same meaning. The *Lating* was the circle of neighbours usually bidden to funerals, marriages, or feasts.

Christenings were always celebrated with great jollity : but to **marriages** all the neighbourhood were lated. As the party returned from church they had always a foot or horse-race to the **bridal house**, where the victor was rewarded with a ribband from the hand of the bride. After dinner the jocund rebecks "began to sound"

"To many a ye (i) and many a maid"

"Dance it in an evening shade."

A barn was the ball-room. Hucksters and ale-house keepers **fixed** booths about the dwelling, and sold liquor and sweetmeats to the company. The carousal, too, was heightened with wrestling and leaping matches, and with foot and horse races; the ladies not unfrequently entered the list, and contended in speed for a piece of fine hollid. Near the conclusion of the entertainment the bride sat in state, and the company cast money or household utensils into her lap. These orgies concluded with the custom of *throwing the stockings*, a custom which refinement has proscribed as indelicate, though it offered no offence to the decorum of the rude simplicity of the people amongst whom it prevailed: it was, however, accessible only to a chosen party: while the new-married couple sat upright in bed, with the curtains open only at the foot, the young men attempted to hit the bridegroom, and the young women the bride, by throwing the bride's stockings over their shoulder: those who were successful in their attempt went away assured that their marriage was near. Funerals, too, were solemnized with feasting: after any one died, visits of condolence were paid by the aged; and the young people constantly watched the corpse till the day of burial, to which the master and mistress of each family in the lating were invited. Among the rich, the custom of distributing arvel bread at these times gradually yielded to a sumptuous banquet called the *arvel dinner*: but a dole of money and provisions was usually given to the poor.

The influx of refinement was, however, the most apparent in its effects upon the schools: the tide first rolled back upon the foun-

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tains

tains out of which it had originally issued. The predilection for ancient literature and learned professions, which, from its immemorial prevalence, seemed a kind of instinctive propensity among the people of these secluded vales, soon began to yield to the lure of wealth. The discipline of the grammar-schools had been severe, the hours of attendance from six in the morning to six in the evening, with the exception of the breakfast hour from eight till nine, and the dinner time from twelve till two. Prayers were read every morning by the master, or usher; the roll called over every day; defaulters marked; and the truant, the idle, and the dull, too often punished with indiscriminate severity. All red-letter days were half holidays. The vacations were at Christmas and at Pentecost, and seldom for more than a fortnight; but between these seasons the *Barring-out* occurred, a riotous proceeding, in which the boys took possession of this school-room at an early hour in the morning, and refused the master admittance till he had signed certain rules for the regulation of holidays, and a general pardon for all past offences: to this instrument a bondsman was always demanded. The fray concluded with a feast, which, perhaps, and an idle day, were the chief objects both of the institution and continuance of the custom. At Shrove-tide the master's industry was usually remunerated with a gift in money or provisions, proportioned to his desert, and the circumstances of the donor: this in some schools was called this *cock-penny*, a name derived from the master being by ancient usage, and the barring-out rules, obliged to give the boys a premium to fight cocks for. Happily, however, the cock-fighting part of this custom has been long unconnected with the schools, and matches at foot-ball, or other games, in which a whole school divides itself into two parties, each headed by its respective captain, established in its stead.* The parents were often spectators of these contests. The youths of a neighbourhood, rich and poor, were all instructed together, a circumstance which diffused and kept alive a plain familiarity of intercourse amongst

a varied and quite different mode E 2 all

* See Clarke's Survey of the Lakes, p. 40.

to walk with bleeding feet, in penance to the tomb of Becket, but to visit the estates of the perpetrators of his death with forfeiture. The Castle of Appleby was committed to the custody of *Gospatric, son of Orme*, whose family was considerable in this neighbourhood; but it does not appear that either Appleby, or any other part of the Morville possessions, was granted in fee to Gospatric; for by an inquisition taken in the first year of Edward I. it appears that they had continued in the hands of the crown, from the attainder of Hugh de Morville, till King John granted them to Robert de Veteripont, grandson of Roger de Morville, by his daughter Maud.

1. The VETERIPONTS were of a "noble Norman extraction," descended from the Lords of Curvaville. WILLIAM, who married Maud de Morville, "was a younger brother of Ivo, and raised his fortunes merely by the king's favour and his own virtues, and his marriage with his wife, and his own industry."* His father's name was William, whose father or grandfather came into England with the Conqueror.

2. ROBERT DE VETERIPONT, son of William and Maud, obtained from King John, in 1202, a provisional grant of the custody of the Castles of Appleby and Brough with the sheriffalty of Westmorland; and in the next year had them granted to him in perpetuity. He appears to have been a great public character. Among other offices, he had the custody and disposal of much of the royal treasure; a like power over prisoners taken in the French wars; the guardianship and education of the king's niece, and of Prince Richard, afterwards Earl of Cornwall. He was sheriff of Caen in Normandy; eleven times sheriff of different counties in England; a keeper of the Castles of Windsor, Bowes, Salisbury, Carlisle, and many others; a justice in eyre; and a great accumulator of his estate. Besides this, he took the cross in the Holy Land, and was a great benefactor to the Abbey of Shap. His wife was Idonea, heiress of John de Builly. He died in 1228, leaving issue one daughter, Christian, and one son,

3. JOHN

* Pemb. MSS.

3. JOHN DE VETERIPONT, a minor, in ward to Hugh de Brugh, Earl of Kent, and Lord Chief Justice of England. He sold part of the lands of his barony. He married Sibilla, daughter of William Ferrars Earl of Derby, and dying without issue, about 1297, left one son,

4. ROBERT DE VETERIPONT, a ward to the king, and in the guardianship of the Prior of Carlisle, who suffered a most scandalous waste to be made of the estate, the houses to fall into ruins, and the game and wood to be destroyed. He married Isabella Fitz-Peter, second sister and co-heiress of Richard, Baron of Berkhamstead, and Chief Justice of England, by whom he had issue Isabella and Idonea: but siding with Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, against Henry III. he died of wounds received under the banner of the confederate barons. His estates were seized; but, at the intercession of Prince Edward, restored April the twenty-sixth, 1266, to his daughters. Idonea, the younger, married, first, Roger de Leybourne of the county of Kent, son of her guardian; and, afterwards, John de Cromwell, of a Northumberland family: she died without issue: her moiety of the Veteripont estate, therefore, fell to the heirs of her sister, Isabella, who married

1. ROGER DE CLIFFORD, son and heir of Roger Clifford, of Clifford Castle, Herts, whom the king had appointed guardian to her during her minority. His paternal estate was the manor of Temedbury, which the king, in 1263, increased with valuable grants of land in the vale of Monmouth. He built the greatest part of Brougham Castle; and was slain in the fortieth year of his age, in the Isle of Anglesey, in a skirmish with the Welch. His widow, during her son's minority, "sat as sherifess in the county of Westmoreland, upon the bench with the judges there," concerning the legality of which, says the Countess of Pembroke, I obtained "Lord Hailes his opinion." Her son,

2. ROBERT DE CLIFFORD, was about eight years old when his father was slain. He was of a high martial spirit, and became the greatest man of his family. In 1293, at the age of twenty-

three, he was made a captain and keeper of the marches, between England and Scotland. He was also one of the four guardians whom Edward the First appointed for his son and successor; and a justice of the king's forests north of the Trent. Edward II. made him admiral of England, and a lord marcher; and on account of his laudable services, conferred upon him the honour of Skipton Castle, in Craven, at first for life; and afterwards, on condition of his relinquishing the grants made to his father in the vale of Monmouth, settled it upon him and his heirs for ever. His wife was Maud de Clare, niece of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford of whose possessions she became a co-heiress. He was slain in the battle of Bannockburn, June 25, 1314, in the fiftieth year of his age, when his eldest son,

3. ROGER DE CLIFFORD, was about fifteen years old. Being concerned in the Earl of Lancaster's rebellion, in 1321, this baron was attainted of treason; but Edward III. in the first year of his reign, restored him to his lands and honours, in which year he died unmarried. Julian's Bower has its name from a consort of his, by whom he had several children. He was succeeded by his brother, ROBERT DE CLIFFORD, to whom the large possessions of his great aunt, Idonea de Veteripont, fell by her death, in 1333. He married Isabella, daughter of Maurice, Lord Berkeley; and, after leading a retired and rural life, died May the 20th, 1343, aged thirty-nine years, leaving three sons, Robert, Roger, and Thomas.

4. ROBERT LORD CLIFFORD was thirteen years and a half old at the time of his father's death. He married Euphemia, daughter of Ralph de Neville of Middleham Castle in Yorkshire, and sister of Ralph de Neville, who was created Earl of Westmorland. He died in France in his mother's life-time, aged thirty-two, and without issue. To him succeeded his brother, ROGER, accounted one of the wisest men of his age. He signalized himself greatly by his gallantry and valour, especially with the Earl of Arundel, in transporting a great army from England to assist the Duke of Brittany against the French king.

His

His wife was Maul de Beauchamp, daughter of Thomas Earl of Warwick. He had a great passion for building; and, after repairing the castles and seats of his ancestors, died in 1391, aged fifty-seven years, leaving one daughter and three sons, the eldest of whom was

5. THOMAS DE CLIFFORD, then about twenty-six years old. He was the "tenth sheriff of Westmorland, and the sixth lord of the honour of Skipton." At the commencement of his career he was a great favourite with Richard II. but imbibing the profligate and licentious manners of his master, he was in the number of those whom the king consented to be banished from court, by act of Parliament in 1387. He was slain at Spruce, in Germany, October 4, 1393. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Lord Ross, of Hamlake Castle, in Yorkshire, by whom he had issue John and Maud.

6. JOHN DE CLIFFORD was born in 1389, and was about seventeen years a ward to the king. On account of his valour and military skill he rose into high esteem at court, was created a Knight of the Garter, summoned to five parliaments, and was butler at the coronation of Catharine, Queen of Henry V. To the French wars he carried over three knights, forty-seven esquires, and 150 archers, one third of them on horseback, the rest on foot. He fell at the siege of Meaux, in 1422. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of the renowned Henry Lord Percy, surnamed Hotspur, by whom he had issue Thomas, Henry, and Mary.

7. THOMAS DE CLIFFORD was thirteen years a minor. During a heavy fall of snow in 1338, he and his men clothed themselves in white, and surprized and took the town of Poitiers, which he also most gallantly defended in 1440 against the fruitless attempts of the French king to recover it. He was a steady adherent to Henry VI. against Richard Plantagenet: but fell, with his uncle, Henry Percy, in the battle of St. Albans, May 22, 1455, in the fortieth year of his age, and was buried in the Abbey church there, "as appears from the ledger-book of that Abbey, and also

by a monument for those two lords, which was standing there within our father's and our memories.* He left nine children by his wife, Johanna Dacre, of Gilsland, whereof

8. JOHN DE CLIFFORD, who, at the time of his father's death, was twenty years old, was the eldest. He became very active in the king's service: but during the battle of Wakefield, in revenge for his father's death, he slew the Earl of Rutland, a youth between seventeen and eighteen years of age,† a circumstance which, in the opinion of that age, tarnished the lustre of his military character. Grafton says Rutland was scarce twelve years of age, "a fayre gentleman, and a maydenly person." He was conveyed out of the battle by his chaplain; but being perceived by Clifford's band before he reached the town, "by reason of his apparell," they "demanded what he was. The yong gentleman, dismayde, had not a word to speak, but kneeled on his knees, cravynge mercy and desiring grace, both with holdyng up his hands and making a dolorous countenance, for his speach was gone for fear. Save him, said his chapleyn, for he is a prince's sonne, and peradventure may do you good hereafter. With that worde, the Lord Clifford marked him, and sayde, By God's blood, thy father slue mine, and so will I do thee and all thy kinne! and with that word strake the erle to the hart with his dagger, and bad his chapleyn beare the erle's mother and brother worde what he had done and sayde. In this act, the Lord Clifford was accompted a tyrant and no gentleman." He was also in the second battle of St. Albans: but fell in the bloody contest between Towton and Saxton, in Yorkshire. He married Margaret Bromflett, who brought into this family the *baronage of Vescy*. "She also brought Lonsberrow House, and fair lands about it, and other lands, to the house of the Cliffords that descended from her."§ Their issue was Henry, Richard, (who died young in the Low Countries) and Elizabeth.

9. HENRY

* Pemb. MS. I. 24.

† *Ib.*

‡ *Ibid.*, MS. I. 94. Austin Vincent's *Nobility*, p. 322.

§ Pemb. MS. I. 93.

9. HENRY was seven years old at the time of his father's death, immediately after which, as his life was sought by the royal party, he was sent into Yorkshire, and there "kept as a shepherd's boy, and his parentage concealed,"* His mother married a second time to the benevolent Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, of Threlkeld, in Cumberland, who became a protector of her orphan son, although she had two children by him. "There is," says the *Pembroke Memoirs*, "a certain tradition, which is also averred by divers old writings and papers in several men's hands, that, presently after she was a widow, she was fain to conceal and hide her sons. The oldest of them she committed to the tuition of certain shepherds, whose wives had served her, and which shepherds and their wives had kept him concealed, sometimes at Lonsborrow, and sometimes in Cumberland for the space of almost four and twenty years, till Henry VII. obtained the Crown, at which time he was restored by Act of Parliament,"† The fear of discovery prevented any attention to his education; we therefore find that he never learnt to write more than his initials, or his name in full, at the farthest. When he was called to Parliament, he, however, behaved with much wisdom and discretion; but his chief delight was in rural life, and in attending to the reparation of his castles. "He built a great part of Bardon Tower, which is now much decayed; and there he lived much; which, it is thought, he did the rather because that he had furnished himself with instruments" for the "study" of astronomy, "in which he did exceedingly delight,"‡ His first wife was Anne, daughter of John, St. John of Bletsoe, by whom he had seven children. By his second wife, Mrs. Florence Pudsey, he had two or three sons and a daughter. He died in 1523, aged seventy.

10. HENRY, son of Henry Lord Clifford, and Anne St. John, was about thirty years old when he came to his estate. In addition to the titles and honours of his father, he was created Earl of Cumberland, and a Knight of the Garter. He was also made

* *Ib.* 94.† *Ib.* 95.‡ *Ib.* 107.

made president of the northern parts, was several times Lord Warden of the Marches, and behaved with great nobleness and gallantry in the wars against Scotland. But early habits of friendship with Henry VIII. and a strong passion for parade and greatness, seem to have robbed his heart of filial affection. The pure simplicity and unequivocal openness of his father's manners had long been an offence to his pride; but the old man's alliance with Florence Pudsey provoked his irreconcilable aversion. His first wife, Margaret Talbot, eldest daughter of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, died without issue. By his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Henry, fifth Earl of Northumberland, he had two sons and four daughters. He died in 1542, aged 49, and was succeeded by his eldest son

11. HENRY, who was born in 1517. "He was much addicted to alchymy and chemistry, and a great distiller of water, and maker of other chemical medicine; and very studious in all manner of learning, so as he had an excellent library, both of written-hand books and printed books."* "In his youth he was somewhat prodigal, and sold the manor of Tenedbury after it had continued 326 years in the family; but his latter years were spent in rural life, and he grew so rich, as he did purchase lands, leases, and tithes, to a great value, both of old Sir Thomas Challoner, and the widow Lady Drury, and others."† His first wife was Eleanor Brandon, daughter of Charles Duke of Suffolk, and Mary Queen of France, by whom he had several sons, who died in infancy, and one daughter married to the Earl of Derby. "Immediately after her death, he fell into an extreme sickness, of which he was at length laid out for a dead man, upon a table covered with a hearse of velvet. But some of his men, that were then very careful about him, perceiving some little signs of life in him, did apply hot cordials inwardly and outwardly unto him, which brought him to life again; and so after he was laid upon his bed again, he was fain, for four or five weeks together after, to suck the milk out of a woman's breast, and only to live on that food; and

* Pemb. MS. I. 126.

† Ib.

and after to drink asses milk, for four or five months longer: yet after that, before the year was ended, he became a strong able man, and so continued till a little before his death."* His second wife was Anne, youngest daughter of William Lord Dacre. "She never was at London, nor near it; but applied herself to domestic and home affairs, while she was maid, wife, and widow."† Their issue was two sons and three daughters. He died in Brougham Castle, aged about 53 years, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

12. GEORGE, the third Earl of Cumberland, who was born in Brougham Castle, August the 8th, 1558. He was a pupil of Dr. Whitgift, at Oxford, where he obtained a distinguished character in the arts, especially in mathematics, attainments which not only gave him a passion, but qualified him for those maritime adventures, which raised him to great celebrity. He was a person of great activity of body, sprightliness of wit, and civility of demeanour. In tournaments he so far excelled all his contemporaries, that on one occasion Queen Elizabeth, charmed with his agility, presented him with her glove, which he afterwards wore in the front of his hat, at all public festivals. But by expensive amusements, and his sea enterprizes, he consumed more of his estate than all his ancestors besides. He was one of the commissioners on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, and one of the four earls present at her execution. He married Margaret Russell, youngest daughter of the Earl of Bedford, a lady endowed with all those accomplishments of body and mind, which give the charm of fascination to the female character; but who, while her too courtly lord shone the pageant of a tournament, and lusted for the admiration of other eyes, was left at a country seat in neglect and solitude. Her issue were Francis and Robert, who died young, and

13. ANNE, born in Skipton Castle, January 30, 1591. "Her father died when she was about ten years of age, leaving her under the tuition of her good mother; but her chief breeding

was

* Pemb. MS. I. 126.

† Ib. p. 121.

was under her aunt, the Countess of Warwick, chief lady of the bed-chamber to Queen Elizabeth: her instructor in her younger years being the learned Mr. Daniel, the historiographer, and poet.* Immediately after her father's death, under the counsel and advice of her mother, she began to assert her claim to the possessions of the Cliffords, against her uncle, Francis, to whom the title of Earl of Cumberland descended; and though James I. used the whole weight of his kingly influence against her, yet she undauntedly persevered, and finally obtained her cause: concerning this matter she tells us that "Queen Anne, the Dane, admonished me to persist in my denial of trusting my cause concerning the lands of my inheritance to her husband King James's award, which admonition of hers, and other my friends, did much confirm me in my purpose." She married first, February 25, 1609, Richard Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset, by whom she had issue Margaret and Isabella; the latter of whom was married to James Compton, Earl of Northampton, by whom she had six children, who all died without issue, so that Margaret became the sole heiress of the Clifford family. Her second husband was Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, by whom she had two sons who died in infancy. From the time of her second widowhood, in 1649, to her death, in March 23, 1675, she was employed in repairing her castles, and in works of public and private charity. Bardon Tower, and the Castles of Skipton, Pendragon, Brough, Appleby, and Brougham; the churches of Skipton, Appleby, Bongate, and Ninekirks; and the chapels at Barden, Mallerstang, and Brougham, she either entirely rebuilt, or restored out of ruins. She also rebuilt several of her manor mills; and, according to Mr. Sedgwick's account, expended in this way not less than 40,000*l.*; besides being at an immense charge in law-suit, in defence of her rights, against her
uncle

* Mr. Sedgwick, her steward, and travelling tutor to her grandson, the Earl of Thanet, left a memoir of his life, which contains many curious particulars respecting the Countess of Pembroke; the "substance" of it is given by Dr. Burn, V. I. p. 291—303.

uncle Francis, Earl of Cumberland, and his son the Lord Clifford. Oliver Cromwell "would needs be a stickler, and interpose in behalf of the tenants; and to that purpose issued out a commission to some gentlemen in the barony of Kendal to treat with her about composing that difference at Appleby Castle. When they came there, she used them with all kindness and courtesy; but told them plainly she would never refer any of her concerns in that kind to the Protector, or any living person; but leave it wholly to the discretion of the law; adding further, that she that had refused to submit to King James on the like account would never do it to the Protector, whatever hazard or danger she incurred thereby." In imitation of her ancestor, Isabella de Veteripont, she sat personally in court at Appleby, and executed the office of sheriff. She employed Roger Dodsworth in collecting and arranging materials for an account of all her progenitors for 400 years, which she "caused to be fairly engrossed in three large books, one of the Veteriponts, one of the Cliffords, and one of the Earls of Cumberland; and in the margin is expressed where the originals are to be found. She had, in the worst of times, the liturgy of the church of England duly in her own private chapel, where she never failed to be present at it."* Weekly distributions and daily alms were given at her gate. The consumption of her household she regularly purchased with ready money, in the towns and villages around her, "seldom procuring any thing from London, being desirous the country might benefit by her."† She was an indefatigable and attentive reader, and a great proficient in history: exceeding temperate in her diet, and plain in her apparel, which consisted of "a petticoat and waistcoat of black serge; nor could any persuade her to wear others."‡ The occurrences of the day, and all strangers that came to her house, whether upon visits or business, she regularly entered in her diaries§, many of which are yet extant in Appleby Castle.

* Sedgwick's Memoir.

† *Ib.*

‡ *Ib.*

§ We select the following passages, as specimens of the minuteness of these

Castle. We conclude our sketch of the life of this remarkable personage in her own words. "I was very happy in my first constitution, both in my mind and body, both for internal and external endowments. For never was there child more equally resembling both father and mother, than myself. Mine eyes were black, like my father's, and the form and aspect of them quick and lively, like my mother's. The hair of my head was brown, and very thick, and so long that it reached to the calf of my leg, when I stood upright, with a peak of hair on my forehead, and a dimple in my chin. Like my father, full-cheeked; and round-faced like my mother; and an exquisite shape of body resembling my father. But now time and age have long since ended all these beauties, which are to be compared to the grass of the field, as Isaiah xl. 6, 7, 8. 1 Peter i. 24. For now when I caused these memorials of myself to be written, I have passed the sixty-third year of my age; and, though I say it, the perfections of my

curious records, and of the domestic habits of their writer. They are from her last diary, which commences January 1, 1676, and concludes March 21, two days previous to her death.

"Feb. 11. In the morning, did I see Mr. Robert Wilson of Penrith, paid for a rundlet of sack; but I was very angry with him because I thought it too dear, and told him I would have no more of him, and then he slipt away from me in a good hurry:

"Feb. 22. And this day, before I was out of my bed, did I pare off the tops of the nails of my fingers and toes; and when I was up I burnt them in the fire, in the chimney of my bed-chamber in Brougham Castle: and, a little after, in this same chamber of mine did George Goodgion clip off all the hair of my head, which I likewise burnt in the fire. And after supper, I washed and bathed my feet and legs in warm water wherein beef had been boiled, and some brawn; and I had not done this to myself since the eighteenth of December, that George Goodgion cut my hair from me, in this Brougham Castle: God grant that good may betide me and mine after it."

"March 11. This morning did Henry Benson, my hind at Southfield, and two other men with him, come hither from Appleby; so I had them into my chamber, and saw them paid for mending the fences, scaling the mole-hills, and dressing the meadows at Southfield, and Rampkin Close; and they dined below in the hall.

my mind are much above those of my body. I had a strong and copious memory, a sound judgment, and a discerning spirit; and so much of a strong imagination in me, so as that many times even my dreams and apprehensions beforehand proved to be true: so as old *Mr. John Denham*, a great astronomer, that sometime lived in my father's house, would say that I had much in nature, to shew that the sweet influences of the Pleiades, and the bands of Orion, mentioned by Job, were powerful, both at my conception and nativity."

Concerning her marriage she says, "These two lords, to whom I was by Divine Providence married, were in their several kinds worthy noblemen as any in the kingdom; yet it was my fortune to have crosses and contradictions with them both. Nor did there want malicious ill-willers to blow and foment the coals of dissension between us, so that in both their life-times, the marble pillars of Knowle, in Kent, and Wilton, in Wiltshire, were to me oftentimes but the gay arbours of anguish, insomuch, as a wise man that knew the inside of my fortune, would often say, that I lived in both my lord's great families, as the river of Roan, or Rhodanus, runs through the lake of Geneva, without mingling any part of its streams with that lake; for I gave myself wholly to retiredness as much as I could in both these great families, and made good books and virtuous thoughts my study and companions, which can never deserve affliction, nor be daunted, when it unjustly happens; and by a happy genius I overcame all these troubles."

When she grew up Dr. Donne is reported to have said of her that "she knew well how to discourse of all things, from predestination to slea-silk."* Such was the heroic daughter of a heroic father, whose spirit dictated this animated answer to the insolent minister of an ungrateful court, who would force into one of her boroughs a person disagreeable to her: "I have been bullied by an usurper; I have been neglected by a court; but I

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will

* Bishop Raiobow's Discourse at her funeral in 1657.

will not be dictated to by a subject. Your man shall not stand, ANNE DORSET, PEMBROKE, and MONTGOMERY."*

1. Margaret Sackville, after the death of her sister the Countess of Southampton, remained sole heir of the Clifford family. She was married April the twenty-first, 1629, to JOHN Lord TUFTON, afterwards second Earl of THANET, by whom she had issue, six sons and six daughters. The first four of the sons, namely, Nicholas, John, Richard, and Thomas, and a son of Sackville, the fifth son, became successively Earls of Thanet. This Earl John died in 1664, and his countess twelve years after.

2. JOHN TUFTON, according to his mother's will, inherited the Clifford estates; and, at the death of his elder brother, Nicholas, became Earl of Thanet; but dying without issue, the estates and titles devolved upon Richard, who died unmarried in 1683, when Thomas, the fourth brother, and sixth Earl of Thanet, succeeded: he married Catharine, daughter and coheir of Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle; and in the House of Lords established his claim to the title and barony of Lord Clifford, first granted to his maternal ancestor, Robert de Clifford, in 1300. He was frequently styled the good Lord Thanet. A small manuscript volume, containing an account of his family disbursements, and extensive charities, was lately discovered by the present steward at Appleby Castle. These accounts are interspersed with occasional remarks entered at the instance of his Lordship; and some of them authenticated by his own signature, being intended partly for the regulation of his own conduct, and partly for the benefit of his descendants. He died in 1729, without surviving male issue, when he was succeeded by his nephew,

3. SACKVILLE TUFTON, son of Sackville Tufton, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Wilbraham, Esq. of Newbottle, Northampton, who married Mary Saville, younger daughter and coheir of William, Marquis of Halifax. He had a long contest in chancery with his tenants in Westmorland respecting the
customs

* Pennant's Nor. Tour, Vol. III. 360.

customs of several manors, which was at length settled by arbitration.

SACKVILLE TUFTON, son of Sackville Tufton, and Lady Mary Seville, married Mary, daughter of Lord John Sackville, second son of Lionel, Duke of Dorset, and had issue, besides others,

SACKVILLE TUFTON, ninth Earl of Thanet, Baron Tufton of Tufton, and a baronet, hereditary sheriff of Westmorland, and Lord of Skipton in Craven. He was born June 30, 1769. Succeeded his father Sackville, the late Earl, April the 10th, 1786; married February 28, 1811, Anne Charlotte de Bojanovitz, descended from a noble family in Hungary. He is a great patron of agriculture, and has much improved his estates in Westmorland.

APPLEBY.

The remains of Roman towns, or fortresses, in this and other northern counties, are known by the general title of *Burwens*: here the appellation is supposed to be changed into *Burrals*, which Dr. Burn explains by 'borough walls.' The place bearing this name is about a mile south of Appleby; and foundations of buildings are said to be sometimes dug up about it. That Appleby sprung out of a Roman station seems, however, to rest upon no better evidence than analogy and conjecture. Though most of the old Saxon towns were of Roman origin, yet all of them were not: and Reginald Bainbrig's inscription *Aballaba quam circumfluit Ituna*, &c. is grounded on the supposition that the Antonine Itinerary was made in the time of M. Aurelius; and upon his friend Camden's assertion, that *Aballaba*, the fourteenth station on the Wall, was here. Horsley's opinion too that *Galacum* was at Appleby, is far too fanciful and supposititious to admit of sober refutation: No Roman antiquities have ever been discovered here.

Appleby, like other towns in the kingdom, unquestionably signifies *the apple town*. Its early importance is evident, from its

giving name to one of the shires, into which Edward the Confessor divided the kingdom of Northumberland. In 1173, King William of Scotland surprised the castle, and utterly destroyed the town; for which Henry II. imposed a fine of 500 marks on Gospatric, the son of Orme, and smaller sums upon other families in the county: he also restored the town, and for forty marks each, granted, on the same day, to Appleby and to the city of York *charter* containing similar immunities, viz. "freedom from toll, stallage, pontage, and lastage, throughout England, except in the city of London." King John renewed this charter, and granted the inhabitants their own borough and town, providing that they paid its rent in equal moieties at Michaelmas and Easter. Henry III. also, gave a charter, in which all things were like that of York*. In Edward the Second's time it paid a *fee farm rent* of twenty marks a year, equal to 2200 burgages. But the Scots, in 1388, by a second conflagration, deprived it of the consequence it had preserved after their first visit; for it was answered to an inquisition, made in 1555, respecting arrears of its ancient fee farm rent, that though the town, since it was last burnt, had been gradually repairing, yet *nine parts* of it were still in ruins; whereupon its rent was changed from twenty to two marks a year. The foundations of buildings, discovered by the plough for two or three miles around it, evince its former great extent. At present it consists of one broad street, irregularly built on the slope of a steep hill, at the upper end of which stands the castle, and at the lower end the parish church of St. Lawrence. With Bondgate, in 1801, it contained 1145 inhabitants; in 1812, about the same number: exclusive of Scattergate and Bondgate, it has inhabited houses 120, families 160, inhabitants 711.

The nature and history of the CORPORATION of the borough of Appleby is somewhat obscure. In the time of Henry III. mention occurs of the *burgmote* and the *common seal* of the burgesses of Appleby. Dr. Burn also recites a deed made in the same reign,

and

* Pennant's Downing and Alston, p. 141.

and signed, among others, *Majore* and *præpositis* de Appleby. The act of Parliament of the 13th of Edward I. concerning the acknowledgement of a statute merchant, says—"face venir son dettur devaunt le meyre de Appleby." From which expression, it is clear, that this borough was governed by a mayor at a very early period: the provosts seem to have been equal to sheriffs, or bailiffs, and signed the public acts of the town with the mayor: at present they only attend with halberds. A confirmation charter to Shap Abbey, in 1274, is subscribed: Teste Thoma filio Johannis tunc vicecomite de Apelby.

When Roger de Clifford, in 1726, made claim to the services of the borough, under plea of its being granted to his ancestor Robert de Veteripont, it was found, "that neither Robert de Veteripont, nor any that succeeded him as heir, ever had seisin of the borough of Appleby, in which the burghers dwell; but that King John gave to the said Robert, *Old Apilby*, where the bondmen dwell*, and Burgh under Stanmore, with the appurtenances; which lands King John had in his hands, by reason of the trespass committed by Hugh de Morville. They find also that the said King John gave to the said Robert, the sheriffwick and rent of the county of Westmorland, with the services thereof, and all the tenants of the king, except those that hold by knight's service." Also that these burghers only did fealty to the Veteriponts by two bailiffs, chosen out of their own community, so as to be responsible to him for the rent of their borough, as sheriff in fee, and not as lord of the borough. After this success the burgesses began to contend for a title of franchises, as the return of writs, and pleas of Withernam, which belonged to the sheriff by jurisdiction; but the sheriff proved that the bailiffs of the town never had this power.

Cromwell, enraged at the adherence of the burgesses here to the royal cause, imposed a restrictive charter upon them †.

F 3

King

* *Vetus Apilby ubi Villani manent.*

† Mr. Matchel tells us, that when the proclamation was issued by Cromwell

King James II. demanded all their old charters, which were delivered up, and have never since been heard of. He, however, in 1685, incorporated them *de novo*, by the name of the "mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses of the borough of Appleby; that one of the burgesses shall be mayor, that there shall be a recorder, that twelve of the burgesses (besides the mayor) shall be aldermen, that sixteen of the capital burgesses shall be of the common-council, that there shall be a coroner, sword-bearer, serjeant at mace, two chamberlains, and two bailiffs. " But two years after, the king having issued a quo warranto against this, as well as several other corporations, they returned their charters, and no further one was ever granted. A royal proclamation, issued in 1688, however, declares that this and their former resignation were never inrolled. As the law, therefore, seems to pronounce that
a char-

for proscribing Charles II. and proclaiming him a traitor, no man belonging either to the town or corporation, " could be induced to appear in so horrid a villany;" but that " the soldiers had recourse to a fellow in the market, an unclean bird, hatched at Kirkby Stephen, the nest of all traitors, who proclaimed it aloud, whilst the people stopped their ears and hearts, and had nothing open, but their eyes, which were filled with tears." When Captain Atkinson (a native of Winton, and hanged with two others, April 1, 1664, for being concerned in the Kaber plot) attempted to choose a round head mayor, by force of arms, the town resisted, and chose a moderate man; and though this man, Captain Atkinson, induced the Protector to impose a new charter upon them, yet they kept their old one to the last; and at the Restoration, the mayor " would not handle the staff of authority, nor suffer the oath of office to be administered unto him, till he had sent for Oliver's charter; and, in the face of the court, cut it in pieces with his own hands; and, then looking about, he espied some taylor's, and cast it to them, saying it should never be a measure unto them." The Restoration was commemorated here with as many bonfires as houses; and " after service done at the church the Countess of Pembroke, with the mayor, aldermen, and gentry of the county, with the sound of trumpets, and an imperial crown carried before them, ascended two stately scaffolds at each end of the town, hung with cloth and arras of gold, where they proclaimed, prayed for, and drank the health of the king on their knees. The aged countess seemed young again to grace the solemnity."

a charter granted in consideration of a void surrender is void also, it follows that Appleby at present subsists as an ancient corporation by prescription, without any known written charter now in use. The officers of the borough are nearly the same as those recited in James the Second's charter. The mayor, among other privileges, has power to arrest for any sum without limitation; and by immemorial custom he takes place of the Judges of Assize.

This borough has sent *two members to Parliament* since the twenty-sixth of Edward I. The *Assizes* of the county were held in the town-hall here, till the erection of the new gaol and court-houses, in Bondgate, in 1771. The judges by immemorial custom have been entertained in the castle, at the expense of the sheriff. In Leland's time Appleby "was but a poor village, having a ruinous castle, wherein the prisoners were kept." The gaol was afterwards in the old chapel, at the bridge end, a most loathsome and confined place, where it continued till the new one was built. The bridge end was guarded by a gateway, lately pulled down.

The cloisters, or *market-house*, which stood at the entrance into the church-yard, and were built by Dr. Smith, Bishop of Carlisle, assisted by Dr. Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, were pulled down in 1811, and an elegant Gothic edifice, designed by Smirke, erected in their stead, upon the same site, and at the expense of about a thousand pounds. At each end of the town is a handsome stone obelisk, called *crosses*, and on the upper one this inscription:

Retain your Loyalty,
Preserve your rights.

The *shambles* and the *town-hall*, in the middle of the street, greatly incommode it. Here is a good *market* every Saturday for corn and other country produce: in 1598, it was removed to Gilshaughlin, near Cliburn, on account of the plague, of which 128 persons died, at that time, in the parish of St. Lawrence.

The *fairs* are holden on St. Lawrence day, Whitsun-eve, and Whit-Monday; King James the Second's fair, on the second Thursday in April, and the day following; and cattle fairs once a fortnight, from Whitsun-eve till Michaelmas.

The Countess of Pembroke's opinion, that *Cæsar's Tower*, the keep of APPLEBY CASTLE, was built by the Romans, rests entirely upon conjecture; but her assertion, "that the castle had been of note ever since William the Conqueror's time, and long before," is worthy of credit. It is not likely that Edward the Confessor would make Appleby a county town, without its being in some measure fortified. The fines laid upon Gospatric and others, in 1175, prove its importance before that time. Prior to the year 1422 we are told that John Lord Clifford builded "that strong and fine artificial gate-house all arched with stone, and decorated with the arms of the Vetruponts, Cliffords, and Percys, which, with several parts of the castle walls, was defaced and broken down in the civil wars in 1648." His successor "built the chiefest part of the castle towards the east, as the hall, the chapel, and the great chamber, which were then fallen into great decay." The chapel windows were charged with family arms; and in one of them was this inscription:

This Chapell was built by Thomas Lord Clifford in anno
domini one thousand four hundred and fifty-four.

"Indeed," continues the countess, "he built the greatest part of it as it now stands: it being a building much after the manner of those buildings in King Henry the Sixth's time. But by records and evidences, which are still remaining, the *baron's chamber* in it was built long before; and in Henry the Third's time, and in Edward the First's time, it was styled the *Knight's chamber*, and sometimes the *baron's chamber* in the records." The Countess Anne, during her visits here, used "to lie in a chamber, in Clifford's Tower;" and in her time one of the judges of assize slept in the "baron's chamber" in the castle, and the other in the "chief chamber in Cæsar's Tower."

In

In 1651 "I continued to lie in Appleby Castle a whole year, and spent much time in repairing it and Brougham Castle, to make them as habitable as I could, though Brougham was very ruinous and much out of repair. And in this year, the 21st of April, I helped to lay the foundation stone of the middle wall of the great tower of Appleby Castle, called *Cæsar's Tower*, to the end it might be repaired again and made habitable, if it pleased God, (Isa. lvi. 12.) after it had stood without a roof or covering, or one chamber habitable in it, since about 1667, a little before the death of my grandfather of Cumberland, when the roof of it was pulled down in the great rebellion time in the north, which tower was wholly finished, and covered with lead, the latter end of July 1653."* Hutchinson, after conjecturing it to be of Norman origin, describes it thus: "The corners of the tower form a projection of near a foot from the plane of each front, and rise above the rest of the building in square turrets, now covered with lead, the remaining part of the top being embrasured. There are two small windows in each front, near the middle of the building, parallel to each other. This tower is defended by an outward wall, forming a crescent at the distance of about twelve paces, now remaining about twenty feet high, strongly sustained on the outside by buttresses, erected on an eminence thirty paces in ascent, and defended by a deep ditch without. The quarter fronting to the castle lies open to the area which is inclosed by a wall continued from the points of the crescent."†

The principal edifice of the present structure is of a square form, and was built in 1686, by Thomas Earl of Thanet, out of the ruins of the old castle. In it are contained portraits of the different members of the Thanet and Bedford families, of Queen Elizabeth, and some of the kings of the house of Stuart, but none of them by eminent artists. At the upper end of the great hall is a copy of the great family picture, the original of which is at Skipton Castle, and is described by Pennant in his account

of

* Pemb. MSS. Vol. I. p. 187.

† Excur. to the Lakes in 1776, p. 33.

of that place: it is tripartite in the form of a screen. In the middle stand at full length *George Earl of Cumberland*, and his amiable countess, with their two sons, Francis and George, who died in infancy. Above the two principal figures are the heads of the Earl's two sisters, Anne Countess of Warwick, and Elizabeth Countess of Bath: and the Countess's two sisters, Frances, married to Philip, Lord Wharton, and Margaret, Countess of Derby. The two side leaves shew the full length portraits of their daughter Anne: the one at the age of fifteen, "standing in her study, dressed in white, embroidered with flowers, her head adorned with great pearls: one hand is on a music book; her lute lies by her. The books inform us of the fashionable course of reading among people of rank in her days. I perceived among them, Eusebius, St. Augustine, Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, Godfrey of Boulogne, the French Academy, Camden, Ortelius, Agrippa on the Vanity of Occult Sciences, &c. &c. above are the heads of Mr. *Daniel*, her tutor, and Mrs. *Anne Taylor*, her governess." In the other leaf she is represented at the age of seventy-five, "in the state of widowhood, dressed in a black gown, and black veil, and white sleeves, and round her waist is a chain of great pearls: her hair long and brown; her wedding ring on the thumb of her right hand, which is placed on the Bible, and Charron's Book of Wisdom. The rest of the books are of Piety, excepting one of distillations and excellent medicines." The several inscriptions, which occupy the vacant parts of the picture, were composed by Anne Clifford, with the assistance of Judge Hales, who methodized for her the necessary papers and evidences.

In the drawing-room, and also in the stair-case, are four half-length likenesses of the Countess of Pembroke, taken in the states of childhood, youth, middle, and old age. They are oval, and united in one picture. In her diary, for 1619, she says her picture was drawn by Larking. Pennant mentions a picture similar to this at Skipton Castle; and says that Mr. Walpole shewed him a medal, with the head of the countess, exactly

exactly resembling the last in this picture: on the reverse is Religion, represented by a female figure, crowned, and standing: in one hand the bible; the left arm embraces a cross.

In some of the rooms of this castle are portraits of the family of *Honeywood*, which were removed hither from Howgill Castle, when that estate was purchased by the late Lord Thanet.

Here is also preserved the magnificent suit of armour worn by George Clifford in the tilt-yard, as champion to his royal mistress: it is richly gilt, and ornamented with fleurs de lys: his horse armour, of equal splendour, lies by it. In the library are kept three large manuscript volumes in folio, "collected," as it is expressed in the title pages, "by the care and painful industry" of Margaret Countess of Cumberland, and Anne Countess of Pembroke; and containing the pedigree of the different branches of this family from the reign of King John, to the year 1652. Besides copies of charters, grants, inquisitions, and records, these volumes contain historical and biographical accounts of all the successive possessors of the titles and estates. About one third of the last volume is occupied by the private memoirs of the Countess of Pembroke, written by herself.

In 1641, Anne Clifford, "in spite of her disloyal simpleton," fortified this castle for the king, and gave the government of it to her neighbour, Sir Philip Musgrave, who held it out till after the battle of Marston Moor. On the 16th of October, 1648, it surrendered to the Parliament forces under Lieutenant-General Ashton, who took in it five knights, twenty-five colonels, nine lieutenant-colonels, six majors, forty-six captains, seventeen lieutenants, ten cornets, three ensigns, 1200 horse, five pieces of cannon, one thousand stand of arms, and all the baggage, being the army which had blockaded Cockermouth, and which had retreated to this town on the approach of Ashton.*

"In this summer (1651) General Thomas Harrison came hither with his forces, for then the war was hot in Scotland; so as then many places in Westmorland, and especially my Castle
of

* Whit. Mem. p. 343.

of Appleby, was full of soldiers, who lay here a great part of the summer. But I thank God I received no harm or damage by them, nor by the king and his party, who that August came into England, within six or seven miles of Appleby Castle, though they came not to it."*

The CHURCH of *St. Lawrence*, in Appleby, was, with that of *St. Michael*, in Bondgate, given to the abbot and convent of *St. Mary* in York by Ranulph de Meschines. Henry I. confirmed the grant; and Athelwald and Silvester, bishops of Carlisle, procured and confirmed a considerable portion of its revenues to the prior of Wetheral, and regulated the income of the vicar. After the first conflagration of the town it was rebuilt by Henry II. about the year 1176. At the dissolution its rectorial possessions were granted to the dean and chapter of Carlisle. The Countess of Pembroke, in 1655, at the expense of "6 or 700*l*." nearly rebuilt the whole edifice; at which time, to use her own words, "I caused a vault to be made in the north-east corner of the church for myself to be buried in." At this time the old vestry was converted into a chancel, and a new one made at the west end of the church. The quire of the Warcops of Colby, and the Colbys their ancestors, which projected towards the town, was then taken down.

At the south end of the communion table, within high iron grates, is a noble monument, with a most delicate figure of Margaret Countess of Cumberland, and this legend:

Here lyeth interred the body of the Lady Margaret Russell, Countess Dowager of Cumberland, youngest child of Francis Russell, second Earl of Bedford, married to George Lord Clifford, third Earl of Cumberland. She lived his wife twenty-nine years, and died his widow at Brougham Castle, the 24th of May, 1616, ten years and seven months after his decease. She had issue by him two sons, Francis and Robert, who both died young; and one daughter, the Lady Anne Clifford, married to Richard Sackville, third Earl of Dorset, who, in the memory of her religious mother, erected this monument, A. D. 1617.

* Who

* Pemb. MS.

" Who faith, love, mercy, noble constancy,
 To God, to virtue, to distress, to right,
 Observ'd, express'd, shew'd, held religiously
 Hath here this monument : Thou seest in sight
 The cover of her earthly part ; but, passer,
 Know heaven and fame contains the best of her."

Within another iron grate is a yet more noble marble monument bearing this inscription :

" Here lies expecting the second coming of our lord and saviour Jesus Christ, the dead body of the Lady Anne Clifford, daughter and sole heir to George Clifford, third Earl of Cumberland, by his blessed wife Margaret Russell, Countess of Cumberland : which Lady Anne was born in Skipton Castle, in Craven, the thirtieth of January (being Friday) in the year 1590, as the year begins on new-year's day ; and by a long continued descent from her father and his noble ancestors, she was baroness Clifford, Westmerland and Vescy ; high-sheriffess of the county of Westmerland, and lady of the honor of Skipton in Craven aforesaid. She married for her first husband, Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset ; and for her second husband, Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, leaving behind her only two daughters that lived, which she had by her first husband ; the eldest, Margaret, Countess of Thanet, and the younger Isabella, Countess of Northampton : which Lady Anne Clifford, Countess Dowager of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery ; deceased at her castle of Brougham the 22d day of March, in the year of our lord 1675, christianly, willingly, and quietly, having before her death seen a plentiful issue, by her two daughters, of thirteen grand children. And her body lies buried in this vault."

Above this inscription, on a tablet of black marble, is the pedigree and armorial bearings of her ancestors, beginning at the first Robert de Veteripont. By a deed, dated February 2, 1656, she conveyed in trust to several neighbouring gentlemen an estate at Temple Sowerby, at that time let for six pounds a year, the rents and profits of which were to be applied by the mayor of Appleby, to keeping in repair her own and her mother's tomb, the grammar-school house, the moot-hall, or court-house, and the bridge of Appleby.

In this church were two *chauntries*, one of which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and founded by the family

of Goldington, about the year 1286: the other was dedicated to St. Lawrence, and founded by Robert Throlkeld.

In 1482, there was a ruined chapel "on the west end of the stone bridge of St. Lawrence, Appleby:" it had a chamber or oratory over it. Like other religious houses, in similar situations, its chaplain probably subsisted on the alms of passengers. This place was afterwards converted into the county gaol.

In 1453 there was a narrow lane at the west end of Kirkstiles, in this town, called *School-house-gate*; and there seems to have been an immemorial usage of granting one or all of the chantries in the two churches, to a chaplain, who covenanted, both to officiate in them, and to teach a GRAMMAR-SCHOOL in the borough. In the time of Edward VI. the revenues of these institutions were sold; but Queen Mary settled 5l. 10s. 8d. a year upon the school, to be paid out of the rectory of Crosby Ravensworth; and Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, in 1574, established a free grammar-school here, which the burghers had founded: its ten governors to appoint a master and usher; to make statutes and ordinances; and to take lands and possessions not exceeding forty pounds a year. The governors, in consideration of 300*l.* in 1671, granted the nomination of its master to the provost and scholars of Queen's College, Oxford. Its revenues arise out of benefactions from several literary characters, who received the rudiments of their education at it. Thomas Earl of Thanet, in 1720, gave 1000*l.* towards building Queen's College, the legal interest of which was to be paid as exhibitions to five poor scholars, born in Westnorland, and educated either here, or in other schools of the county; besides which, this school has a share with several others in the exhibitions of Lady Elizabeth Hastings, of twenty-eight pounds a year each, founded in 1739.

This school has produced a number of eminent characters, many of whom have obtained exalted stations in the church, and some have been meritoriously employed in different departments of the state. It has also furnished near half the foundation of Queen's College, Oxford: among these may be noticed, *William Bedell*,

†

Bishop

Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh: *Thomas Barlow*, Bishop of Lincoln: *Thomas Smith* and *John Waugh*, Bishops of Carlisle, the former of whom died in 1702; and the latter in 1734:—*Dr. John Langhorne*, and his brother *William*, joint translators of Plutarch:—*William Thomson*, M. A. Rector of South Weston, Oxfordshire, and author of a volume of poems printed in 1750: *Dr. Richard Munkhouse*, Vicar of Wakefield, and author of three volumes of sermons in 1805:—*William Pattinson*, of Sidney College, Cambridge, author of two volumes of poems, published after his death in 1728, and to which a memoir of his life is prefixed:—*John Robinson*, Esq. under-secretary during Lord North's administration:—*Richard Yates*, M. A. fifty-eight years master of this school:—*Sir Joseph Yates*, one of the judges of the court of King's Bench; and *Josiah Relph*, author of a volume of pastoral poems, published in 1746, after his death: the preface to them contains some account of his life.

"The curious collection of inscriptions" inserted on the walls of this school "by Mr. Camden's friend, Bainbrigg, were dispersed or stolen at the rebuilding of the school in this century, except those to be specified. So little consolation have collectors who labour for incurious or ungrateful posterity!"

"Upon a front of a little building made of stone by Mr. Reginald Bainbrigg in 1602, he being then school-master of the free-school of Appleby, are placed divers stones, having Roman inscriptions upon them; which he (being much affected to those antiquities) had got together from several parts of this county, as also out of Northumberland and Cumberland. They are placed in two ranks, twelve in the one and eight in the other. There is one also above, towards the roof; and another on a coyne-stone looking towards the south. There are two more also on the front of the school-house, viz. on each side of the door one.

"The letters upon some of these seeme to haue been cut deeper, by direction of the sayd Mr. Bainbrigg, in respect they were almost worne out by time. Of some of these Mr. Camden hath printed the copyes in his *Britannia*, which were communi-

cated

cated to him by this school-master, as he acknowledgeth 'there are three other stones, viz. one standing just over the doore of the sayd building, and the other adjoyning to it towards the south, whereon are these following inscriptions, cut by direction of the said Mr. Bainbrigg, viz.

1. ABALLABA QVAM CC.	BAINERIG QVI DOCVIT.
FLVIT ITUNIA STATIO FVIT	HIC. ANN. XXII. ÆT. S. 57. 1602.
RO: TEM. M. AVE. AVRELA	H.M. S. V. P.
HANC VASTAVIT FF	ROBERTO LANG
GUIL. R. SCOT 1176.	TON ET MILLONI
HIC PESTIS SÆVIT 1598	SPENCER QVI
OPP. DESERT. MERCAT'	APLE'BEIÆ F. &
AD GILSHAUGHLIN F.	HANC SCOLAM
DEVM TIME	H.M. OB. M. P. R. B. P.
2. D. O. M.	DE REPUBLICA BENE MERERE
D. L.L.M. REGINALDUS	PULCHRVN EST.

C.C. in the first line, is *circum*; FF in the fourth line, *funditus*; and the last F; *fuit*. So that here we have its Roman antiquity, its devastation by war and pestilence, and the removal of the market to Gilshaughlin, four or five miles north-west of the town in Cliburn parish."

"The other stones which are placed on the front of this building, all except two, I take to be copies made by the said Reginald Bainbrig, from severall originals which he found in sundry places of this country, and the parts adjacent; most of which are published by Mr. Camden, if not all." The preceding quotations, says Mr. Gough, "are from a MS. paper in my possession, signed H. T. probably Hugh Todd."

On the east side of the street, opposite the High-Cross, is a HOSPITAL, founded for twelve widows and a mother, by Anne Countess of Pembroke, concerning which she says: "And the 23d day of the said April 1652, two days after, I was at the laying the first foundation stone of my hospital or alms-house here in Appleby town, for which I purchased lands, viz. the manor of Brougham the fourth day of February following: and the lands, called St. Nicholas, near Appleby, the 29th day of December, 1652; which alms-house was quite finished, and the

mother and twelve sisters placed in it in January and February 1653.*

COLBY, in this parish, belonged to a family of its own name from Henry II. to the time of Richard II. when Margaret de Colby was married to Thomas de Mallerstang. From 1402, till about the time of the Restoration, it belonged to a family of Warcops, now extinct. The priory of Wetheral, and the see and priory of Carlisle, had lands here.

BERWISE demesne and hall in Henry III.'s time belonged to Alan de Berwys, who obtained a mandate from Pope Alexander IV. to enforce the Bishop of Carlisle to grant a licence for building a chapel in his grounds, on account of the distance of the parish church, and inundations in winter. His descendants were here in 1359. In the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. it belonged to Thomas Roos, Esq. a descendant of whom forfeited it by stealing a silver chalice out of the church. Sir John Sudwick sold it to Sir John Baker, whose widow sold it to Reginald Dobson of Dufton, from whom it descended to the Metcalfes of Bellerby in Yorkshire.

HOFF belonged to Sir Hugh de Morville; and from him passed in marriage with his daughter Ada to Thomas de Multon; and from him to the Dacres and Howards of Gilsland, from whom the manor was purchased by William Williams, their steward at Greystok Castle. His second daughter married John Winder, Esq. whose son devised it to Edward Milward, Esq. grandson, by his mother's side, to Dr. Gibbon, Dean of Carlisle, who married the fourth daughter of Mr. Williams. There was anciently a chapel here. At the south end of the old bridge at Hoff, is a place, called in Mr. Machel's time *Douglas-Ing*, where, it is said, a battle was fought at the time Appleby was burned, and where human bones have been dug up.

BONDGATE was granted by King John to Robert de Veteripont, under the name of *Old Appieby, where the bondmen*
 VOL. XV. G dwell.

* Pemb. MS. Vol. .I. p. 187.

down. It is within the borough of Appleby, and situated on the east side of the river Eden, which divides it from the parish of St. Lawrence. Its Chancel is dedicated to St. Michael; and was given by Ranulph de Meschines to the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, York. "In 1668, in the beginning of spring," says the Countess of Pembroke, "did I cause Bondgate church, near Appleby, to be pulled down, and new built up again at my own charge; and it was wholly finished about the latter end of April, 1669, for which God be praised." The following inscription is cut in wood between the chancel and the body of the church: "The right honourable the lady Anne Clifford, countess dowager of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, repaired this church A.D. 1668." On its north side is a burial-place of the Miltons, of Milton, in this parish; and Sir William English, as appears by a lease in the town's chest, dated in 1466, founded a chantry here. The Bishop of Carlisle, since the year 1292, has presented to this vicarage. In this street are the County Gaol and the House of Correction for the East and West Ward of Westmorland, both of which were presented on account of insufficiency, at the assizes, in 1812.

At the north end of Bondgate is *Battleburgh*, called, in Latin records, *Vicus le Fyte*; and, in common language, *Battleburne*, where was a priory for *Carmelites*, or White Friars, founded in 1281 by the Lords Clifford, Percy, and Vesey. It was granted, with Hale Grange, and the manor of Hardendale and Wastdale, to C. Crakenthorp, Esq. in 1543, for the sum of 2561. 3s. It stood on the west side of the north end of Battleburgh, but has been pulled down, and its materials converted into a dwelling-house. A little farther to the north-west was the *Hospital of St. Nicholas*, a lazaret-house, given by John de Veteripont, to the abbey of Shap. In 1544 its possessions were granted to Thomas Lord Wharton, whose successor, Philip, in 1613, sold them for 700l. to the Fieldings, of Starforth; of whom they were purchased, in 1632, by Anne, Countess of Pembroke, and by her settled upon her hospital in Appleby.

In this parish of St. Michael's in Appleby, are the manors of Crakenthorpe, Helton-Bacon, Murton, and Langton. *Crakenthorpe* (i. e. Crow-town) *Hall*, stands delightfully on the eastern bank of the Eden; and, till of late years, has been the immemorial seat of the *MACHELS*, a Saxon family, to whom this passage in *Domesday* probably refers: "In Lonsdale et Cocreham habuerunt *Ulf et Machel* duas carucatas terræ ad geldum." *Ulf* is the same as *Wolf*. *L'Ulf*, of Kirkbythore, gave lands to the abbey of Holme Cultram, and had an ancestor called *Whelp*. *Halh le Machael*, in Henry II's time, gave lands at this place to the prior of Carlisle. *Whelp* and *chael* are synonymous; and the name of the family was frequently, in ancient times, written *Mau-chael*, and latinized *Malus Catulus*, *mischievous whelp*, a term exceedingly appropriate to the irritable and martial spirit which pervaded this family for many generations. In the time of Richard I. *Roger Machel* was lord-keeper of the great seal, and was drowned off the coast of Cyprus as he attended the king to the Holy-Land; a place at Crakenthorpe, called *Roger-heved*, is said to be named after him. *Thomas Machel*, who was instituted into the rectory of Kirkbythore in 1677, made a large collection of materials relating to the history and antiquities of Westmorland, from which Mr. Nicholson and Dr. Burn derived considerable assistance. This manor is placed among the estates of the Veteriponts and Cliffords, of whom the Machels held it by cornage and wardship. Since the time they sold it to the late Earl of Lonsdale, Crakenthorpe-Hall has been neglected.

Nigh the way side between Crakenthorpe and Kirkbythore, on the south of the Roman way, is a Roman camp, 300 yards in length, and 150 in breadth, having three entrances on each side and at each end, with bulwarks between them; and at about a bow-shot distance, further by the way-side, is a small fort, called *Maiden-hold*, which seems to have been as a guard-house, or watch-tower, belonging to the camp; and, by its name, may possibly have some relation to the Maiden-way* at Kirkbythore and Maiden-Castle, upon Stanemore.†

G 2

At

* See Northum, Vol. XII. p. 7.

† Burn, p. 351.

At a place called Machel's bank, about ten yards from the Roman-way, were discovered, in ditching, three urns with burnt bones and ashes in them: they were placed contiguous to each other, in a triangular form, in an artificial heap of clay, a yard deep, and compassed with burnt bones and black ashes to within a foot of the surface, the remainder being closed up with earth. About fifty yards distant from these was another similar pit full of ashes and burnt bones, but without urns.

Helton-Bacon, in the fourteenth of Edward I. was held by wardship and cornage under the Veteriponts, by Thomas de Helerton, and Robert de Bacon. In the reign of Henry V. it was held by Richard Restwald and John Helton; and afterwards the Helton family occur as the sole proprietors, till they sold the manor and demesne, in 1694, to Sir John Lowther, except a long lease of the royalties, which had been granted to the Duke of Bridgewater. There was a chapel about a quarter of a mile from this village, but no traces of it are now left.

Murton, in Latin *Morville*, is enumerated among the Veteripont estates in 2 Edward I. when it contained six free tenants and ten bondmen. At this time 120 acres of arable land here bore the annual value of eight-pence an acre; sixteen acres of meadow, twelve-pence; and five acres of wood, six-pence an acre, "without waste." The perquisites of the free-court of the ville were two shillings annually. In the time of Edward II. the manor was held by the Musgraves, of Musgrave, with whom it continued till Sir Richard Musgrave, of Hartley Castle, in 1612, sold it to the Hiltons, of Hilton, who then quitted their seat there to reside at Murton-hall, which stands under a conical hill called *Mell-fell*, and near one of a similar form, but loftier size, called *Murton Pike*. Part of this demesne was sold to Mr. Fletcher of Strickland: the rest of it to Sir John Lowther.

Langton is supposed to have been well inhabited in ancient times, and to have had a church or chapel at a place near it, called

called *Kirkbergh*, which was always "held free and independent of the manor." It was purchased by Robert de Veteripont, of Ada, daughter of John Talebois, and widow of Robert de Clive-land, unto whom it had descended from her mother. An inquisition, dated 1328, tells us, that "Langton is the site of a certain manor burned by the Scots, worth nothing yearly, for want of tenants, and by reason of the destruction made by the Scots." Among other issues, a like document, in 1491, sets forth one falling-mill, 6s. 8d. and 140 acres of pasture, at one penny each.

Appleby has produced the following eminent men: *Thomas de Veteripont*, confirmed Bishop of Carlisle Nov. 5, 1255. *Thomas de Appleby*, consecrated bishop of the same diocese in 1363; died Dec. 5, 1395. *Roger de Appleby* became prior of St. Peter's, near Trimme, in Ireland, and was preferred by the pope to the bishopric of Ossory: he died in 1404. *Dr. Christopher Potter*, provost of Queen's College, Oxford, prebendary of Windsor, and dean of Worcester. He was vice-chancellor of Oxford when the civil wars broke out, and sent all his plate to the king, saying, he would drink as Diogenes did, in the hollow of his hand, before his majesty should want. One Knot, a Jesuit, published a book, intituled, "Charity Mistaken," which Dr. Potter answered in a treatise, named "Want of Charity justly charged on all such Romanists as affirm that Protestancy destroys Salvation. Oxford, 1633." Knot replied in "Mercy and Truth, or Charity maintained by Catholics, anno 1634:" but the doctor, finding controversy endless, refused a second reply, consigning his adversary to Mr. Chillingworth, who confuted him excellently. He was appointed to the deanery of Durham; but died March 3, 1645, before he was installed.

DUTTON is the name of a parish, which is a rectory, and contains one manor. In ancient times it was held of the lords of Appleby by the barons of Greystock and their successors, till Thomas, Earl of Arundel, granted a lease of it for ninety-nine

years to Sir Christopher Clapham, who, taking advantage of the omission of the prohibitory clause respecting waste, cut down Dufton wood, and sold it for more than he gave for his lease. The remainder of the term, and, afterwards, the perpetuity of the estate, were purchased by the Winders, of Lorton, in Cumberland, from whom it passed to the Milward family, who sold it to the late Earl of Thanet.

MARTON, anciently written Merton, derives its name from a *mere*, or lake, at the end of the village. It is a parish, containing the three manors and villages of Marton, Brampton, and Knock, all ancient possessions of the Veteriponts. The church stands in a central situation, in the fields of Brampton: in its windows are the arms of Greystock, Dacre, Lancaster, and Wharton. The manor of *Marton*, after being held by a family of knights called Gray, was in the king's hands in 1526; and, at present, in possession of the house of Lowther. Brampton was held by the Greystocks and the Lancasters, of Sockbridge, with the three co-heiresses of which last family it was divided. Sir Thomas Burton, knight, an Oliverian by profession, but secretly a partizan of the king, rebuilt Brampton-hall, which he sold to the Bakers, of Ellemore, who demolished it. *Knock*, also called *Knock-Shecock*, was in the tenure of the Boyvilles till it fell to the Rookbys, whose heiress married Sir John de Lancaster, of Howgill Castle; after whose death it was divided between two of his four co-heiresses, one moiety falling to Christian, married to Sir Robert de Harrington; and the other to Elizabeth, married to Robert Crakeathorpe, Esq. since whose time it reverted to the Earl of Thanet, with whom it continues. "As old as Knock Cross," is a proverbial expression in this part of Westmorland. The inhabitants of this place had in ancient times a chapel of ease at *Chapel-Flats*, near Dufton: in aisle in Marton church is called *Knock-perch*, and has a window emblazoned with the Clifford's arms.

KIRKBYTHORPE, to distinguish it from other neighbouring Church

Church towns, such as that of Stephen, and those in Kent-dale and Lune-dale, was denominated the *Tower-kirk-town*; for *tor*, *thor*, and *thorn*, in Saxon; *tore* and *toren*, *doore*, and *dorne*, in Belgic; and *turris* in Latin, not to mention words of similar sound and import in other languages, signify a *tower*, *castle*, or *other place or article of defence*, and in this instance the second of these terms is applied to the Roman station, at present, called *Whelp Castle*, and the *Buricens*. The *Thorntons* in England are numerous, and of obvious derivation; but it is matter of surprise that any reasoning, especially of the learned, should have associated this place with the inscription of a singular coin, in Mr. Thoresby's museum, inscribed THORGUT LUNTIS, that is, *Thorgut London**; for the supposition, that a Pagan temple of the god *Thor* stood here, is grounded on nothing but idle conjecture. The same criticism applies to Thursby, *anciently* Thoresby, in Cumberland. The *Church* of Kirbythore is a rectory, dedicated to St. Michael. Its founder is unknown. The present structure is very ancient Gothic, as appears by the form of its windows; yet a Saxon cross carved on a stone, built up in the inside of its tower, doubtless, belonged to a former edifice; probably to that which contributed to give name to this parish. Adam de Kirkbythore sold its advowson, with the chapels of Soureby and Milleburn to Robert de Veteripont, the original deed of which sale is at present in Appleby Castle. In 1280 Bishop Irton certified the Lord Chancellor of England, that, on account of his opposing the admission of a foreigner under lay-patronage

G 4

into

* The head on this coin was supposed by Bishop Nicholson to represent the god *Thor*, and he interpreted the inscription round it to mean *The face of the god Thor*; but Dr. Hickes thought it meant, *Thor the national god*. Keder, however, with much simplicity, in a critical essay upon it, at Leipsic, 1703, 4to. and in his "*Ronæ in nummis vetustis*," shews the head to be meant for the figure of our Saviour, the crosses in the centre of the reverse to be Christian, and the inscription to be the mint-master's name, and the place of striking it; but whether this Luntis was the London of England, or Lunden in Sweden, is uncertain. See *Diss. ad Num. Sax. A Fontaine*, p. 165, and *Gough*, III. 159.

into this church, no duty had been performed in it for eight years *; and, Richard Evenwode, Abbot of Shap, being presented to it by Henry, Earl of Cumberland, had writings drawn up, money advanced for fines and seal fees, and all requisite consents obtained for appropriating it to the Abbey of Shap, in 1526; but the fever of Reformation paralyzed his avarice, and soon after brought on the Dissolution. In the abbot's instructions to his agent in this business, among many other courtly and curious items, is the following: "That ye remember to thank Mr. Hughes for his payns hertofoer takyn in these premises, and desire him of his goode continuance of the same; and according to Mr. Blenkansope promess, and yours, he shall have such a nagge as I trust shall content him, to be delivered at such tyme as he thincke goode to send for the same." As he probably enjoyed this benefice after he lost his abbacy, we have a reason for the great bell of Shap Abbey finding its way to this church. There are four shields charged with armorial bearings on projecting stones above the communion table; and tombs of the Daltons of Acornbank in the chancel.

This *manor* was held of the barons of Westmorland, and the register of Holme Cultram has several ancient grants, which shew that in the time of King Stephen, or Henry II. it belonged to one WHELP, from whom Whelp-Castle probably derives its name. Whelp was succeeded by his son, Gamel; his grandson, Waldev; and his great grandson John, who took the surname of *de Kirkbythore*, and sold the advowson of the church here to Robert de Veteripont. Gilbert de Kirkbythore was the next in descent, and, like his predecessors, a liberal benefactor to the Abbey of Holme Cultram. Their descendant, John, in 1452, held three parts of the manor, and after him there is no further account of his family; but at this time JOHN DE WHARTON, a cadet of the family at Wharton Hall, held a fourth part of it of Ralph de Pudsey of Berford upon Tees; which moiety his descendants, in 1526, held under Thomas Pudsey, and the other three

* Pryn. III. 1231.

three parts under the Earl of Cumberland; and in this shape it came down to the late William Wharton, Esq. of Gilling, in Yorkshire, who, dying without issue, his property fell to his three sisters, and was left by Margaret, the eldest of them, to John Wharton, Esq. of Skelton Castle, M. P. for Beverley, and son of J. Hall Stevenson, author of the *Crazy Tales*.

In the middle of the village of Kirkbythore are remains of a Roman station, supposed by Camden to be the *Galgacum* of the Romans. Ward and Horsley make it *Brovonacæ*; but Reynolds, commencing the second Antonine Itinerary in Scotland, contends that Carlisle was *Castra Exploratorum*; Plumpton walls, *Luguvalium*; Brougham, *Voreda*; Kirkbythore, *Brovacum*; and Brugh, *Brovonacæ*. At present it is called by antiquaries *WHELP CASTLE*, and by the people in its neighbourhood the *High Burwens*. Its site has been judiciously chosen, having the brook Troutbeck, and a morass on the south, and a descent from it on every side. Its width from east to west is about 160 yards. The foundations of its vallum are very perceptible at the south east corner, and its whole area is circumscribed with strong lines. A vaulted conduit traverses it from east to west, and then turns southwards into the swampy ground, as is evident from the grass upon its track being scorched in summer. The high road between the lower and upper part of the village runs a little within its southern wall, on the outside of which the ground is still uneven with foundations of buildings, as it also is on the west side. There are stronger appearances of the field walls towards Temple-sowerby having been built out of its ruins, than any of the houses in the village: in one of these walls, by the side of the highway, we found large masses of the cement used in Roman baths, and had authentic information of an *hypocaustum* having been opened here several years since: which was doubtless a part of the building which Mr. Machell found, in 1687: among the old foundations, he says, a wall appeared, made up of four others of hewn stone, each two feet four inches thick. "The outermost wall was strongly cemented to the very foundation with the

best Roman mortar, seeming to be a composition of lime, gravel, and brick." In another part was found an altar, inscribed **FORTUNAE SERVATRICI**; also leaden pipes, and a drain through the four-fold wall. Also divers arched vaults underground, flagged with stone, or paved with brick, about ten inches square, and two thick, and some two feet square, and two and a half inches thick. At the lower end of the town, near the bridge, he also found a well, out of which were taken several urns, fine earthen vessels, the head of a spear, and sandals, the soles of which were sewed with leather, and stuck full of nails*. A moose deer's horn was found two feet under ground, by the washing away of the bank, near the confluence of the Troutbeck and Eden, and was in the collection of the late John Dalston, Esq. of Acorn-bank.

Camden found an altar here inscribed

**DEO BELATUCAD
RO LIB. VOTU
M FECIT
IOLUS.**

which Horsley† saw at Appleby, with **H. M. EST GALLAGI** (*Hoc monumentum est Gallagi*) cut under it by R. Bainbrigg. Mr. Machell, in the Philosophical Transactions, mentioned a patera found here, inscribed **....TIAN IMP....** In 1739, was found, in a field wall near the Rectory, the upper half of an altar, inscribed

**IOVI SERAPI
LÆALECNYSD FALF.**

This fragment we saw in a wall before a house in the upper part of Kirkbythore. Another fragment was found beginning, **ANTONIA.**

* Philos. Trans. for 1684. Abridg. Vol. III. p. 25. Burn I. 380.

† Brit. Rom. 258.

ANTONIA. There were likewise other Roman letters and carvings in the walls and door lintels in this place*.

The Roman way, called *Maiden Way*, branches off here, and terminates at Caervoran, on the Picts Wall. It is mentioned in an ancient deed, under the name of Maydengate: *gate* in this county has still the same meaning as *road*, or *way*. *Burwens Hill*, at Hale-loaning-end, half a mile along the Maidenway from Kirkbythore, is a Roman castra æstiva.

TEMPLESOWERBY is a genteel and well built village, surrounded with fertile lands, and watered on the west by the river Eden. Adam, son of Waldev of Kirkbythore, granted, as we have seen, the advowson of the chapel of *Sourey* to Robert de Veteripont, before the year 1228. After this time the manor became a possession of the Knights Templars, whether by grant of the Veteriponts, or the Kirkbythore family, or by some other, does not certainly appear; but when it came into their hands it received its initial name, probably, to distinguish it from other Sowerbys in the north of England. They were instituted at Jerusalem in 1118; settled in Holburne early in the reign of King Stephen; and were suppressed by Pope Clement the Fifth, in a general council at Vienna, in 1312. Their possessions here were afterwards held in capite, as an escheat regal, by Robert de Clifford, till they were given by Parliament, in 1323, to the Knights Hospitallers. At the Dissolution they were granted, with other monastic property, and five forfeited manors of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, to Thomas Dalston, Esq. of Acornbank, who, in conformity to a decree of the Lord President and council at York for the northern parts, about the year 1574, granted to the tenants of the manor a lease for one thousand years, of all their dwellings, appurtenances, and one half of their lands and common rights, at the annual rent of four marks. These tenants still enjoy the privileges of the manors of the Knights Templars and Hospitallers; they are said to be free where the king is free. The lease of *Down Moor* granted by Henry Craken-

thorpe,

† Gent. Mag. VIII. 417. XXIII. 270.

thorpe, Esq. to Robert Tensdale and others, for one thousand years for a small annual rent, is dated July 10, 1591. The chapel is extraparochial; was handsomely rebuilt in 1754, and soon after had an elegant aisle added to it by the Dalstons, of Acornbeck. Its tower was built in 1808. One hundred yards south of the fourteenth milestone from Brough, a Roman mile-pillar still remains in its original situation, among a bed of furze on the beége-side. The *Bridge* over the Eden, below Templewerry was built by subscription, in 1575: and swept away by a great flood, in 1748, when it was rebuilt at the expense of £300. After taking up the frames on which it was built, and digging deeper, a second set of frames were found, both of them of the sound oak.

ARVENSIÆ stands about a mile east of Templewerry. Prodigious stumps of oak trees, in the recent toward it, still point out the origin of its name. This mansion contains many excellent paintings. Thomas Dalston, Esq. who bought this manor, was the youngest in descent from the first of that name at Dalston, in Cumberland. He was twice married, and by his second wife had Christopher Dalston Esq. of Uldale, who granted the above-mentioned lease to the tenants at Templewerry. His grandson, Christopher, settled here, and was knighted by King James, in Brinsford Castle, in 1617. Over John, the next in descent, is the following epitaph, in Kirkbythore Church; Dr. Burn's copy of it is miserably garbled and incorrect:

Subtus reconditur depositum mortale JOHANNIS DALSTON de ACORNBEAK
infra Comitatum Westmorie Armigeri, Filii Christophori Dalston Equitis
Aurati. Dum in vivis erat magnum se præbuit virtutum omnium exemplar,
seræ posteritati imitandum. Pietate, prudentiâ, morum candore, et pronâ in
omnes benevolentia, inter populares suos diu emicuit. Paternum genus duxit
a Roberto de Dalston, fratre HUBERTI de Vallibus, consanguineo Ranulphi
de MICHENS, cui WILL. I. (conquestor dictus) Cumbriam dedit. Primam
juventutem humanioribus literis imbuit Collegium Regiæ quod Oxoniis est:
Juris municipalis scientiâ Hospitium Graïense quod Londini. Patriæ restitutus
officia justiciarii ad pacem, locum-tenentis, deputati et nunciî de burgo
Aballaba

Aballaba ad parliament. per quindecim annos bene et fideliter gessit. Bello civili quod exarsit, A. D. 1641, a partibus regio fortiter stetit: præ eâ per-duellionum rabie gravia passus. Publicis negotiis maxime idoneus, intra privatam vitam se continuit; satius ducens hospitalitatem inter vicinos colere; rem familiarem augeri; sibi suisque sapi. Matrimonio accepit Luciam filiam unicam et hæredem Richardi Fallowfeild de Strickland-magnâ intra agrum Westmoræ, arm. quæ maternum stemma habuit de familiâ de Lowther Hall. Ex illâ suscepit filios filiasque XXI. (viz.) Christopherum, Thomam, Georgium, Willielmum, Carolum, Elizabetham, Franciscam, Luciam, Janam, Dorotheam, Margaretam, et Decem alios, qui sub ipsa infantia morti cesserunt. Animam Deo resignavit apud prædiolum suum de Mill-rig, XIII. die mensis Aprilis, A. D. MDCXCIL.

T. Filius Pient. P.

From this John there were three descents of Dalstons in the male line, when, by failure of issue, the estate went to his grandson Henry, third son of Christopher. Henry's son, Sir William Dalston, knight, dying also without issue, was succeeded by his sister Mary, wife of William Norton, Esq. whose daughter Mary married ——— Hodgson, Esq. and their daughter Mary John Bozeman, Esq. of Aycliffe, the present proprietor of this sweet demesne.

HOWGILL CASTLE, the capital seat of the extensive manor of Milbourn, stands on elevated ground, under Dunfell, and overlooks all the campaign parts of Westmorland. "The walls were formerly, and some of them are yet ten and a half feet thick." Underneath it were large arched vaults, for the safety of cattle by night against the border mosstroopers. At present it is occupied merely as a farmhouse. King John granted the *forest of Milbourn* to William de Stuteville, whose successor Nicholas granted the village and grange to Robert de Veteripont, who gave the latter to the Abbey of Shap. In 1309, Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, held this manor of the Cliffords, but forfeited it for adhering to Robert Bruce. In 1327, John de Lancaster of Holgill, son of Roger de Lancaster and Philippa de Bolbeck of Sockbridge, represented this county in Parliament. Sir John de Lancaster, eldest son of his brother William, succeeded him, after

whom there were three other knights in direct descent, when their several estates at "Deepdale, Blencoyne, Holgil, Knock-Salook, Milbourne, Lowenthwaite, Rydal, and Loughtrigg," were divided amongst four daughters, coheiresses. Elizabeth, the youngest, married Robert de Crakenthorpe, and had Howgill for her portion. Their son Ambrose had three daughters, the oldest of whom married Sir Thomas Sandford of Askham, Knight, whose third son Richard Sandford, Esq. settled here: his grandson Thomas was created a baronet, and succeeded by his son Thomas, who "was murdered in London, September, 8, 1675, by Henry Symbal and Wm. Jones, who were executed for the same; of which there was a printed account in the year 1680." His son, Sir Richard Sandford, baronet, is said to have been born in the same hour that his father fell: but, dying without issue, his title became extinct, and his estates devolved upon his sister Mary, wife of Robert Honeywood, Esq. of Mark's Hall, in Essex, whose youngest son, Philip, a lieutenant-general in the army, by the death of two elder brothers, without surviving male issue, became possessor of this place. After his death it was sold to the late Earl of Thanet.

In this manor is a round fort, surrounded by deep ditches, and called *Green Castle*. It is on the south end of Dunfell. Near it an altar was found, inscribed DEO SILVANO. This, perhaps, like the altar at Stanhope, was dedicated by some hunter. The Silvan God is also mentioned on inscriptions at Lancaster, in the county of Durham, and in Reinesius' Syntagma, pp. 138, 141, 148. At the foot of the mountain, east of Milbourne, are appearances of circular *camps* and *entrenchments*, probably works of the Britons: many marks of roads, forts, and agriculture of a barbarous people, indeed appear on the sides of these mountains where the plough has not yet reached: and the number and strength of the Roman camps between Crakenthorpe Moor and the foot of Crossfell are a kind of proofs that the Britons made stout resistance in these parts. The Maidenway was probably only made with a view of getting possession of these heights.

heights, for a part of it, between the north end of Crossfell, and the station at Whitley Castle, had never been finished.

Milbourne and *Grange* are "handsome villages," holden of Howgill Castle. At the former place is a chapel under Kirkbythore, in which are tombs of the Sandfords; and where it is supposed there was a chantry founded by Robert de Veteripont.

The *Manor* of NEWBIGGEN was granted by Gamel, son of Whelp, to Robert, *dapifer de Appleby*, who thereupon assumed the name of Newbiggen, which continued, with this estate in his heirs male, till Edward the Second's time, when Emma, only daughter and heiress of Robert de Newbiggen, married Robert de Crakenthorpe, whose family in uninterrupted succession remained here till the death of the late James Crakenthorpe, Esq. who left his estates to his sister Dorothy, married to William Cookson, Esq. of Penrith, who took the name of Crakenthorpe; his grandson William Crakenthorpe, Esq. is its present proprietor.

Newbiggen Hall stands in a woody and sequestered vale, at the north end of a village of its own name, and by the margin of a fine rivulet. It is a low unique-looking building, with this inscription over its front door :

Christopher Crakenthorp men did me call,
Who in my tyme did builde this hall,
And framed it as you may see,
One thousand five hundred thirty and three.

The church of Newbiggen is small, and contains little remarkable, except the Clifford's arms in one window, a monk with a pastoral staff in another, and against the south wall this distich, dated 1686,

This place is assigned here as you see,
For the patron of the Church interred to be.

" RICHARD

" RICHARD CRAKENTHORPE brought reputation to this family, by his singular virtues and learning, for which he was made the king's chaplain, and preferred by Sir John Leveson to the rectory of Black-Notley, near Braintree, in Essex; but far short of his deserts, as all who knew him believed; for he was replenished with all kinds of virtue and learning: being a great philosopher, a profound divine, a subtle canonist, and so well versed with the fathers, councils, and schoolmen, that none in his time went beyond him, as his writings sufficiently prove. King James I. used to say he ought to have been made a bishop; but he never made him one; so that he died rector of Black Notley, and was buried in the chancel there, Nov. 25, 1624."* He married Mary Lady Honeywood, of Mark's Hall in Essex.

Upon the *Written-Crag*, as the country people call it, at *Crawdendale* (i. e. the dale receiving the united streams from *Croix-fell* and *dun-fell*,) were the following inscriptions communicated to Camden, by R. Bainbrigg, and copied by Horsley from the similes of the originals in Bainbrigg's collection at Appleby:

1. C. VARRONIVS
... ESSVS LEG XXVY,
2. AEL LVCANVS
TR LEG II AVG C

1. Caius Varonius essus Legionis vicessimæ valentis victricis.
2. Ælius Lucanus tribunus legionis secundæ Augustæ.

" In this copy is also added a line at the bottom, what was taken to be the name of the consuls: it was in large letters on a neighbouring rock; but is now almost effaced. In Camden the words are CN. OCT COT COSS. and in Mr. Bainbrigg's they are the same:"† no such consuls occur. Bainbrigg copied them on stone like a single inscription, and added below: Q. S. S. A P. CRAWDVNDALE; *quæ supra scripta sunt apud Crawdendale*. The first inscription, by working a quarry about forty years

* Mag. Brit.

† Horsley 292.

years since was cut away, and part of it is now over the door of Mr. Atkinson's granary at Underwood, near Milbourne. What remains on the stone over the door is :

VARR
ESSVS LEG XX

Mr. Machel found another inscription here on the face of the "grand rock."

>LEG Π AVG^ξ XXV^v
CO

Centurio Legionis secundæ Augustæ et vicessimæ valentis victricis. "The C and other imperfect letters below have perhaps been the names of the consuls taken notice of by Camden." The stones dug up in the Burwens, at Kirkbythore, have undoubtedly been brought from this quarry: inscriptions of this kind occur at Helbeck Scar, on the river Gelt, and at Lenge Crag, near Naworth Castle, in Gilsland, whence the stones for the Picts' wall were taken: also at Shawk.

"At Crawdundale-wath," says Camden, "are to be seen, ditches, ramparts, and hills thrown up." These works are about half a mile south-east of the Written-rock; and according to the tradition of the neighbourhood were anciently called *Castra Loscar*: their present name is *Loscar Crofts*. They cover about twenty acres of ground: the main fort is 100 yards square, and has had buildings within it: its approaches are still evident, and its corners obtuse.

BROVACUM, * and *Brovonacæ*, the former mentioned in the
VOL. XV. H fifth,

* The fallacy of Camden's favourite method of settling the Roman Geography of Britain by similarity of sound between ancient and modern names, is no where more clearly exemplified than in his placing *Aballaba* at *Appleby*, and in telling us that the name *Brocovum*, or *Broconiacum*, as he

has

Gale reads it "Bramæ vexillatio Germanorum, &c."; but Horsey righty observes, that "it is evident from the inscription at Great Salkeld, in Cumberland, that the true reading must be: *Deabus Matribus TRAMA*, for *tramarinis*. The letters and stops in the third line are certainly wrong, and perhaps it has been no more than *NORVM*, that is *Vexillatio Germanorum*; and the F in the last line may have been a P, so that the whole inscription has stood thus:

DEABUS MATRIBUS	<i>Deabus matribus</i>
TRAMAR. VEX. GERMA	<i>Tramarinis Vexillatio Germa-</i>
NORUM PRO SALUTE	<i>norum pro salute</i>
R P. V. S. L. M.	<i>Reipublicæ votum solvit liberis meritis.</i>

The following inscription is on a plain mural altar, formerly built up in the stable at Brougham Castle; but presented lately to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, by Mr. G. A. Dickson.

D E O	<i>Deo</i>
BLATVCAO RO	<i>Belatucadro</i>
AVDAGVS	<i>Audagus</i>
V S P SS	<i>votum solvens posuit sanctissime.</i>

"History," says Mr. Grose, "has not recorded the builder of BROUGHAM CASTLE, or handed down to us the time when it was erected; but its style of architecture, and particularly that of the keep, indubitably pronounces it Roman." This, however, is a mere flourish of conjecture; for an inquisition records that the prior of Carlisle, during the minority of John de Veteripont, suffered the walls and *house of Brougham* to go to decay for want of repairing the gutters thereof. The expression *house* seems to infer that licence at that time had not been procured to embattle it. Roger Lord Clifford, son of Isabella de Veteripont, built the greatest part of the castle and placed over its inner door this inscription:

"At the confluence of the Loder and Emot," says Camden, in the year 1602, was found a stone in honour of Constantine the Great:

· IMP ·	<i>Imperator</i>
· C · VAL	<i>Caio Valerio</i>
CONST	<i>Const-</i>
ANTINO	<i>antino</i>
PIENT	<i>pientissimo</i>
AVG:	<i>Augusto.</i>

Horsely says it is of a later date than that found on the wall in honour of the emperor Constantine, "as is manifest from the title Augusto." He obtained his copy among the stones at Appleby school; but would "not vouch for its being the original, which Camden saw, or at least mentions." He found another which was once inserted in the wall under it, "though now they are lying loose upon the ground." It is modern, and perhaps added by Mr. Bainbrigg:

H. L. INVENT. E
BROVONACI

i. e. *Hic lapis inventus est, Brovonaci*; for Camden placed that station here. "To this station must be referred another inscription, whose original I would gladly have recovered, but could not. According to Burton and Gale it was found near Lowther, or at least was to be seen there. But I was told of two or three stones with inscriptions upon them, which the masons had lately destroyed at Appleby, and perhaps this might be one of the number. The copy of the inscription is doubtless incorrect, which runs thus:"

DEABVS MATRIBVS
TRAMAI. VEX CERMA.
P. V. R. D. PRO SALVTE
RFS. L. M.

Gale reads it "Bramæ vexillatio Germanorum, &c.;" but Horsley rightly observes, that "it is evident from the inscription at Great Salkell, in Cumberland, that the true reading must be: *Deabus Matribus TRAMA*, for *tramarinis*. The letters and stops in the third line are certainly wrong, and perhaps it has been no more than *NOBVM*, that is *Vexillatio Germanorum*; and the first of the last line may have been a P, so that the whole inscription has stood thus:

DEABUS MATRIBUS	<i>Deabus matribus</i>
TRAMA VEX. GERMA	<i>Tramarinis Vexillatio Germa-</i>
NOBVM PRO SALUTE	<i>rum pro salute</i>
REIPUBLICÆ	<i>Reipublicæ totum solcit liberis meritis</i>

The following inscription is on a plain mural altar, formerly in the stable at Brongham Castle; but presented lately to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, by Mr. G. A. Jackson.

D E O	<i>Deo</i>
BLATVCAERO	<i>Belatucadro</i>
AVDAGVS	<i>Audagus</i>
V S P SS	<i>votum solvens posuit sanctissime.</i>

"History," says Mr. Grose, "has not recorded the builder of BROUGHAM CASTLE, or handed down to us the time when it was erected; but its style of architecture, and particularly that of the keep, indubitably pronounces it Roman." This, however, is a mere flourish of conjecture; for an inquisition records that the prior of Carlisle, during the minority of John de Veteripont, suffered the walls and house of Brongham to go to decay for want of repairing the gutters thereof. The expression *house* seems to infer that licence at that time had not been procured to combatle it. Roger Lord Clifford, son of Isabella de Veteripont, built the greatest part of the castle and placed over its inner door this inscription:



BREUGHEL CASTLE,
Wellington Road

1

inscription: *This Gadt Roger.* * By an inquisition taken after his death its castellany was found to consist of eighty acres of arable land, forty acres of meadow, three cotterels, and a water-mill. His grandson Robert built its eastern parts, where his arms, with those of his wife, were cut in stone. An inquisition, in 1403, found it and its demesne worth nothing "because it lieth altogether waste by reason of the destruction of the country by the Scots;" and a like authority made, in 1421, says, it had a yearly rent of twenty quarters of oats, and thirty shillings from the vills of Clyburne, Wynanderwath, and Brougham; and twenty-two quarters of oats from Clifton. The Countess of Pembroke relates that Henry, Earl of Cumberland, when he was but Lord Clifford, ruled his father's estate; and that he "with his father Francis, Earl of Cumberland, did magnificently entertain King James, at Brougham Castle, on the sixth, seventh, and eighth days of August 1617, on his return from his last journey out of Scotland." The next account we have of it is from the following inscription:

"This Brougham Castle was repaired by the Ladie Anne Clifford, Countesse dowager of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, Baronesse Clifford, Westmerland and Vescie, Ladie of the honour of Skipton in Craven, and high sheriffesse by inheritance of the countie of Westmerland, in the yeares 1651 and 1652, after it had layen ruinous ever since about August 1617, when King James lay in it for a time, in his journie out of Scotland, towards London, until this time, Isa. c. LVIII. v. 12. God's name be praised."

The Countess Anne, also, tells us that "After I had been there myself to direct the building of it, did I cause my old decayed castle of Brougham to be repaired, and also the tower called the *Roman Tower*, in the said old castle, and the court house, for keeping my courts in, with some dozen or fourteen rooms to be built in it upon the old foundation." † The *tower of leagues* and the *Pagan tower*, and a state room called *Greystocke Chamber*, are mentioned in her Memoirs; but the

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room

* Pemb. Mem.

† Pemb. Mem. V. I. p. 216.

room in which her father was born, her "blessed mother" died, and King James lodged in 1617, she never fails to mention, as being that in which she laid, in all her visits to this place. A garrison of foot soldiers was put in it for a short time, in August 1659. After the death of the Countess it appears to have been neglected. Its stone, timber, and lead, were sold for 100*l.* to Mr. John Moulhouse and Mr. Adlington, two attorneys in Penrith, who disposed of them in public sales, the first of which was on the Coronation of George I. 1714. The wainscoting was purchased by the neighbouring villagers, among whom specimens of it still remain. †

The approach to this castle, says Hutchinson, in an account written in 1776, is guarded by an outward-vaulted gateway, and tower, with a portcullis; and, at the distance of about twenty paces, an inward vaulted gateway of ribbed arches, with a portcullis; through which you enter a spacious area, defended by lofty towers.

The side next the river is divided by three square towers; from thence, on either hand, a little wing falls back, the one leading to the gateway, the other connected with the out-works, which extend to a considerable distance along a grassy plain of pasture ground, terminated by a turret, one of the out-posts of the castle. The centre of the building is a lofty square tower: the shattered turrets which form the angles, and the hanging galleries are overgrown with shrubs. The lower apartment in the principal tower still remains entire; being a square of twenty feet, covered with a vaulted roof of stone, consisting of eight arches of light and excellent workmanship. The groins are ornamented with various grotesque heads, and supported in the centre by an octagon pillar about four feet in circumference, with a capital and base of Norman architecture. In the centre of each arch rings are fixed, as if designed for lamps to illuminate the vault. From the construction of this cell, and its situation in the chief tower of the fortress, it is not probable

• *Penb. Mem.* V. I. p. 116.

† *Clarke's Survey*, p. 5.



Engraved by J. Wilson, from a Painting by G. Arnold, for the Board of England & Wales, S.P.C.K.

*Interior of the Chapel, in the upper story of Brougham Castle,
Westmoreland.*

London: Published by Thomas Agnew & Sons, Piccadilly, May 1845.

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it was formed for a prison; but rather as used at the time of siege and assault, as the retreat of the chief persons of the household: * you descend to it by several steps: "all the other apartments are destroyed." The outward gateway is machicolated, and has the arms of Vaux (chequy, or and gules) on its tower †.

Dr. Campbell relates that Walter de Burgham was Lord of the *Manor of Brougham*, in the time of Edward the Confessor. Odard de Burgham was third in command in the garrison, which delivered up Appleby Castle to the Scots in 1175; and Gilbert de Burgham, in the time of King John, or Henry III. gave the advowson of the church, and one half of the village of Brougham, to his Lord Robert de Veteripont, of whom he held in drengage, that the other half might be free of that service. In the reign of Edward III. it was divided among three coheiresses, and so continued in three portions till, in 1676, it was united in JAMES BIRD, Esq. whose ancestors came from Burd-Oswald, in Cumberland, and settled here in the reign of Henry VI. This gentleman was a lawyer, and steward to the Earl of Thanet. "He made a considerable collection of matters relating to the tenures of the several manors holden of the Lords of Westmorland, chiefly from the evidences at Appleby Castle; of which one copy remains at Rydal-Hall. Other collections he made relating to divers matters of antiquity in both the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, unto which Bishop Nicholson sometimes refers; which, it is feared, are now all lost." He had nine sons, who all arrived at manhood, but died without issue before him. At his death the estate was sold to JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq. of Scales, in Cumberland, descended from a younger branch of the ancient lords of this place; he entailed it upon four nephews, from the youngest of whom its present possessor, Henry Brougham, Esq. a distinguished barrister, and member of the House of Commons, is descended. His seat called *Brougham Hall* is often styled Birdnest, from belonging to the family of Bird. It stands upon a woody eminence on the east side of the Lowther; and from the

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rich-

* Excurs. to the Lakes, p. 47.

† Hutch. Hist. of Cumb. I. 291.

richness, variety, and extent of the prospect from its fine terraces, is often styled *the Windsor of the North*. Its hall is lofty, and lighted by five Gothic windows, "each completely fitted up with painted glass, some of which is of the old stain, and has been anciently there, particularly the arms of the family over the door: some of it is of modern painters, and placed there by the late Mr. Brougham. The subjects are of various kinds, scripture pieces, Dutch figures, landscapes, fruit, and flowers, and the tout ensemble produces an admirable effect."* Nearly adjoining to it is the *chapel* of Brougham, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, as appears by the rector of Brougham agreeing, in 1393, to find in it "two seargies afore St. Wilfrey, at his own proper costs;" at which time it was endowed with lands adjoining to it; but these have since been exchanged for others contiguous to the glebe of the church. In 1658 and 1659, the Countess of Pembroke rebuilt it: and the rector of the parish performs evening service in it when the family are resident.

The parish church of Brougham is called *Ninekirks*, and is supposed to have been dedicated to St. Ninian. It stands in a charming and sequestered situation, on the banks of the Eamont, "In the beginning of this summer, 1659," says the Countess of Pembroke, "a little before my coming out of Westmorland, did I cause the church of Ninekirks to be pulled down and new built up again, in the same place, larger and bigger than it was before, which was finished the latter end of this summer, though myself and my family were then at my castle in Craven: and this church of Ninekirks would, in all likelihood, have fallen down, it was so ruinous, if it had not been repaired by me.†" It is a rectory, in the advowson of the Earl of Thanet.

The *Park*, or *Forest of Whinfell*, was anciently written Qwynnefel. It was also called the *Manor of Oglebird*, under which style it has a court leet holden within it. The drengage service, payable to it by the manors of Brougham and Clifton,

was

* Hutch. Cumb. Vol. I. p. 305.

† Pemb. Mem. Vol. I. p. 216.

was converted into free service by Hugh de Morville. Robert de Veteripont's grant from King John restrained him and his servants from committing waste in the woods of Whinfel; and from suffering his servants to hunt there in his absence during the king's life. Till the beginning of last century it was famous for its prodigious oaks: a trio of them, called the Three Brothers, were the giants of the forest; and a part of the skeleton of one of them, called *The Three Brothers Tree*, thirteen yards in girth "a considerable way from the root,"* was remaining within the last twenty years. When the timber here began to be cut down, extensive tanneries were established at Temple-Sowerby: and chiefly supplied with skins landed at Whitehaven from Ireland and America. A large portion of the park was divided into farms in 1767:† and the whole of it in 1801, when its deer were finally destroyed.

The *Harts' Horn Tree*, which grew by the way side near *Hornby-Hall*, had its name from a pair of horns being hung up in it, after a memorable chase in the summer of 1333 or 1334. At that time Edward Baliol visited Robert de Clifford in his castles in Westmorland, and amused himself with stag-hunting. One day a greyhound started a stag; and, after chasing it to Redkirks,‡ in Scotland, and back again, the stag vaulted the park-paling, but instantly died; and the dog, in attempting to clear it, fell backwards and expired, which caused the following rhyme to be made:

Hercules killed Hart a-greese,
And Hart a-greese killed Hercules.

The stag's horns were nailed upon a neighbouring oak, and there continued "growing as it were naturally in the tree, till that

* Burn, I. 548.

† Clarke's Sur. p. 5.

‡ So say the Countess's Memoirs; but they probably mistake Redkirks for Ninekirks in this parish. A runnel, called Hart-horn-Sike, in Whinfell-park, is mentioned in the partition of the Veteripont estate between Isabella and Idonca.—Burn.

tard brother, Roger, who married Philippa, daughter of Hugh de Bolbeck, a famous Northumbrian baron; they had issue John, William, and Christopher. John died without issue, and left Howgill Castle to John, eldest son of his brother William, and his property here to his brother Christopher, from whom descended the Lancasters of SOCKBRIDGE HALL, an old mansion, about a bow-shot from the southern margin of the Eamont: it is quadrangular, with three descents into the court-yard, and has a slender old tower over the hall door. "On the ceiling, in plaster work, in the old dining-room, are the arms of Lancaster quartering Hartsop, and empaling Tankard, viz. a cheveron charged with three annulets between three escalops; and another coat, viz. a cheveron charged with three flower-de-lis." Here the Lancasters continued for twelve generations, when their possessions, about the year 1630, were added, by marriage of a coheiress, and the purchase of her other sister's portions, to the estate of Sir Christopher Lowther, of St. Bees and Whitehaven, baronet, with whose posterity they have since continued. The manor of Barton, however, went from the Lancasters to the Muttons, of Gilsland; and from them to the Dacres, from whom, with the castle and manor of Dacre, they descended to the coheirs of Thomas Earl of Suffolk, who sold them to the Musgraves of Edenhall, and they to the Hazels of Dalemain.

The church of Barton was appropriated by Sir John de Lancaster, of Sockbridge, to the priory of Watre, in Yorkshire, in the reign of Edward I. when the priory received twelve pounds a year, and the incumbent forty pounds. In the exchequer there is a record, intituled, "*De Decimis infra baroniam de Barton & aliis, in Comitatu Westmerland. Trinitatis Record 32 Eliz. Rotulo 49.*" This church is a low large edifice, with two rows of pillars, Gothic arches, and a low broad tower between the nave and the chancel, which, after being several years in a ruinous state, has been lately restored. In the south aisle is a gravestone, with a brass fillet, inscribed: HERE LYETH WILLIAM

LAN-

* Jones's Index.

LANCASTER, SON OF CHRISTOPHER: ON WHOSE SOUL JESU HAVE MERCY." In the chancel, above the communion-table, are five rows of escutcheons, seven in a row, charged with the arms of many ancient families in these parts: and on a brass plate in the chancel is this inscription:

" Hic jacet Francisca Dawes, filia Thomæ Flecher de Strickland, armigeri, natæ maxima; perquam charissima quidem et perdilecta uxor Lanceloti Dawes de Barton-Kirke, generosi. Quæ huic mundo, spe multo melioris, 23^o Feb. valedixit: ætatis suæ 23. Annoque Dⁿⁱ 1673.

Under this stone, reader, inter'd doth lye
Beauty and virtue's true epitomy.
At her appearance the noone son
Blush'd and shrunk in 'cause quite outdon.
In her conceiter'd did all graces dwell,
God pluck'd my rose, that he might take a smel.
I'll say no more; but weeping wish I may
Soone with thy dear chaste ashes com to lay.

Sic efflevit maritus."

BARTON SCHOOL was founded in 1649, by Dr. Gerard Langbaine, and Dr. Lancelot Dawes, who, with the assistance of Dr. Adam Airey, Dr. William Lancaster, and a contribution among the parishioners, endowed it liberally. These four divines were natives of this parish. Dr. LANCASTER was born at Sockbridge, and became vicar of St. Martin's in the Field, and provost of Queen's College, Oxford, to which also he was a liberal benefactor; DAWES was a fellow of Queen's, and a prebendary of Carlisle; AIREY was sometime principal of Edmund Hall; and LANGBAINE, born at Barton-kirk, about 1608, was scholar, fellow, and provost, of Queen's. He printed an edition of Longinus, and other learned works. He was an "ingenious man, as his Greek and Latin poems shew; a good linguist, as his many translations prove; an excellent antiquary, as his lectures in the University demonstrated; a good man, as being Bishop Usher's

bosom friend; and a great scholar, as being one of Mr. Selden's trustees. He died in 1657, of a great cold he got in studying."* His son, GERARD LANGBAIN, born, in 1656, became beadle at law at Oxford, and published an Appendix to the University Catalogue of Graduates, and an Account of the English Dramatic Poets, 8vo. He died in 1692.†

The *village of Barton* is at present inconsiderable; though in the reign of King John it had sufficient consequence to have a market granted at it, at the intercession of William de Lancaster, baron of Kendal. At the village of *Pooley*, which is pleasantly seated under Dunmallet, at the foot of Ullis-water, there seems formerly to have been a market for fish, from a "fair stone cross, with steps or seats about it, on the top of which are the Dacres arms. This cross was repaired by the Earl of Sussex, as appears by this inscription on its weathercock, "Thomas Earle of Sussex, May 2, 1679."

Yanwath, sometimes written *Yane-which*, was the only part of the large parish of Barton which was not held under the barons of Kendal. The Greystock family, in 1314, held it of the Cliffords. It was afterwards a possession of the Threlkelds, of Threlkeld, till Grace, a coheirress of Sir Lancelot, son of that Sir Lancelot, who married the widow of John de Clifford, carried it by marriage to Thomas Dudley, with whose posterity it continued four descents, when Christopher Dudley, Esq. about the year 1654, sold it to Sir John Lowther, Bart. with whose posterity it still continues. The hall stands on a precipice over the river Eamont. "It is quadrangular; hath an agreeable aspect; and, at a distance, hath the appearance of a small castle. Over the gate hath been a chapel; and at the south corner has been a handsome tower, with turrets and battlements." It is built in the style of most of the border towers; and has still an interesting appearance. At the end of Yanwath-wood, opposite Lowther-hall, is a *round fortification*, called Castlesteads: and, in a field between Yanwath and Eamont-bridge, in 1800, was found

under

* Mag. Brit. in Northumb.

† Wood's Ath. Ox.

under an artificial hillock, a complete *circle of stones*, inclosing an area of nine feet in diameter, in the centre of which stands a slab of free-stone, supported like a bench on pillars of the same stone:* pieces of armour were found in it; and it had all the usual evidence of an ancient burial-place.

At the south end of the village of *Eamont*, (vulgarly called *Yeamon Bridge*,) is ARTHUR'S ROUND-TABLE, a curious circle, consisting of a high dyke of earth, and a deep foss within, surrounding an area twenty-nine yards in diameter. It has two entrances exactly opposite to each other, and forming an uninterrupted plane through the ditch from the outside of the table to its area. Some suppose it to have been designed for tilting matches, and that the champions entered at each opening:† others that it was a Roman amphitheatre.‡ Richard, Duke of Gloucester, is still traditionally extolled in these parts for his great splendour and hospitality while he was governor of the neighbouring castle of Penrith, which induces Hutchinson to suppose this circus may have been in use as a tilting-ground in his time.§ On the adjoining plain are a larger ring, with low ramparts, and some smaller ones, at present scarcely visible, as if gymnastic exercises, for which this county is still famous, had been practised in them. Circles, indeed, have been the theatres of contests in every age. In sudden quarrels the mob formed themselves into a ring, in which the parties settled the dispute by single combat:

Considero duces et vulgi stante corona

Surgit ad hos, &c.

Entellus threw his huge gauntlets in medium; and, after stripping, off his garments "*media constitit arena*." The same custom is observable in the common cock-fights and boxing-matches of this day. The games of the South-Sea islanders were performed in circles. Saxo Grammaticus tells us that the
duels

* Month. Mag. Vol. IX.

‡ Archæologia, Vol. V.

† Pennant's North Tour.

§ Hist. of Cumb. I. 210.

duels of the northern nations were fought in rings; and when the occasion was particular, as in the contentions of princes or noblemen, the circus was formed with wooden pales, or with turf or stones. The spectators stood upon the terrace; and, at the signal of the heralds, the combatants rushed upon the area from the opposite entrances. We copy *Saxo's* account of the duel between Ubbo and Slavus:—*Nec mora: circulatur campus, milite circus stipatur, concurrunt pugiles, fit frangor, fremit spectatrix turba votorum discors. Excandescunt igitur athletæ animis, et mutuis in vulneribus ruentes, eandem lucis, ac pugnae exitium sortiantur*". The conquered were allowed the privilege of funeral rites when the contention had originated in a point of honour; if not, their "flesh was given to the fowls of the air, and to the beasts of the field." The tumuli, near the tilting-grounds on Thornborough Common, strengthen the conjecture that places of this kind were used in contests of honour.

Bishop Gibson has taken much pains to prove that this place and Mayborough are memorials of a peace which Constantine, king of Scotland, Huval, king of the western Britons, and Wuer, king of the Wenti, were forced to make with king Athelstan, June 27, 926. Hovedon and Simeon, of Durham,* mention this convention, and say it was held at a place called *Eimotun*. Previous to this treaty, Athelstan and Constantine had entered into a friendly alliance at *Dacor*,† which Camden thinks was the same as *Dacre*, in Cumberland, a village about three miles west of this place.

MAYBOROUGH is seated on a gentle eminence on the west-side of Eamont-bridge. It consists of a circular barrier of loose stones, near thirty yards wide at the base, and from twelve to fifteen feet high in the centre: the entrance is on the east, about twelve yards wide, and the area about one hundred yards in diameter. The barrier is thinly clothed with trees and shrubs. Near the centre of the area is an unhewn column, twelve feet high, and twenty-five feet in girth. In the memory of persons

yet

* Twyd. Edit. Col. 156.

† Malm.

yet alive there were four of these columns: the three that were blasted and broken formed a square with that which remains. Four also stood at the entrance, namely, one at each exterior, and one at each interior corner of the barrier. "Many of the larger stones," says Dr. Burn, "were taken in the reign of King Henry VI. for the repairing of Kendal castle;" but this he advances on the strength of mere tradition; and the circumstance of the stones being all of the loose rounded kind, such as the beds of rivers produce, strongly opposes the supposition that the barrier was ever faced with regular ashlar work. Indeed, it has altogether the appearance of being constructed by a people unacquainted with the art of masonry. Pennant conjectures its use "to have been the same with that at Bryngwyn, near Trew-Dryw, in Anglesea, a supreme consistory of Druidical administration, as the British names import. That in Anglesea is constructed in the same manner as this; but at present there are no remains of columns in its interior part." Tacitus, speaking of Ostorius's attack upon the camp of Caractacus, says, the camp was upon the top of a hill, and girt round with a kind of vallum of stone. While the Romans contended on the outside of this barrier the battle went against them; but, as soon as they brought up a battering ram, the ill-constructed mass of rocks was broken down, the armies came to close attack, and the barbarians fled from the height. Whether the barrier of Mayborough was constructed for purposes of war, or to increase the religious solemnity of a Druidical court or temple, or to answer both purposes, cannot now be determined with any degree of certainty. The tradition of the neighbourhood makes it a Roman theatre, where men fought with wild beasts, and that the obelisks were intended for places of respite and refuge for the human combatants.* Hutchinson thinks it was appropriated solely to religious rites; that here the pupils received their documents in the mysteries of Druidism; and that the Romans and Saxons had convocations and

VOL. XV. I assemblies

* Hutch. Camb. I. 310.

assemblies in it on important occasions. Dr. Stukely supposed it a British *cursus*. West derives it from *My firion*, a place of study and contemplation. Its present name is Saxon, and signifies the *Virgin, or Maiden's Fortress*.

Martindale has its name from the *martern*, an animal valuable for its fur, and which Manwood, in his Treatise on the Forest Laws, first published in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, says, was scarce in all other parts of England, but in this dale. It has a small chapel, endowed chiefly by allotments of Queen Anne's bounty. This manor anciently belonged to the Multons and Dacres; and now, by purchase, to the Hasells, of Dalemmain. Here is a kind of chace, or forest, of great extent, and still plentifully stocked with red deer. The tenants are called *strones*, and are bound to assist their lord in hunting and turning the deer on the tops of the mountains. Each time they are called out, every four of them have an allowance of eight-pence in ale or other liquor: and, if they disobey their summons, they are finable at the court baron.

Patterdale is supposed to have its name from its chapel being dedicated to St. Patrick; and a well, near the chapel, called after that saint, supports the conjecture. It was comprised in the grant to Roger de Lancaster, in 1247. This dale is much admired for the diversity and beauty of its scenery. It is subdivided into several minor branches, all skirted with green inclosures, and watered with swift limpid brooks. But the lake of Ullswater is its chief glory, the head of which has been adorned with three or four gentlemen's seats. Patterdale-hall has for many generations been the residence of the ancestors of John Mounsey, Esq. its present owner: "whose forefathers, from time immemorial, have been called *kings of Patterdale*, living, as it were, in another world, and having no one near them greater than themselves." Their mansion has been lately rebuilt. Near it is a mill, where the wool produced in these parts is carded. The chapel is in the parish of Barton, and has a yew-tree of large dimensions in its yard. Several places in this neighbourhood
still

still preserve their British names, as Glen-ridden, Glen-coyne, Glemara-park, and Helvellyn. The pass out of this dale, towards Ambleside, is over a high mountain, called *Kirkstone*, which obtains its name from a *kirock*, or large heap of stones, formerly used as boundary marks, burial-places, or guides for travellers: there are, indeed, several of these here, but one much larger than the rest: they stand in a place called *Woundale*; and the chief of them is called *Woundale-raise*.

CLIFTON is the name of a parish and manor, which are commensurate. In the east end of its church are three little windows, in one of which, in painted glass, is the portrait of a female in the posture of devotion; at her feet the arms of the Engains (gules, a bend wavy, with six crosses fitchet, or, three above and three below,) and above her head *Deignor Jugant*; in the middle window is a crucifix; and in the third, in Mr. Machel's time, was a man, leaning his head on his right hand, and holding a book in his left; and above him the arms of the Fallowfields, of Great Strickland.

The manor of Clifton was given by Sir Hugh de Morville to Gilbert Engaine, in whose family it continued till Eleanor, sole heiress of Gilbert Engaine, in 1363, married William Wybergh, of St. Bees, with whose posterity the hall and demesne still continue. This was one of the drengage manors; and the villagers anciently paid a boon service, which was, to go to St. Bees with man and horse, to fetch from thence salt, and other necessities, once a year; but they enfranchised this by the payment of one thousand pounds, while the manor was mortgaged to Sir John Lowther in the time of King Charles I. when the Wyberghs suffered much by the civil wars. The *hall* appears to have been built by the Engaines, as their arms, in Cromwell's time, were to be seen, carved in wood, upon the latches of the door, and other places. It is a strong building, turretted and embrasured; its chapel is in ruins; and, indeed, the whole edifice, being converted into a farm-house, has suffered much since the Wyberghs discontinued to live at it. Near the village of Clifton is a well, which issues out

of a limestone rock, on the brink of the river Lowther; and at which a great concourse of people annually assemble on the first Sunday in May, to drink its water, sweetened with sugar. Dr Todd says it is strongly impregnated with steel, nitre, and vitriol, and was of great benefit to persons afflicted with ulcers, sore eyes, and scorbutic complaints.

As there was a smart contest in this village between the Pretender and the King's forces in the rebellion in 1745, we subjoin an account of it, and of the operations which immediately led to it.

The deputy-lieutenants of Westmorland, on the fourteenth of December, 1745, in obedience to the command of the Duke of Cumberland, raised a part of the county to demolish Wastall-bridge, and break up the road down to Grayrigg-hawse, in order to make the road from Kendal to Shap impassable for artillery and wheel-carriages.

On the same day, about ten in the morning, the vanguard of the rebels, consisting of the Duke of Perth, and 110 men, equipped like hussars, entered Kendal, with a chaise, in which was a person in woman's dress. They passed quietly till they came into Finkle-street, when the mob suddenly fell upon them with clubs, stones, and any thing they could pick up in their hurry. The duke's men made a short stand a little below the fish-market, and fired several shots, by which four people received wounds, of which they died. Of the rebels none were killed on the spot, but four made prisoners, one of them Perth's servant. The rebels then pushed briskly forward, and were pursued near a quarter of a mile to Strammongate-bridge, by the enraged populace annoying them with stones. Their rear made another stand here, and seemed as if they would return; but a townsman, having crept privately to the bridge, fired at the foremost, who immediately let his gun and cloak fall, and could not turn his horse; but by the help of his companions he got off; however they buried three before they got to Shap; from which place they proceeded that afternoon to Eamont-bridge; but perceiving Penrith beacon on fire,

fire, they enquired the reason, and being told that it was to raise the country, and that all the hedges from that place to Penrith were lined with armed men, they returned to Shap, where they halted during the night: Perth was in so great a fright that he left his quarters about midnight, and removed to another house, near the middle of the town.

On the morning of the fifteenth of December, Perth and his party forced a guide, and crossed the country towards Cull-gaith, intending to pass along the side of the mountains into Scotland. But the town of Penrith hearing of their march, sent a detachment of between two and three hundred men mounted and armed, to intercept their retreat. They met on Langwathby-moor, in Cumberland; and, after a few shot being fired, the duke retreated through Temple-Sowerby; and, after being much harassed by the country people, reached Orton that night, and early the next morning got into Kendal.

On Sunday the fifteenth the commissary, with the rest of the horse and foot, twelve or thirteen pieces of artillery, and several covered carts, entered Kendal. This evening they exacted money, stripped off people's shoes, and otherwise behaved rudely. On Monday morning all marched out, Lord George Murray being with the last company; and that night took up their quarters at Shap. On Wednesday night the vanguard of the Duke of Cumberland's army, under General Oglethorp, after ten hours' march, came up with a party of the rebels at Lowther-hall, who quitted it, "and threw themselves into the village of Clifton. His royal highness immediately attacked them with the dragoons dismounted, and in an hour's time drove them out of the village, though a very strong and defensible post. An eye-witness of the action, who 'had a fairer opportunity of seeing what passed than any other person, whether member of the army or not,' says, that only five of the rebels were found dead on the field; but the second regular fire of the king's men being made at the distance of about fifty yards, "did a great deal of execution among the rebels; for, I suppose, some scores might fall, and I

am sure they never rose again while I kept my station ; and after this the rebels received a full fire from the king's men within a very few yards." It was conjectured that they carried off and buried in the night as many of their dead as they could find. The king's forces lost forty men killed and wounded, and four officers wounded, but not mortally, viz. Colonel Honeywood, Captain East, and the two cornets, Owen and Hamilton. A Captain Hamilton, of the rebels, was taken prisoner, much wounded.—After this affair seventy of the rebels were taken.*

The parish of CLIBURN is small, and thinly inhabited. Its church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Cuthbert ; but was appropriated to the abbey of St. Mary's in York. The manor was early divided into Cliburn *Talebois*, and Cliburn *Harvey*, so called from its possessors : the former family ended in an heiress, married to Robert le Franceys ; and the latter, about 1368, ended in a family of *Cliburns*, who continued here till Thomas, son of Richard Cliburn, Esq. the builder of the hall, sold it to Sir John Lowther, who, from his numerous purchases, was surnamed *The Rich*. The village of Cliburn stands on the side of a brisk rivulet, called the *Leeth*, which rises in a strong spring above Shap. The mansion-house of the Cliburns has this inscription over its door :

RICHARD. CLEBUR. THUS. THEY. DID. ME. CAWLE.
WHO. IN. MY. TIME. BUILD'D, THIS HAULE.

1577.

- LOWTHER.—Olaus Wormius,† consulted by Spelman, finds Loder, or Lother, a common name among the ancient kings of Denmark, and derives it from *Loth-cr*, *fortunate honour*. Lothair is also a name frequent among the kings of Denmark.‡ But the parish of Lowther unquestionably derives its name from the river Lowther; and the family, from their place of residence.

1—3. WILLIAM DE LOWTHER occurs at the head of the gentry

* Gent. Mag. XV. 625—XV. 62.

† Mon. Dan. p. 192.

‡ Gough's Camd. III. 161, first Edit.

gentry of Westmorland as witness to a deed in the reign of Henry II.; and SIR THOMAS and SIR GERVASE DE LOWTHER are mentioned in the register of Wetheral priory, in Collins's Peerage, and other authorities, under the time of Henry III.

4. A pedigree of this family, certified at an herald's visitation of Yorkshire in 1585, and another at a visitation of Westmorland, in 1627, commence with SIR HUGH DE LOWTHER, who was attorney-general in 1292; a knight of this shire at the parliaments in 1300, and 1305; a justice itinerant, and escheator on the north side of the Trent; and 1330 one of the justices of the court of King's Bench. His son,

5. SIR HUGH DE LOWTHER married a daughter of Lucy, lord of Cockermouth, and, perhaps, after her decease, Margaret, daughter of William de 'Quale,' whose arms the Lowther's quarter. He sided with the Earl of Lancaster against Edward II, in the affair respecting Piers de Gaveston, but was pardoned, and afterwards employed in many important matters under government, and was several times a knight of the shire for Westmorland and Cumberland.

6. The next in succession is SIR ROBERT DE LOWTHER, who, according to Dr. Burn's account, married Margaret, daughter and heir of William Strickland, bishop of Carlisle.* He was in Parliament for Cumberland in 1393, and thrice afterwards. He died in 1490, and had the following epitaph inscribed to his memory on a brass plate in the church of Lowther:

Moribus expertus, et miles honore repertus,
Lowther Robertus jacet umbra mortis opertus.
Aprilis mense decimante diem, necis ense
Transit ad immense celestis gaudia mense.
Mille quadringentis ter denis, mens morientis,
Annis, viventis escas capit omnipotentis.

I 4

7. SIR

* This bishop's first election into the see of Carlisle was rejected by the Pope, perhaps on the plea of immoral conduct, or on account of his being married; but there may be some mistake in this case between son and daughter, as the Strickland family were occasionally neighbours of the Lowthers till about the reign of Edward VI.

7. SIR HUGH DE LOWTHER, son of Sir Robert, married Margaret, daughter of John de Derwentwater. He served in his father's life-time under Henry V. and was in the famous battle of Agincourt, as also were his kinsmen, Geoffrey and Richard de Lowther.

8. SIR HUGH LOWTHER, son and heir of Hugh, married Mabil, daughter of Sir William de Lancaster, of Sockbridge. He was in Parliament for Cumberland in 1448, and died 1474, when he was succeeded by his son,

9. SIR HUGH LOWTHER, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld and Margaret Broomflet, Baroness Vesey, and widow of John Lord Clifford. He was made one of the knights of the Bath at the marriage of Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. to Catharine of Arragon, Nov. 14, 1501, and died about the second year of Henry VIII. His eldest son,

10, 11. SIR JOHN LOWTHER, married Lucy, daughter of Sir Thomas Curwen, of Workington, and had a son, SIR HUGH, married to Dorothy, daughter of Henry Lord Clifford, who died in his father's life-time; but left several children, the eldest of whom was,

12. SIR RICHARD LOWTHER, who married Frances, daughter of John Middleton, of Middleton-hall, Esq. by whom he had eight sons and seven daughters. The history* of his life is briefly contained in the following epitaph on a mural monument in Lowther church.

"Sir Richard Lowther, knight, succeeded Henry Lord Scroop in the office of lord warden of the West Marches, and was thrice a commissioner in the great affair between England and Scotland all the time of Queen Elizabeth. And after he had seen his children to the fourth degree, given them a virtuous education and means to live, advanced his brothers and sisters out of his own patrimony, governed his family, and kept plentiful hospitality
for

* Respecting his charge over Mary Queen of Scots, after she was retaken at Workington, and Queen Elizabeth's displeasure at him for permitting the Duke of Norfolk to visit her, see *Camd. Eliz.* pp. 136, 199, 200, 242.

for fifty-seven years together, he ended his life the 27th of January, A. D. 1607, ætatis suæ 77."

13. SIR CHRISTOPHER LOWTHER, second son of Sir Richard, succeeded to the estates by the death of his brother John, in his father's life-time. He was knighted by King James at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, when that monarch first came into England. His wife was Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Musgrave, of Hayton, in Cumberland, by whom he had issue eight sons and four daughters, the eldest of whom,

14. SIR JOHN LOWTHER, was a member of four Parliaments, and one of his majesty's council at York for the northern parts. He married Eleanor, daughter of William Flemming, Esq. of Rydal, and by her had issue three sons and two daughters. His second son, Christopher, was created a baronet in 1643, and had the estate of St. Begh's purchased for him by his father, who died in 1637, when he was succeeded by his eldest son,

15. SIR JOHN LOWTHER, knight, who was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1640. He was a great sufferer by his adherence to the cause of Charles I. During the usurpation he lived in retirement; but was a member of the Parliament that brought about the Restoration. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Fletcher, of Hutton, by whom he had five sons and six daughters. His second wife was Elizabeth Hare of Stowe-Bardolfe, widow of Wooley Leigh, Esq. who brought him seven children. He died Nov. 30, 1675, aged seventy-three.

16. His eldest son, JOHN LOWTHER, Esq. of Hackthorpe, was also twice married, first, to Elizabeth, coheir of Sir Henry Bellingham, of Levins, Bart. who left him one son and one daughter; secondly, to Mary, daughter of William Withins, of Eltham, in Kent, by whom he had issue one son. He died in his father's life-time.

17. JOHN LOWTHER, called *the Rich*, son of John Lowther and Elizabeth Bellingham, was born in Hackthorpe-hall in 1655. He was the thirty-first knight of his family almost in a direct line. By the premature death of his father and mother, he fell

almost entirely to the care of his grandfather, Sir John Lowther, who sent him to Kendal school, from whence he went to Sedberg, in Yorkshire; and, about his fifteenth year, to Queen's College, Oxford, where he staid a year and a half, and then was sent to travel. He reached no farther than Angers on the Loire, staid eighteen months, and mostly at Sens. In the Parliaments preceding the Revolution from the year 1768, "he uniformly declared himself an advocate for the Test and Corporation Acts." His firm adherence to the Protestant succession procured him the office of vice-chamberlain to King William's household; and, five days after that monarch was proclaimed, he was sworn into the privy-council. In 1689 he was appointed lord-licutenant of Westmorland; and in the same year a lord of the treasury. May 28 1696, he was created Baron Lowther, Viscount Lonsdale. In 1698 he was made lord privy-seal; "and, when through ill health he was obliged to retire from business, the king would not permit him to resign the seal, but ordered him to take it into the country with him." In the month of July he was a second time appointed one of the lords justices to govern the kingdom during the king's absence in Holland: but on the tenth of that month he died. He left a manuscript, intituled, "Memoirs of the Reign of James II." which the present Earl of Lonsdale printed in 8vo. at York, in 1803, with the "Life and Character of John, first Viscount Lowther," prefixed to it. In this Life it is said, that when ill health, in 1699, "compelled him to decline his attendance upon Parliament for some time, he returned to his seat at Lowther, where he enjoyed that happy solitude which he called "his dearest companion and entertainment." He took great pleasure in adorning his magnificent house, with paintings of the most eminent artists; and indulged his taste for rural elegance in improving the aspect of the whole country, in embellishing and enriching its noble scenery, by those extensive plantations, which he formed and nurtured with the tenderest care. Relieved from the toil and fatigues of public engagements, he experienced a never failing source of gratification in the recreation of his garden.

garden. His wife was Catharine, daughter of Sir Frederic Thynne, by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters.

18. RICHARD, second LORD VISCOUNT LOWTHER, died in 1713, of the small-pox, unmarried, and, at the age of twenty-one. Thomas Tickell dedicated his Oxford to him. He was succeeded by his brother,

19. HENRY, third Lord Viscount Lowther, to whom was intrusted the several offices of custos rotulorum and lord-lieutenant of Westmorland and Cumberland; that of a lord of the bed-chamber; constable of the Tower of London; lord lieutenant of its hamlets; and lord privy-seal. He died unmarried, greatly and deservedly lamented, in 1750, when, on account of the death of his younger brother, Anthony, the title of viscount became extinct; but that of baronet descended to his heir,

20. JAMES LOWTHER, Esq. grandson of Richard, son of Sir John Lowther, who died in 1675. His father was Robert Lowther, Esq. of Maulsmeaburn, who was storekeeper of the Tower; and in 1716 appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the island of Barbadoes. This baronet sat upwards of thirty years in the House of Commons. In 1782, he offered to build, and completely to furnish, at his own expense, a man of war of seventy guns, for the service of his country: the king accepted his proposal; but peace with America rendered his offer unnecessary. May 24, 1784, he was created Baron Lowther, of Lowther, baron of the barony of Kendal, and baron of the barony of Burgh in Cumberland, Viscount of Lonsdale, and Earl of Lonsdale to him and his heirs male of his own body; and October 10, 1797, Viscount Lowther, of Whitehaven, with a collateral remainder to the heirs male of the body of his cousin, the late Rev. Sir William Lowther, of Swillington, Bart. He married, in 1761, Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of John Earl of Bute, and died without issue May 24, 1802, when he was succeeded by his cousin,

21. SIR WILLIAM LOWTHER, Bart. of Swillington, descended from William, third son of Sir John Lowther and Eleanor Fleming,

Fleming, who purchased the manor of Swillington, in Yorkshire, of Lord Darcy: he had a son, Sir William, whose son Sir William, was created a baronet March 5, 1715, and left a son, Sir William, who died without issue, and gave his estate to his cousin, the Reverend William Lowther, who procured a fresh patent of baronetage, August 22, 1764. This baronet was born July 10, 1707; married August 31, 1753, Anne, daughter of the Rev. C. Zouch, vicar of Sandal in Yorkshire; and died June 15, 1788, when he was succeeded in his title of baronet and estate at Swillington by his eldest son, William Lowther, Esq. the present peer, who was born October 17, 1755, and married July 12, 1781, Lady Augusta Fane, daughter of John, ninth earl of Westmorland, by whom he has issue two sons and four daughters. He became Viscount Lowther in 1802; and on April 4, 1807, was created Earl of Lonsdale; and soon after elected a knight of the garter.

LOWTHER CASTLE. In 1685, Sir John Lowther pulled down and rebuilt a great part of *Lowther Hall*, which, excepting two wings, was burnt down in 1720. The late Earl collected immense quantities of stone and timber for rebuilding it; but the honour of carrying his intentions into effect was left to the liberal and elegant hand of his successor. In the month of January, 1808, the first stone of this magnificent *castle* was laid, and the buildings were raised, and partly occupied, by the family in the summer of 1809. It is entirely of stone, of a beautiful rose tinted white, exceedingly smooth and durable. Both its exterior and interior are of that style of architecture, which prevailed in the most considerable edifices in Europe, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The entrance to it is from the north, through an arched gateway, with porter's lodge, &c. from which a high embattled wall, with towers at intervals, branches out each way, enclosing the *entrance court*, which is of smooth green lawn, intersected with a gravelled walk, and on each side having roads thirty feet broad, and rising to the *terrace*, which is 500 feet long and 100 feet wide. There is also a flight of
steps

steps sixty feet wide from the entrance court to the terrace, opposite the gateway. The centre of the north front is embellished with a rich open *porch* for receiving carriages: this leads to the *entrance hall*, sixty feet by thirty, which opens into the *staircase*, sixty feet square, and ninety feet high, surrounded by arched corridors on each story communicating with the apartments: it is wholly of stone, lighted by windows above of painted glass; and in the centre of its ceiling has this inscription round a wreath of stucco work:

Edif. Cul. Com. de Lonsdale ano. Regni

Mo. R. Geo. III. Ao. Di. M. D. CCCX: cur. Robo.

Smirke+

In the centre of the south front is the *Saloon*, sixty feet by thirty, fitted up with oak and light gray silk damask. On the right of the saloon, the *Dining-room*, forty-five feet by twenty-six, its furniture and doors of oak, the walls hung with scarlet cloth and gold enrichments; the curtains of velvet: in this room is a portrait of the late Earl. The *Drawing-room* is on the left of the saloon, of the same dimensions as the dining-room, and hung with richly embroidered satin, white and gold. The other rooms on the *south front* are the billiard room on the left of the drawing-room; and the breakfast-room on the right of the dining-room; and, branching off at right angles from each extremity of it, *arched open cloisters* communicate with the *stables* and *riding-house* on the left, and with the *kitchen offices* on the right; and the prospect extends into a long vista of the deer-park, with rising grounds and aged forest trees on each side: this front within the cloisters is about 280 feet long.

From the staircase arched stone corridors open on each side through the centre of the castle, into corridors with arcades of stone, and lighted at each end by windows of painted glass.

The ground-floor apartments on each side of the entrance hall on the north front are:—on the right, Lady Lonsdale's room thirty feet by twenty-four, fitted up with scarlet and light green satin;

satin; a dressing-room thirty feet by twenty-one; a bedchamber; and Lord Lonsdale's room, in which are several excellent paintings: on the left, the library forty-five feet by thirty, fitted up with oak; a state bedchamber communicating with the arched stone corridore: and, lastly, offices for his lordship's agents; the whole of this front being about 420 feet long, and garnished with eight lofty towers. The prospect here is open to Penrith beacon-hill, lately planted by the present Earl, to Saddleback, and the Scotch mountains. The saloon, drawing and dining-rooms, library, and Lady Lonsdale's room, are all about twenty-two feet high.

The parks and pleasure grounds which surround this magnificent edifice are of very large extent, and command a variety of prospect and scenery, not equalled perhaps in any other part of the British dominions. The great terrace is near a mile in length, and runs along the brink of a deep limestone cliff, which overlooks a part of the park, irregularly scattered with forest trees of immense growth, and well replenished with deer. The park of the Emperor of China, at Gehol, is called, in the language of that country "Van-shoo-yuen, or the paradise of ten thousand, or innumerable trees." Lord Macartney tells us he "wandered in it for several hours, and yet was never weary of wandering;" for "certainly so rich, so various, so beautiful, so sublime a prospect my eyes had never beheld;" and concludes his description of that "wonderful garden" with this observation: "If any place can be said in any respect to have similar features to the western park" of Van-shoo-yuen, "which I have seen this day, it is at Lowther Hall, in Westmorland, which (when I knew it many years ago) from the extent of prospect, the grand surrounding objects, the noble situation, the diversity of surface, the extensive woods, and command of water, I thought might be rendered by a man of sense, spirit, and taste, the finest scene in the British dominions*."

The *village* of Lowther formerly stood before the north front of

* Barrow's Travels in China, p. 134.

of the present castle, and consisted of the hall, church, and seventeen tenements, with their messuages and cottages. The tenements and their appurtenances were purchased by Sir John Lowther in 1682, the lands laid to his demesne, and the buildings pulled down to open the prospect from the hall. In lieu of the village he built *Lowther New-town*, which consists of several neat dwelling-houses occupied by his agents and mechanics; and of a large building called the *College*, on account of its being intended by John Viscount Lowther, as a seminary for the benefit of the northern counties: it was, however, discontinued, by Henry Viscount Lowther, while in its probationary state. The Rev. Mr. Wilkinson of Lazonby, who died in 1752, presided in it; and "the Earl of Selkirk and the late Duke of Athol were educated here: an ash-tree planted by his lordship is still pointed out."* The late Earl of Lonsdale converted this building into a manufactory for "most beautiful stockings, and carpets of strength and lustre little inferior to those of Persia. A few of these were sold from 63l. to 105l.; but they were wrought chiefly for his lordship's own use, or to be given in presents to his friends."† The old *rectory* of Lowther was a mean edifice, but the first viscount rebuilt it in a handsome style in a most delightful and secluded situation on the margin of the Lowther. He also exchanged the glebe lands and other revenues of the church greatly to the advantage of the rector. The *Church* of Lowther was also entirely rebuilt by the same nobleman in 1686. It is finished with a dome and lantern in the manner of St. Paul's, London; and stands on a high bank, overlooking the Lowther, and embosomed with aged trees. It is very elegantly furnished, and contains several tombs of the Lowther family.

The *manor* of Lowther in Henry the Second's time appears to have been divided into three parts, for in that reign Humphrey Machel gave a third part of the church of Lowther to the priory of Carlisle. In 1278, one of these parts was divided between coheireses, married to Robert de Morville and Gilbert de Whiteby.

* Pringle's Survey, p. 300.

† Ib.

by, and the other two belonged to the priory of Wotton, and William de Strickland. It was held of the Clifford family, in 1309, by the heir of John de Coupland, Henry de Haverington, Simon de Alve, and the prior of Wotton; and in 1314, the moiety of Simon de Alve was held by Hugh de Lowther. In 1332, we find either this Sir Hugh de Lowther, or his son of the same name, exchanging lands here with Sir Walter de Strickland. In 1421, Sir Robert de Lowther held the whole of this manor by the cornage of twenty shillings and fourpence; this service, in 1640, is called *noltgeld*, i. e. cow-tax; by which, and ten shillings yearly for *serjeant food*, it is said that two-thirds of this manor were then held of Francis, Earl of Cumberland; but that one-third was held of Robert Strickland, Esq. by a hawk, or sixpence yearly.

The village of WHALE lies on the south west side of Lowther Park, and the manor of this name extended into the straggling hamlet of Whale-moor. It was held under the barons of Westmorland, by a family to whom it gave name in 1279, by wardship and cornage, amounting together to seventy-three shillings. In 1314, it was in the hands of Richard le Fraunces; and, in 1421, was possessed by Richard Vernon. But at present both the manor, and nearly the whole of its tenements, have, to use the words of Dr. Burn, been "drawn within the vortex of the house of Lowther, from age to age purchasing, and never selling again."

HACKTHORPE was held of the barons of Kendal, by Gamel de Hakethorpe, in drengage, which service William de Lancaster in the time of Henry III. released to Ralph de Aincourt; and, in 1360, Sir Thomas de Stirkland had licence from the Crown to empark his woods here, and in other places, for his good services in the wars in France. This manor, hall, and demesne, were purchased by Sir Richard Lowther, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and the hall after this for a long time continued a residence of one of that family; but in latter years has been occupied by a tenant, and is much decayed.

MELCAN

MELKANTHORPE-HALL was the manor-house of Great Strickland. Galfridus de Melcanthorpe was constable of Appleby Castle in the time of Roger de Clifford. It afterwards belonged to Margaret de Ros; then to the Musgraves, and an heiress of the Fallowfields carried it to the Dalstons, who sold it to Sir John Lowther. Its manor was held of the Marquis fee of Kendal. The arms in the hall are Musgrave quartering Ward and Stapleton: Fallowfield: Dalston impaling Fallowfield.

ASKHAM was anciently written *Ascom*: it is the name of a parish, consisting of the manors of Askham, and Helton Flecket. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and stands upon a stratum of brownish marble, a quarry of which is sometimes wrought a little above Askham bridge. Its rectorial rights were granted to the monastery of Wartre, in Yorkshire, about the year 1245; and at the Dissolution purchased by Thomas Sandford, Esq. of Askham Hall, whose descendant, William Sandford, in 1680, sold them to Sir John Lowther, reserving the advowson of the vicarage. Grose enumerates this church among the remarkable edifices of Westmorland. The date, 1593, painted upon a beam in it, relates to the time of its being new-roofed. Under a gravestone at the entrance into the chancel, a stone coffin was dug up, with this inscription on its cover: *IOHES DE CLAWORTH,* who was vicar here, and died in 1346. On the south side, in an aisle belonging to the hall, is an old monument under an arch "whereon is now only legible *WILS DE SANDFORD,*" who died in 1416. The vicarage was rebuilt in 1802, by its present incumbent John Langton Leech, M. A. at the expense of 510*l*. The manor of Askham was received by Sir Thomas de Helbeck, in the reign of Henry III. in exchange for divers lands holden by knight's service. In 1314, Robert de Swynburne held it by homage and fealty of the Cliffords; and, in 1371, conveyed it to Edmund de Sandford and others, who all joined in a conveyance in 1373, to William Colynson, and he in the succeeding year reconveyed it, in fee, to the said Edmund de Sandford, with whose posterity it continued till it passed in marriage with Mildred,

eldest daughter of William Sandford, Esq. to William Tatham, Esq. of Overhall, in Lancashire. Their son William died unmarried, in 1775; after which time it was sold to Edward Bolton, Esq. of Manchester, who entailed it upon the descendants of his niece, wife of Mr. King, its present proprietor; whose seat, called ASKHAM HALL, is pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Lowther: it was begun to be built by Thomas Sandford, Esq. and finished by his executors. Over the gate, on a tablet, are the arms quarterly of Sandford, English, Crakenthorpe, and Lancaster; and underneath this inscription, in letters curiously raised :

THOMAS SANDFORD ESQUYR
FOR THYS PAID MEAT AND HYR
THE YEAR OF OURE SAVIOURE
XV HUNDRETHE SEVENTY FOURE

Its roof is embattled; and it has a grey sombre appearance, well adapted to the woody scenery around it. The manor of *Helton Flecket* descended from Robert de Morville, in 1289, to Wessington and English, married to his two daughters. The former moiety belonged afterwards to Mahlory and Norton, and was purchased by the house of Lowther. The English moiety, after licence had been obtained in 1338, to make it a free warren, and to empark the wood of Satron, went by marriage to the Sandfords of Askham, who sold it also to Sir John Lowther, in 1680. At a short distance from the village of Helton, on the waste of *Moorduvvock*, is a remarkable upright stone, called *Helton-cop-stone*: about 500 yards north of it on the same waste is a circle of stones, ten yards in diameter, called the *Druid's Cross*. In sight of Ullswater, at the head of Ellerbeck, is another circle twenty-one yards in diameter, called the *Cock-stones*, and pretty perfect. There is also a large cairn, called the *White-raise*, in the descent from Moorduvvock towards Pooley. The high land immediately west of Askham affords a most charming and extensive prospect.

BANPTON

BAMPTON parish is divided into Bampton Patrick, and Bampton Cundale. The church is dedicated to St. Patrick, and stands in the village of Bampton-Grange, on the east bank of the river Lowther. Its rectorial rights were appropriated to Shap Abbey, in 1170. The present structure was built in 1726, on the site of the old one: it is neat, its roof supported by two rows of lofty oak pillars, six in each row. Its tower contains five good bells, hung in 1776; and on its west side is the following inscription, written, except the day and year of his death, by Mr. Wearing, the vicar, in whose time the church and school were rebuilt:

Panditur elegantius denuo sanctuarium Dei:

Resurgunt ædes gratiis musisque sacratæ:

Instaurata omnia

THOMA WEARING, VICARIO.

Vix dotatam, cum dirutam; tum auctam, ter amabilem

Unam hanc, unice confarreavit ecclesiam,

Nec impar, nec appetentior, ille minister:

Prisca fide, patriis moribus, simplici munditia.

Biblitorum prius oraculis rite sciscitatis,

Liturgiæ, ceu Palladii, ad aras usque tenax;

Rationem Œconomæ qualem qualem editurus,

Quod feliciter vortat, excessit:

Sicut egeus, multos autem locupletans,

Tanquam nihil habens, et omnia possidens.

Illicet age, aude, ingredere actutum, mi tu,

Hac itur ad cælum;

Nusquam alibi requies:

Ut simus potiundo, faxit Deus.

Natus 7 March, 1647: inductus 25 March 1699:

Denatus 30 August 1742.

Adjoining the church-yard is the *Free Grammar School* of Bampton, founded in 1623, by Dr. Thomas Sutton*, with 500*l*.

K 2

which

* He was born at *Sutton Gill*, in this parish, educated at Queen's College, Oxford,

which was laid out in the purchase of tythes. It is subject to the direction of twelve governors, six of whom are trustees of the revenues, &c. Here were educated *Dr. John Mill*, famous for his edition of the New Testament; *Dr. Edmund Gibson*, Bishop of London, who rebuilt this school, and other eminent characters. Its present master, the Rev. John Bowstead, B. D. is author of several poems, has presided in it during the last fifty years, and has much gratitude due to him from his pupil, the compiler of this Memoir, born in 1789, in Swindale, in the adjoining parish of Shap. It has a rental of fifteen pounds a year for purchasing books for poor scholars. *Measand School*, in this parish, was endowed with a freehold estate in 1711; and has this inscription over its door: "Richard Wright, schooler; Richard Law, benefactor, 1713." the latter of whom was great uncle to *Bishop Law*, who obtained his classical rudiments here. There is also at *Rough-hill* a preparatory school, endowed with lands, and legacies.

Bampton has four *libraries* in it. The first given March 25, 1710, by Richard Viscount Lonsdale, and kept in the vicarage: the second, founded by the Rev. Jonathan Tinklar, rector of Alderthorpe, Lincolnshire, by a legacy worth four guineas a year, for the use of the vicar: the third parochial given by the associates of Dr. Bray, about 1757, and kept in the school house; and the fourth the interest of 100l. given by William Noble, Esq. to be laid out in books for the use of the school.

THORNTHWAITHE means the *tower on the wood-girt plain*: and the hall of that name was the mansion-house of Bampton Patrick, which is supposed to derive its name from *Patrick de Culven*, who lived in the time of Henry II. and was a descendant of

Oxford, became minister of Culham, Berks, and Lecturer of St. Helen's, Abingdon, which he exchanged for the Lectureship of St. Mary Overton, in Southwark. In 1643, he came to see his native place, desirous of finally settling the affairs of his newly established school; and having effected this, he was returning by ship from Newcastle to London; but was cast away and drowned, with many others. His body was buried at Aldborough, in Suffolk.

of the celebrated Ivo de Talebois. He derived his name from an estate at Culwen, in Galloway, given to him by his father, Thomas, son of Gospatric, Earl of Dunbar. His descendants held this and Knype Patrick of the Cliffords, in 1526; but sold it to the Howards of Naworth, by a daughter of whom it came to the Warwicks, of Warwick, in Cumberland, who sold the manor and forest of Naddle to the Hasells of Dalemain; but preserved the park and demesne lands. The hall has been a place of considerable size and strength; but at present is contracted into a farm-house. The Hasells sold their purchase to the house of Lowther.

BAMPTON-HALL is in the village of *Bampton-town*, and in the time of Henry III. was the seat of Henry de Candale, who held his manor of the Cliffords. His family derived their name from the adjoining dale, or valley, at present called *Codale*. They were of great consideration, and continued here till Edward the second's time, when their property went, probably by marriage, to the Cliburns, who also had a part of Bampton Patrick and Knype, till 1554, since which time it was purchased by the Lowthers. The old mansion has been destroyed.

In Codale is a place called *The Old Church*, octangular, forty yards in diameter, with a heap of stones in its centre, and formed by a slight vallum of stones and earth; it is a short distance from the hamlet called *Carhullan*, which means the *village-burial-place*. The *Giant's graves* on *Burnbanks* are several regular oblong mounds of earth placed at right angles to each other, and raised for some unknown purpose. The *Folds-in-the-Wood* on *Knype Scar*, denote the site of a British village. On *Lowther Scar* is a circle of large stones, seventy feet in diameter, probably the burial-place of some ancient chieftain.

"At High Knype, in this parish, was born THOMAS GIBSON, M. D. physician general to the army, and author of "A System of Anatomy," who married to his second wife a daughter of Richard Cromwell, the Protector. There, also, was born his

nephew, EDMUND GIBSON, D. D. Bishop of Litchfield and London, who had the honour of publishing a new translation of Mr. Camden's *Britannia*, with considerable additions and improvements in successive editions." He was baptized, December, 16, 1669. A beam of the house broke over his cradle, but he was providentially saved: this house, at present, is converted into a barn. He was educated at the Free School of Bampton, under Mr. Jackson, who held it forty-four years, and admitted, in 1686, into Queen's College, Oxford. He began his literary career with publishing, 1691, in 4to, "Drummond's *Polyæno-Middiana*," and James V. of Scotland's " *Cantilena Rustica*," and in 1692, the *Saxon Chronicle*, and the Catalogue of the *Tenison and Dugdale MSS.* In 1693, a correct edition of *Quintilian*, and, in 1694, when he proceeded M. A. Somner's *Roman Ports and Ports in Kent*, and his *Portus Locius illustratus*. In 1695, he entered into orders, and published, with the assistance of his friends, a new translation of the *BRITANNIA*, with a dedication to Lord Somners, who offered him a living of 200*l.* a year in the Isle of Thanet, which he declined on account of health. In 1696, he was admitted library keeper at Lambeth to Archbishop Tenison, who took him into his family; and, in 1697, he was appointed morning preacher at Lambeth, and prefixed to the " *Catalogues Manuscriptorum in Anglia & Hibernia*," a *Life of Bodley*, and *History of his Library*. In 1698, he published " *The posthumous works of Sir Henry Spelman, with his Life*," and was appointed domestic chaplain to the archbishop, and lecturer of St. Martin's in the Fields. He distinguished himself in the defence of the archbishop's rights as president of the Convocation, and had the degree of D. D. conferred on him by the archbishop; 1702, was preferred to the rectory of Lambeth, to the precentorship, and a residentiary's place in the church of Chichester, and, 1710, to the archdeaconry of Surrey. In 1713, he published his " *Codex Juris Anglicana*," and in 1716, was promoted to the see of Lincoln, and in 1723, translated to London." In the church

church of Bampton he erected a monument of white marble, on which is this modest inscription :

MEMORIÆ SACRUM
EDMUNDI ET JANÆ GIBSON,
CHARISSIMORUM PARENTUM,
MONUMENTUM HOC POSUIT
EDMUNDUS EPISCOPUS LONDINENSIS,
ANNO DOMINI MDCCXLIII.

" His close application to study and business of various kinds brought on a decay which terminated his life at Bath, September 6, 1748, in the 79th year of his age, having lived to publish a second edition of the *Britannia*, enlarged to two volumes, 1722. He was interred at Fulham, with no other inscription over him than " EDMUND GIBSON, LORD BISHOP OF LONDON." *

Knype also gave birth to JOSEPH ROBERTSON, a critic of great celebrity, learning, and industry. He was born August 28, 1726 ; his father was an eminent malster, and his mother the only daughter of Mr. Edward Stevenson, of the same place. He obtained the rudiments of his education under Mr. Yates of Appleby ; and, in 1746, removed thence to Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1752 he took orders, and became a curate to Dr. Sykes, at Rayleigh, in Essex. In 1758, he obtained the vicarage of Herriard, in Hampshire, and in the same year married Miss Rackes, the daughter of a respectable apothecary, in London.

His first publication was a much admired sermon on *the Subversion of Ancient Kingdoms*. In 1764, he engaged as a writer in the *Critical Review*, in which occupation he continued till 1785, and to which work he contributed upwards of 2620 theological, classical, and philological articles ; many of them eminently distinguished for depth of learning, for solidity of judgment,

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ment,

* Gough's *Camd.* III. 161.

about, or delivery of texts. In 1778, he revised and corrected for the press Dr. Gregory Sharpe's *Posthumous Sermons*; and compiled a new edition of Algernon Sidney's *Discourse on Government*, with Historical Notes, in one volume quarto, in which performances, to adopt Mr. Hollis's expressions, 'he distinguished himself eminently, even beyond any expectation of him, by his abilities, learning, and industry.' In 1781, he also revised and published a medical work of his friend, Sir Clifton Wintringham, intitled: *De Morbis quibusdam Commentarii*. After being instituted to the rectory of Sutton, in Essex, in 1770, he was presented to the vicarage of Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, in 1779, by the celebrated Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle, whose father was a clergyman, and a native of Measand, in this parish.

About the year 1782, he commenced his labours on the theoretical and practical instruction of youth, in an elegant little volume, intitled *An Introduction to the Study of Polite Literature*. In 1785, appeared his elaborate *Essay on Punctuation*, which rapidly went through four editions. His *Dissertation on the Parian Chronicle* was published in 1786, with the motto "Ea quæ disputavi, disserere malui quam judicare:" in this work he was the first to question the authenticity of this record; and his doubts arose from nothing less than the following important considerations: the characters of the chronicle have no certain marks of antiquity; the Greek and Roman writers, for a long time after the date of this work, complain that they had no chronological account of the affairs of ancient Greece; some of the facts appear to have been taken from authors of later date; and some parachronisms appear which we can scarcely suppose a Greek chronologer, in the 129th Olympiad, would be liable to commit.

Mr. Robertson, ever anxious to promote the education of young people, in 1795, published a new translation of *Telemachus*, with notes and the Life of the Author. With a similar view he published, in 1798, *An Essay on the Education of Young Ladies*; and lastly, in 1799, appeared his *Essay on the Nature*



Nature of English Verse, with directions for Reading English Poetry.

He died on the 18th of January, 1802, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Mrs. Robertson, soon after his death, stated to a friend, that, "During the forty-four years we have lived together, never, for a single night, did he desert the domestic society, to seek elsewhere for amusement." *

The parish of SHAP was anciently called *Heppe*, a name of the fruit of the briar, in this county pronounced *choup*. Its parish church, though in many parts much modernised, retains marks of the architecture prevalent soon after the Conquest, especially in the windows of the tower. It is dedicated to St. Michael, was given by Thomas de Talebois, to Shap Abbey about 1170; and has been lately much repaired. The town of Shap is long and straggling. Philip Lord Wharton, June 2, 1689, procured it a charter for a weekly market on Wednesdays, and annual fairs April 23, 24; August 1, 2; and September 17, 18: only one, on May 4, is now holden. He also liberated the tenants of the manor of Shap from tolls at the markets and fairs. Of late years the market has revived.

The ABBEY of Shap stands on the west margin of the Lowther, a mile from Shap, in a secluded place, called in old charters *Vallis Magdalene de Hepp*, from the abbey church being dedicated to God and St. Mary Magdalene. It was founded by Thomas, son of Cospatric †, about 1119, for the canons of Preston, in Kendal, of the Præmonstratensian order, where he gave them his demesne park and other lands, to build a mansion on; but soon after removed them to this place, and confirmed to them all his karl lands, *totam terram quæ fuit karl*, in this parish: i. e. all his *fole lands*, or out lands held by his *ceorles*, or farmers; who, on account of their being free, and having the liberty

* See Monthly Mag. V. XIII. p. 133.

† This name seems to be a corruption of *Comes Patricius*, Earl Patrick, anciently written *Cos Patricius*, and the title and name of an Earl of Dunbar. It is often *Gospatric*. See Dr. Burn, p. 465.

liberty of judging and determining causes within the limits of their Soc, or manor, were also called Soc men. The founder of this house died, December 7, 1162, and was buried in the Abbey church, as were also several of the Veteripants and Clif-fords, who were great benefactors to it. At the Dissolution, it was valued at 154l. 2s. 7d. a year: it surrendered, January 14, 1540; when it contained twenty religious, thirteen of whom received pensions in 1554. Its last abbot was Richard Evenwode, who signed the surrender *Richard Ragget*. Its possessions were granted in 1544, with the monasteries of Gisburn and Rival, to Lord Wharton, at the yearly rent of 41l. 11s. with reversion in the Crown, which James I. in 1610, granted Philip, Lord Wharton, and his heirs male, with whom they continued till the time of the Duke of Wharton, when they were sold to Robert Lowther, Esq. of Mandersburn.

The abbey church has been a spacious edifice, built of white freestone, as exceedingly durable as to preserve the marks of the chisel to this day. Its tower and some fragments of its chancel walls remain, specimens of excellent masonry; and the ground on the south of it, for a considerable distance, is covered with the foundations of its cloisters and offices, many of them vaulted underneath. Ruins of a bridge also remain on the north side of its cemetery. *Shap Grange*, which belonged to it, stands in rich pastures a mile to the east, and has vestiges of a considerable village around it. Speed, after mentioning this abbey, adds, "where there is a fountain, or spring, which ebbs and flows many times a day:" it is called *Anney Well*, and at present throws out a copious, and, apparently, an *equable* stream. A short way above it is a *Petrifying Spring*, issuing out of a limestone rock. The Bodleian Library contains a manuscript, intitled "*De Situ Abbatiae de Hepp.* fol. 134 Codices MSS. Rogeri Doddesworth, 4152, Vpl. X." * and the "Register of Shap Abbey was heretofore in the possession of Lord William Howard, of Naworth; but now seems to be lost." † The family

* Cat. Cod. MSS. Ang. V. I. p. 191.

† Dr. Burn, p. 472.

family of *Hoggerd*, ancestors of the celebrated William Hogarth, were tenants of this abbey at the time of the Dissolution, and several members of it still continue in this neighbourhood.

At Shap is a stupendous monument of antiquity, called *CARL-LOFTS*, composed of two lines of huge obelisks of unhewn granite. It commences about half a mile south of the town; and, running parallel with the Kendal road, till it passes Brakenber, starts off to the north-west into the demesne of Shap Grange. The remains of it are in the best preservation on the common at its south end, where there is a circle of similar stones eighteen feet in diameter; and where "the space between the lines is eighty eight feet: they gradually converge towards each other; for near Shap the distance decreases to fifty-nine feet; and it is probable they met and concluded in a point forming a wedge."* In the fields west of Shap the greatest number of these columns has been broken by blasting, and removed into the walls: several of them, however, continue in their original order on the right of the foot path leading to the village of *Keld*; where one of them is called *Guggleby Stone*, and is eight feet high from the face of the ground, and thirty-seven feet in girth at its middle: it, as many of the rest, stands on its narrow end. The stone next north of it is about the same length and girth; and has been overturned by digging limestones from beneath it; its base is finely levelled, and has a hole four inches over and two inches deep in its centre. There is also on one of the slopes of this stone, near its base, a hole, apparently artificial, and probably used in conveying it: on its uppermost corner is a rude circle, eight inches in diameter, with a shallow hole in its centre, some symbol, probably of the use of this column: by diligent search other inscriptions of this kind perhaps might be found here, as on the obelisks at Aubrey described by Dr. Stukeley. Along the top of the limestone quarry between the lanes from Shap to Keld and Rosgill, one line is very perfect, and two of the stones have their bases hewn, the rest of such a form as could not have been placed upright. At the
Rosgill

* Pennant's North Tour, I. 297.

Rosgill lane is a square plot of stones neatly arranged with circles, and the walls on each side of the lane are built of large masses of granite, which we conjecture have formed the north end of this monument: a small tumulus, called *Shollens*, on the hill on the north side of the lane, has probably some connection with it. There is, indeed, half a mile from this place, in the bearing with the stones in the lane to Rosgill, three very large stones in a right line; and two more, behind Shap Grange, apparently too far to the west to have any connection with the main body of *Karl-dale*.^{*} "That this monument was Danish may be inferred from the custom of the northern nations of arranging their recording stones in forms that they seemed to determine should be expressive of certain events: those that were placed in a strait and long order commemorated the evolutions of champions; squares shaped equestrian conflicts; circles, the interments of families; wedges shaped, a fortunate victory.* Success might have attended the northern invaders in this place, which gave rise to their long arrangement: the fall of some consanguineous heroes in the action caused the grateful tribute of the stoney circles."[†] The name of this monument, and of the tumulus at its north end, the former signifying *the liftings of the husbandmen*, and the latter *the hill of the skulls*, strengthen Pennant's conjecture that this monument was a work of the Danes.

In *Gunnerkeld-Bottom*, a mile north-east of Shap, is a circle of large stones, in great perfection: it is usually called *the Druid's temple*; but has unquestionably been used as a burying-place.

ROSGILL was a manor, and the residence of a line of knights of its own name, in the time of Henry III.: their heiress, Christian, in the reign of Richard II. married Hugh de Salkeld of Corby Castle, whose descendants continued here, till Dorothy Morley, sister and sole heir of Richard Salkeld, Esq. carried their property, by marriage, to the Christians, (now Curwens) of Ewanrigg,

* Olaus Magnus, de Gent. Septentr. l. i. c. 18.

† Pennant's North. Tour, I. 297.

Ewanrigg, in Cumberland, with whom the demesne and hall continue; but they sold the manor to Sir John Lowther. The *hall* is converted into a farm-house, stables, &c.; but the remains of the circular staircase of a strong tower, discovered about twenty years since, the ruins of the domestic chapel, and extensive foundations, prove its former importance. In the middle of the village of Rosgill, on the south side of the street, is a house, traditionally said to have been a chapel. The ground on the north side of this village, and, in many parts of the parishes of Shap and Bampton, is formed into regular flights of terraces called *rayns*, a method of cultivating immemorially out of use in England, but still practised in most of the hilly countries of the continent.

SHAPWELLS are much resorted to in the summer season by persons afflicted with scorbutic complaints; and by lead miners from Alston and Arkingartdale. They are strongly impregnated with sulphur and iron, with which a stratum of schistus that prevails above them is profusely charged.

Dr. John Mills, educated at Bampton School, and at Queen's College, Oxford, was born at *Hardendale*, in the parish of Shap, in 1645. He became principal of Edmund Hall. His Greek Testament was printed off a fortnight before his death, which happened in 1707.

Wastelhead was the birth-place of SIMON WASTAL, a learned schoolmaster at Northampton, and author of *Microbiblion*, or an *Epitome of the Bible in Verse*, printed in 1629: the first edition of it was called *The True Christian's Delight*, and printed in 1623. The time of his death is not known.

MORLAND derives its name from the extensive *moors* formerly within it: it is a parish, containing eight townships. The several manors within it were held of the barons of Kendal, excepting King's Meaburn and Bolton, which were under the Cliffords. The *Church*, with lands, and a part of the manor of Morland, were given by Ketel, grandson of Ivo de Talebois, to the abbey of St. Mary's, York, which gave them to its cell of Wetherhall; and,

and, since the Dissolution, they have belonged to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. It is a large edifice, having two rows of Gothic pillars and a tower. *Dr. Brown*, author of the *Essay on the Characteristics, &c.* was vicar here from 1743 to 1769. William de Lancaster granted the manor of *Morland*, with *Grarigg* and *Hoversham* in frank marriage with his daughter *Agnes*, to Alexander de Windsor, the last of whose male descendants left a daughter, married to John Duckett, Esq. who settled at *Grarigg-hall* in this county; but this manor never appears to have belonged either to him or his descendants. The moiety of it, not in possession of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, was purchased of Robert Bowes by Simon Masgrave, who sold it to John Southaic, and he to Lancelot Backhouse, whose family ended in a daughter, married to Isaac Eels, Esq.

GREAT STRICKLAND gave name to the ancient family of Strickland, who removed to Sizergh. One of them, in the time of Henry III. had licence to keep a chaplain in his hall, (in curia sua) at *Stirkeland*, i. e. *Steerland*, for young cattle in the north of England are called Stirks. WILLIAM DE STRICKLAND, a bishop of Carlisle, was of this family, and born here in 1396. He made an aqueduct from the river Petteril to Penrith at his own expense, and died in 1419. His family were succeeded here about the reign of Henry VI. by the *Fallowfields*, whose heiress married John Dalston, Esq. of Acornbank, whose son sold the hall and demesne to Sir John Lowther. At LITTLE STRICKLAND HALL a branch of the Crakenthorp family were seated for several generations. THIRIMBY, or *Thirneby*, belonged to a family of its name, afterwards to the *Haveringtons*; but the whole of its manor, and nearly the whole of its tenements, were purchased by John Viscount Lowther. Its chapel, in 1681, was re-edified by Thomas Fletcher, Esq. ancestor by a daughter and coheir to Sir Fletcher Norton, sometime Speaker to the House of Commons. This village has a small endowed school: a little to the south of it was *Thrimby-row*, a long line of uniform and connected cottages, built by the late Lord Lonsdale, with the inten-

tion of establishing, as it was said, a woollen manufactory at them: several of them were finished, but none of them ever occupied.

In the year 1518, *Richard Vernon*, of Nether-Haddon, Derbyshire, held sixteen messuages and 300 acres of land in NEWBY-STONES; and his son, George, sold all his possessions there to *Richard Nevinson*, of Kemplees, whose posterity were seated at *Newby-hall*, till Stanwix Nevinson, Esq. left it to his widow, Julia, daughter of John Gaskarth, Esq. of Penrith, who married a second time on July 2, 1774, to the present Earl of Suffolk.

SLEAGILL, i. e. *Sloe-brook*, in the time of Edward II. was comprised within the hamlet of Newby: it is a small village, remarkable for nothing but two human skeletons, being found a short way east of it, on the side of the road to Appleby, and at the head of a limestone quarry. This discovery was made Nov. 2, 1808. Each of them had a brazen ring, "about four inches broad," round its arm: and the bones of some animal had been deposited with them.

KING'S MEABURN, or *Meaburn Regis*, was so called from being held by the crown from the forfeiture of Sir Hugh de Morville, till King John granted it to Robert de Veteripont, with whose posterity it still continues. It is a pleasant village, on the eastern bank of the Lyveunite. Between this place and Morland is a field called the Chapel-garth, wherein the chapel of *Wythe* formerly stood: it had land at *Little Aynesbergh*, abutting on the common of *Blanc*.

BOLTON has been variously written: sometimes *Botheltun*, which is nearly the same as *village-town*. It was held, with Dufton and other manors, by Ralph, Baron of Greystock, in 1315, who, as mesne lord, granted it in the same reign to John de Derwentwater, on whose property, servants, and tenants, enormous riot was committed here in 1387, whilst he was sitting in Parliament for Cumberland.* In 1554 it continued in the same families; but was afterwards purchased by the Fletchers of Hutton,

* Prynne's IV Inst. p. 331.

ton, with whom it continues. The chapel here has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty: it had a chantry in it founded by the Ratcliffes. The *School* is endowed with the interest of 190l.

BULEY CASTLE is pleasantly situated on the west side of the Eden, opposite to Crakenthorpe-hall. It belonged to John de Builly, whose only daughter, Idonea, was married to the first Robert de Veteripont. It afterwards belonged to the bishops of Carlisle, who held several ordinations in it: and, from the number of charters confirmed here, it appears to have been tenanted by them when the neighbourhood of Carlisle was infested by incursions of the Scotch, or when they came to Appleby in their episcopal capacity. It is a ruinous edifice, evincing, at present, no marks of former strength.

CROSEY RAVENSWORTH, that is, the *Cross Town* in *Raven's Farm*,* is the name of a parish and a village, the latter of which stands in a sweet and secluded situation, on the banks of the Lyvennate. Its *Church* was founded by Torphin de Alverstain, grandson of Gospatrick, in the time of Henry I. and exhibited several curious specimens of the architecture of that age: William Dent, Esq. of London, assisted by the Earl of Lonsdale, and other public-spirited individuals, has lately rebuilt it in a handsome and commodious manner. On the floor of its chancel is a *tomb-stone*, inscribed with a spear and a battle axe; and, in the church-yard, a plain free-stone *Cross*, one foot square, nine feet high, skilfully fixed in a massy stone socket, but having its top broken off. It is in the gift of the lord of the manor of Garthorne, in which it stands. "There is a tradition of a *Friery* having been on the north side of this church-yard; and there seems to be some remembrance of it, in the names of Monk-garth, Monksburn,

* *Raven*, or *Rafen*, among the Danes, seems to have been a name in frequent use. *Wort*, or *Worth*, signifying a curtilage, or country farm, occurs in *Matt. Westm.* 870. *Ravenshelm* and *Ravensworth*, in the county of Durham, were the *fortress* and *estate* of one *Raven*. In some ancient records this place is written *Ravenswarth*, which signifies *Raven's Ford*.

Monksbarn, and Monksbridge. It perhaps might be some small religious house belonging to the abbey of Whitby, which, as well as other ecclesiastical establishments, had possessions in this parish. The hospital of St. Leonard's in York had lands here; the abbey of Shap had the whole manor of Reagill; and, at Maudsmeaburn, there were possessions of four or five different religious societies." The *manor* here descended from Trophin de Alverstain, to his grandson, Thomas de Hastings, and from him to Sir Edward de Hastings, Knight, of whom it was held by Lancelot de Threlkeld, who had other possessions here, and who used to say he had three noble houses; one for pleasure at Crosby Ravensworth, where he had a park full of deer; one for profit and warmth, wherein to reside in winter, at Yanwath, near Penrith; and the third at Threlkeld, well stocked with tenants to go with him to the wars. By marriage of his co-heiress, this manor fell to the Pickering family, who, in the reign of James I. sold it to Sir John Lowther, from whom it passed by marriage to John Doddsworth, of Thornton Wanlass, in the county of York, whose son bequeathed it to his steward, Mr. Francis Bailey, whose daughter sold it to Robert Lowther, Esq. of Maudsmeaburn. The *hall*, or manor-house, was turretted, and girt with a moat; but its ancient consequence is now only traceable in decayed walls, ditches, and fish-ponds.

Sir Lancelot Threlkeld's deer park is now called Crosby-gill, at the head of which is *Black-dub*, the source of the Lyvennate, where Charles II. in 1651, halted, dined, and drank of the water. The last of the Pickerings sold this park to Edward Wilson, of Heversham-hall, who gave it in marriage with his kinswoman, Jane, to Robert, son of William Rawlinson, of Cotton, in Lancashire. Robert's son, Curwen, married Elizabeth, sole heiress of Nicholas Monk, Bishop of Hereford, and brother of the first duke of Albemarle; and his son, CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, distinguished himself as a scholar and an antiquary. In 1698, being then gentleman commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, he published an elegant edition of King Alfred's Saxon version of

Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ. He also collected, from the Escheator's books, and other evidences, a valuable mass of materials respecting the counties of Lancaster and Westmorland, and particularly respecting the barony of Kendal: from these Sir Daniel Fleming compiled a considerable part of the *Royal Manuscripts*. He died unmarried, and the family estates merged, by marriage of his sister Anne, in the family of the Crakenthorpes and their heirs. Crosby Ravensworth has enjoyed the benefit of a *Free School* for near two centuries. It was built by the inhabitants, and endowed with 100*l.* by the Rev. William Willaine, who was instituted into the vicarage in 1617. About twenty years since it was handsomely rebuilt by William Dent, Esq. a native of this parish; and its revenues increased by a further gift of 500*l.* by himself, his brother Robert, and the late Anne, Viscountess of Andover. There is also a school at Reagill endowed with 120*l.* by the Rev. Randal Saunderson, a native of this village, and sometime fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and rector of Weyhill in Hampshire.

MAUD'S-MEABURN had its name from being the inheritance of Maud, daughter of Roger de Morville, of Kirkoswald, and wife of William de Veteripont. Before her time a large district on the banks of the Lyvennate was called *Medburn*, or *Meburn*; but, after the forfeiture of her brother, Hugh de Morville, his portion of the estate, by falling into the king's hands, was called *Meaburn Regis*, or King's Meaburn, and his sisters, *Meaburn Matilda*, or Maud's-meaburn, which was the residence of Maud de Veteripont during her widowhood; and, in the Countess of Pembroke's time, "there were ruins of her house still to be seen," consisting of "foundations and cellars." Her grandson, Robert, granted a great part of her possessions here to the hospital of St. Leonard in York, and the manor to John Fraunceys, from whose family it passed, as is supposed, by marriage to the Vernons. In 1602 it belonged to Sir John Lowther, who purchased to it eight other tenements, which make up the present demeane. No traces of Maud de Veteripont's house are now remaining;

maining; but it is thought that the present mansion, called MEA-BURN-HALL, was built upon its site. It stands in a charmingly sequestered spot, at the north-end of the village of Maud's-mea-burn, and upon the woody and delightful banks of the Lyven-nate. It was the residence of Richard Lowther, Esq. in 1688; of his son, Robert, governor of Barbadoes; and the birth-place of his grandson, the late Earl of Lonsdale.

At this "town head" was born LANCELOT ADDISON, educated at Appleby School, and Queen's College, Oxford. At the act, in 1658, he was chosen one of the *terræ-filii*; but, indulging a satiric vein in his oration, he was obliged to ask pardon on his knees. Quitting Oxford, he became chaplain to the garrison of Dunkirk; and, in 1663, to that at Tangiers. On his return home, in 1670, he was made chaplain in ordinary to the king, and successively became rector of Milkston, in Wiltshire, prebend of Salisbury, archdeacon of Coventry, and dean of Litchfield. He married Jane, daughter of Nathaniel Gulston, Esquire, and sister to Dr. Gulston, bishop of Bristol, by whom he had issue the celebrated Joseph; Gulston, governor of Fort St. George; Lancelot, fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; and three daughters. He died in 1703. His writings, the chief of which are, "An Account of the present state of the Jews;" and "A Description of West Barbary," evince much learning and observation.

The most remarkable *antiquities* in the parish of Crosby-Ravensworth are the following: at *Reagill*, anciently written *Rene-gill*, there was a *chapel*, the remembrance of which is preserved in the chapel garth, and chapel lands: (the manor of Reagill was given by the Veteriponts to Shap abbey; sold at the Dissolution to the Whartons; by them partly to Dr. Lancelot Dawes, of Barton Kirk; and, finally, came altogether into the rent-roll of the house of Lowther.) *Penhurrock* was a huge pile of that species of lime-stone, which, in this county, is denominated *clints*. It stood on the east side of the head of Crosby-Gill, and near the high way leading from Crosby-Ravensworth. It has nearly been all re-

moved, for the purpose of making high roads; but a valuable remnant of it has been saved, through the interference of George Gibson, Esq. who informed us that, when the clints were nearly all removed, a great abundance of decayed human bones, and a circle twelve yards over, of rounded blocks of granite, were discovered. The circle was probably of British origin; and the heap of stones thrown into it, the monument of a battle. A mile further along this road, towards Appleby, was another heap of stones, in the centre of which was found a *kistvaen*, enclosing a human skeleton of more than ordinary stature, and a *spear-head* of the ancient brass, with nails through its sockets of the same material. Besides several others that are imperfect in this neighbourhood, there is a circle of rounded granite blocks a little above ODDENDALE, the seat of John Gibson, Esq.: it is pretty entire, and its diameter exactly half of that of Stonehenge. In the enclosed ground at Harberwain, about a mile from Crosby-Ravensworth, is an ancient intrenchment, consisting of two square forts about fifteen yards over, and joined together by a high mound of earth, about 120 yards long: the mound also extends each way from the outside of the forts about 120 yards. On the opposite banks of the valley are also a vallum of earth and stones and a parallel foss extending along the summit of a hill in an irregular line, nearly a mile long, probably a work of the Volentii, raised against some Roman cohort in the opposite intrenchments.

ORTON was anciently written *Scer-Overton*, from its situation under a scar, or brow of naked rocks. It is a parish of the computed extent of 25,000 acres, of which 12,000 are uncultivated. Edward I. granted to Orton a market on Wednesdays, which Cromwell confirmed in 1655: and, in 1658, also granted a fair on the Friday before Whit-Sunday: and another once a fortnight from the second Wednesday after Whit-Sunday to the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, with courts of pye-powdre, &c. But the fortnight fairs, and even the market, are now held on Fridays. The town is small and irregular. Adjoining it is *Orton-hall*, the seat of the late JOHN BURN, Esq. who distinguished himself by
 carrying

carrying his father's "Justice of Peace" and "Ecclesiastical Law," through several editions, and was a magistrate of great intelligence and activity; but of a harsh and irritable temper. The church of Orton stands on rising ground, on the north side of the town. It was appropriated to Conishead priory in the time of Henry III. It is Gothic, has a low embattled tower with four large bells, and is dedicated to All Saints. Habits of parsimony, and a strong disinclination in the people of the neighbourhood to every thing that is novel, while they have preserved this edifice in its ancient form, have barely kept it from lapsing into a ruin. Its advowson was purchased of the crown about the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign; and, in 1618, sold in trust to the landholders in this parish. In the time of Henry II. the *manor* of Orton, with other possessions here, belonged to one Gamel de Penigton, and continued with his descendants till the reign of Edward I. when it was in the hands of the Dacres and Musgraves. The Dacre moiety went by a coheirress to Philip Earl of Arundel; and, in 1613, was sold by his widow, Anne, Countess Dowager of Arundel, and others, to the tenantry. Half of the Musgrave share was sold in 1293 to Adam de Hincastre; and passing by marriage from him to the Helbecks and Blenkinsops, of Helbeck-hall, was also, in 1630, sold to the tenantry for 565l: the other half fell into the hands of the Warcops of Smardale, and was sold by their heirs in 1592 to different persons for 400l.

This town has a *School*, the stipend of which, arising partly from lands, and partly from quarter-pence, amounts to about fifty pounds a year. In this parish also is *Tebay School*, founded in 1670 by *Robert Adamson*, Gent. who endowed it with estates at Ormondie Bigging and Blacket-Bottom, in Grayrigg. He was born at Rownthwaite in this parish, and was also a benefactor to the church at Orton. The school of *Greenholme* was founded in 1733, by *George Gibson*, Gent. and endowed by him with 400l. original Bank stock.

Upon the highest part of Orton Scar, which is famed for Dotterels, are remains of a *beacon*, which communicated with

those of Pearith, Stanemore, and Whinfall; and behind it, in a solitary place, surrounded with immense tracts of these bare columnar limestone, called *clints*, is *Castle Fold*, which has been strongly walled around, and contains about an acre and a half: at its highest corner appears to have been a fort, about seven yards square within. This place is supposed to have been used as a shelter for cattle in case of inroads; and its citadel for the protection of the keepers. Near *Raisgill-hall*, where the Blenkinsops kept their manor courts, is a *tumulus*, in a regular circle, nearly 100 yards in circumference, about three yards high in the middle, and composed of loose stones. In its centre was a kind of *kistvaen*, enclosing a human skeleton, and having bones of several others round it. Near Tebay is a round mount, called *Castle How*, with a trench round it: part of it is washed away by the Lune. Opposite to it, nigh Greenholme, was a hill of like form and name: they seem to have been intended to command the passes over the Birkbeck and Lune.

"A little south of Rounthwaite, on the north side of Jeffreys Mount, is a small spring, called *Gondsdiike*, which continually casts up small silver like pieces of spangles,"* a micaceous substance washed from the neighbouring strata. The mosses hereabouts abound with large subterraneous trees.

Near Tebay, in a field called Gallaber, a little below the confluence of the Birkbeck and Lune, "stands BRANDRETH STONE, a red stone, about an ell high with two crosses cut deep on each side. The tradition of the inhabitants makes it the mere stone between the English and the Scots; and it is worthy of observation, that it is about the same distance from Scotland as Rere Cross on Stanemore." It may be the stone of which Leland† says, "there is in Westmorland, as it is said, a famous stone, as a limes of old time inscribed" At present it is thrown down, and a wall built upon it. The XX's upon it are still legible. Mr. Robinson, of Ravenstonedale, informed us that he was told of two other Brandreth stones near Tebay, on one of which the country

* Gibb. Camd.

† It. vii. 63.

country people assured him, they had observed letters, at present effaced. *Brand-reth* and *Brand-isen*, are Saxon names of the *fulcrum focarium*, or *trevet*, used for supporting wood and fire-vessels on a hearth; and, in this county, the former term is still applied to the iron tripod, on which the girdle, (a thin iron plate, used in baking oaten cakes), is placed.

At *Langgill*, in 1607, was born Dr. THOMAS BARLOW, provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and made Bishop of Lincoln in 1675. He wrote Tracts against Popery, Cases of Conscience, and some other books; but seems to have found great facility in adapting his sentiments to those of the different courts in which he lived: he died in 1691. GEORGE WHITEHEAD, born at *Newbigg*, about 1638, was a learned and zealous Quaker. He left a journal of 600 pages, relating his services and travels through the nation; and died Jan. 8, 1723, in the sixty-eighth year of his ministry; and was buried in Bunhill-Fields.

At *Birbeck*, in this parish, also was born NICHOLAS CLOSE, whom Henry VI. made overseer of the works, while he built King's College, Cambridge, an office he executed with such singular ability and honesty, that he was made one of its original fellows, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, and then of Lichfield, where he died in 1453.

ASBY parish was of old times called *Askeby*. Its church is rectorial, and an ancient edifice, much altered by repairs, but once larger than at present, as is evident by an arch built up in the north wall. Its chancel is singularly separated from the nave by two arches. The Virgin Mary's *Chantry* in it was founded in 1299, by Robert de Askeby. *St. Hellin's well*, a little below it, is neatly seated round. The *School* was founded in 1688, by Mr. GEORGE SMITH, merchant-taylor and citizen of London, a native of this parish, whose cousin, Dr. SMITH, bishop of Carlisle, and also a native here, was a benefactor to it, and to the poor of Asby. *St. Leonard's Chapel*, at Little Asby, had a chantry founded in it in 1298; but is now destroyed. The *manors* of this parish are Asby-Winanderwath, Asby Cotesford, Little Asby, and

Garthorne: the first of them belonged to the *Asby* family, some of whom were knights till 1341; then to *Meristys*, married about 1526, to Sir James Pickering, knight, of whose family it was purchased by the ancestors of its present owner, Sir F. Flecher Vane, Bart. of Hutton-hall. *Asby Cotesford* belonged to the Cotesfords immemorially till 1463; then to the Musgraves, whose heiress married Dr. Bouchier, who sold it to Roger Pindar: but a moiety of this manor belonged to Byland Abbey, and has an ancient-looking house upon it, called *Grange-hall*, the property of Mr. Wakefield of Kendal: near it is a well, over which a large figure of the cross is cut in stone. *Little Asby* was the estate of the English family, till Idonea English married William Sandford, who settled at Askham, from whom this manor descended, with Howgill Castle, to the Honeywoods. *Garthorne* belonged to St. Leonard's Hospital in York. The Pickering's sold it to the Bellinghams of Levins, with the owners of which place it continues.

At *Sayle-bottom*, a mile from Great Asby, are several *tumuli*, differing in size and form; some circular, and twelve yards in diameter; others nearly rectangular, twelve yards long and four broad. At the higher end of them a deep trench seems to have been cut, and a breast-work raised of rough stones; and, at the lower end, a similar breast-work. A *tumulus*, in the neighbourhood of *Garthorne-hall*, was opened some forty years since, and several human bones, and a large sword found in it. Another, upon *Asby-mask*, was also cut down, about 1783, and three entire human skulls found in it.* In digging peats near the east end of *Sunbiggin-tarn*, about 1730, two pair of bulls horns, jumped together in the posture of fighting, were found, and one pair of them was to be seen at Howgill Castle in 1777.

PATE-HOLE, i. e. *badger's den*, is a remarkable cavern in a limestone-rock, two furlongs south of Great Asby. At its entrance, and in some other parts, it is lower than the stature of a man, and, therefore, difficult to be explored. Its *main gallery* inclines to

* Monthly Mag. XIII. 115.

to the north-east, is about 430 yards long, its floor here and there interrupted with steps, with edges ridged with stalactite, but generally rough, with shapeless stones, and sloping from the entrance for about 350 yards, at which distance is a shallow pool of water, and beyond it the gallery closes into a narrow chink, the bottom of which is uneven, and covered with slippery clay, mixed with gravel. Beyond this chink is a second pool, twenty yards long, six broad, and three deep, where the roof forms a lofty dome, and the road turns to the left into the *back gallery*, along which, for the space of eighty yards, a stream of water runs from the second pool, and then falls into the floor. From this place the way takes a circular sort of sweep, 230 yards long, into the main gallery, at the distance of 200 yards from the mouth of the cave. Where the water disappears in the back gallery are two large perpendicular chasms of unknown extent, through which, and other apertures of less note, it is probable that torrents of water are emitted in heavy rains : and 150 yards from this place, a branch of this gallery terminates at the distance of eighty yards, in an impassable chink. This cavern, in rainy seasons, discharges large quantities of water, frequently to the height of six feet. While it is filling, the water falling through the crevices of the limestone rock in its roof, and down the steps of its front gallery, causes a noise, which commences like the sounds of different musical instruments, and increases to the strength of the loudest thunder. Its subterraneous feeders are evidently at a great distance from its mouth ; for, in August, 1783, it threw out a large stream, when no rain had fallen for three days nearer than the grounds between Shap and Crosby-Ravensworth. It has no drop-stones on its roof ; but its sides are covered in many places with a soft brown clay. In one part of it is a petrifying spring, which always stands at $44^{\circ} 5'$; and near which the neighbouring inhabitants often play on a violin, the notes of which sound like a number of musical instruments, in perfect harmony.*

ORNSHEAD,

* Monthly Mag. XIII. 115.—XV. 104.

brother Richard's life-time; and an apartment in the house in which the manor courts are held, is called *The Lord's Chamber*.

The parish of MUSGRAVE is supposed to derive its name from the family, who have been in immemorial possession of its manor. Its *church* was given to the abbey of St. Mary's, York; but its revenues never being worth the notice of that house, it still continues a rectory. It is a small edifice, subject to be inundated by the Eden. The first mention that occurs of the *Musgrave family*, is in King John's reign, when there was a dispute between Robert, son of Peter Musgrave, and the monks of Byland, concerning the boundaries of the manors of Musgrave and Blaterne. Their name is probably derived from *muse* and *grave*, and signifies *warden* or *governour of the court*. Sir Thomas de Musgrave, in the time of Edward III. was a warden of the west marshes, and a governor of Berwick. He purchased Hartley Castle of Ralph de Nevil, baron of Raby, and had a licence to rebuild and fortify it, in 1359. Eden-hall, in Cumberland, one of their present seats, came to them by marriage of Joanna Stapleton, in the time of Edward IV. Kempton park fell to them in 1746.

WARCOP was formerly written *Wardcop*, which means *fortified hill*, a name it probably derived from an ancient castle, which stood about 100 yards south-east of this village. It occupied more than an acre of ground. Mr. Machel saw some part of the walls dug up, which were fifteen feet thick, and of fair hewn stone, well cemented together. Tradition says, that the tower of Kirkby Stephen church was built out of its ruins in 1606. Its site is called *Castle-hill*: 200 yards east of it, in a field called *Kirksteads*, hewn stones have been found, probably the remains of a chapel.

Warcop church is dedicated to St. Columb, and a vicarage. Robert de Clifford gave it to Shap Abbey in the reign of Edward I. The vicarage-house and garden have been moated around, and approached by a draw-bridge.

The manor of Warcop belonged to a family of its own name in
King

King John's reign. Some of them were knights of the shire for Westmorland.

" Warcop wild a worthy squire"

was one of the heroes of Flodden Field. John, the last earl of this family, sold his possessions here to Sir Thomas Brathwaite, of Burneshead, in Queen Elizabeth's reign; and Robert Brathwaite, Esq. devised it in trust to be sold, which was done to Thomas Carlton, of Appleby, who gave it in marriage with his daughter, Dorothy, to George Stephenson, Esq. whose sister, Elizabeth, carried it to the Rev. William Preston. *Warcop Tower* was the mansion of this demesne; but it is now reduced from an extensive building to a small farm-house. *Warcop-hall* was much improved by Mr. Stephenson, and is a handsome edifice, very agreeably situated on rising ground, "shrouded with a rich grove of sycamores," and belongs to the Rev. W. M. S. of Aycliffe, Durham.

SANDFORD, before the reign of King John, was a possession of Robert de Sandford, whose son, William, sold the wood of Sandford to Robert de Veteripont, to free the rest of his property from homage and service, and ten marks of silver and a palfrey. Several of them were knights of the shire for this county. Edmund, a younger brother of Sir William de Sandford, was the founder of the Sandfords at Askham and Howgill Castle. Their main line ended in two daughters, in the time of Henry V: one of them married Thomas de Warcop; and, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Warcop, Esq. of Smardale, enfranchised the tenants here, and the demesne was soon after sold in parcels. Sandford-hall had a chapel either in, or near it, in 1353.

Near Sandford Field corner, on the right hand of the road from Warcop towards Appleby, not far from the Roman road, are three or four *tumuli*: the largest ninety-one paces in circumference; the second eighty-six; the next about forty; the last a small one, almost defaced. The largest was cut through in 1766; and half

half a yard below the summit was found a small urn in a larger, containing a few white ashes : by it, a little deeper, lay a sword, with a curious carved hilt, two feet long, and two inches and a half broad, the haft three inches and a quarter ; and the heads of two spears ; fragments of a helmet, and umbo of a shield three inches and three-quarters in diameter. Below these a great heap of stones, piled up pyramidically, in diameter six or seven yards, concealed a square place about four feet by two, containing rich black mould two inches deep, in which were many human bones which evidently appeared to have been burned. Near these tumuli is a *small camp*, with a single trench ; and a small distance, on another hill, *another* of about the same dimensions. Near Coupland-beck bridge, are ruins of a *round fort*, the walls, including rubbish, ten yards thick ; the stones of a red colour, strongly cemented with lime and sand ; and the inside dimensions about forty yards. And nearer the bridge is a square, supposed to be the site of a hospital, called, in certain ancient charters, *the Hospital of Coupmanbeck*.

The hamlet of *Burton* lies under Rutman-fell, where was the manor of the *de Burtons* in the time of Henry III. ; and, soon after, of William de Hylton, whose male line became extinct in Christopher Hylton, Esq. of Ormshead, whose daughter, Mary, married Thomas Wybergh, Esq. of Clifton-hall, ancestor of the present owner of this property.

Burton is rendered famous for being the birth-place of *Christopher Bainbridge*, Dean of York, Bishop of Durham, and Archbishop of York. Henry VIII. sent him ambassador to the Pope, who created him Cardinal of St. Praxis ; but, happening to strike his steward, the revengeful Italian poisoned him July 14, 1511, at Rome, where he was buried.

BLEATARN was given to Byland Abbey by John de Talebois in the time of Henry II. ; and, after the Dissolution, passing through various hands, was purchased by Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart. of Hartley Castle. The monks of Byland had a house here, the buildings of which appear to have occupied a

large plot of ground. About 1746, a vault was found, out of which forty cart load of stones were taken; and in 1774, a small brook, washing through the walls of this house, discovered the side posts, and part of a sluice, which had probably been used in laying a field called *The Tarn* under water. East of this place are vestiges of two large fish-ponds, where leaden pipes have been found; and a large parcel of ground, once inclosed, but now common, is called the *Abbey-park*.

BROUGH, by way of distinction from towns of similar name, is called *Brough under Stanemore*. Formerly it was always written *Burgh*, a Teutonic term for any habitation, whether of beasts, or man, for mountains, and fortified towns. The *Burgundians*, mentioned by Pliny, probably derived their name from living in huts *borrowed* out of the earth, and hence called *burghs*. This root, with a similar meaning, is also found in the Greek *τῦρ*, a tower; and in the Hebrew *בֵּית*, a palace, or castle. The Saxons applied it in different forms to various towns, and fortified places in England; and all their privileged towns were *boroughs*; and its ancient and almost universal application to towns is most satisfactorily and largely explained by Buchanan in his History of Scotland;* where it clearly appears that the Brigantes obtained their name from the *burghs* in which they lived.

Brough was the *Verteræ* of the Romans; and, in the time of the Notitia, garrisoned by a company of *directores*, a sort of soldiers supposed to have been employed as guides. Many Roman coins have been found near the castle; and, about thirty years since, an earthen vessel, full of Roman silver quinarii, one of them of Vespasian, in fine preservation. In Henry the Fifth's time a vacancy, or cow pasture near it, was called *Buraw-thwayt*.

The town of Brough is divided into *Church Brough* and *Market Brough*, the former on the Kirkby Stephen, and the latter on the London road, and separated from each other by Hellebeck,

* Lib. II. p. 6. Ed. Traj. ad Rheu. 1697.

beck, which also runs through Market Brough. The profits of the fair of the town were valued at ten shillings a year in 1260; but we have no account of a grant for that purpose, till "Roger Lord Clifford, in 1330, procured the king's charter for a *market* upon Thursdays every week at his manor of Burgh upon Staynmoor in Westmerland; and a *fair* yearly, to begin two days before the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, and continue for the day and morrow after." * This fair is now held on the Thursday before Whit-Sunday; there is also a large annual fair, held on the last day of September, on *Brough-hill*, near Warcop: all kinds of merchandise are brought to it, and a prodigious quantity of cattle, horses, and sheep, which pay a toll to Lord Thanet. In casting up the new turnpike road over Brough-hill, were found, in a direct line, and at equal distance, three secures, or hatches of the ancient brass.

The *Church* of Brough is dedicated to St. Michael. In the Conqueror's time it was called "*the Chapel of Burgh*," and, with its mother church of Kirkby Stephen, given by Ivo de Talebois to the Abbey of St. Mary's in York; but soon after seems to have been presented to as a rectory, for *Robert de Eglesfield*, a native of Cumberland, being chaplain to Edward III. procured its appropriation to Queen's College, Oxford, which he had lately founded. It is a large building, and seems ancient. Its tower was added, in 1513, by Thomas Blenkinsop, Esq. and its bells soon after by one Brunskill. Its windows were rich with painted glass, of which Mr. Machel, who had a particular taste for such performances, took an account in 1675: they were made about the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. as appears by an epitaph in one of them, in memory of *Thomas Rige*, who was vicar here in 1532. It had a *chantry* in it, to God and the Virgin, founded by Thomas de Musgrave, in Henry the Third's time.

At *Market Brough* there was a *chapel* founded by John Brunskill, in 1506, and liberally endowed by others. It was dedicated
to

* Dugd. Bar. I. 339.

to the Virgin and St. Gabriel, "who, as Roger, Bishop of Carlisle, and Richard, Abbot of Shap, did by writing under their hands and seals affirm, wrought many fair and divers miracles." It was for two priests, one to teach grammar, the other to instruct children willing to learn singing. At the Dissolution the singing priest was removed, and the grammarian continued, with his salary. Opposite the cross, in this place was a well, formerly much resorted to, and the vicar of Brough had a diploma from the Pope to receive oblations from pilgrims resorting to it.

Stanmore chapel was built as a school-house in 1594, and consecrated in 1608: repaired in 1699, by Thomas, Earl of Thanet, who at that time built a new school-house, and added to their revenues.

The founder of *Brough Castle* is unknown: it was undoubtedly built out of the ruins of *Verterne*, probably by the holders of the "honor and seigniorie of Brugh," before the time of the Conquest. "In the beginning of the Norman government the English formed a conspiracy here against William the Norman."* It was one of the castles sacked in the inroad of William, King of Scotland, in 1174. During the minority of Robert de Veteripont, whose father died about 1241, an inquisition sets forth that "the tower of *Burgh* is much decayed, and the joists are rotten and most part of the house is brought to nought by default of the prior of Carlisle keeping the same." This Robert was killed in battle, and his daughter restored to his estate, October 26, 1265; after which time "*Burgh Castle* was one of the chief residences" of *Idonea*, for "then it was in its prime,"† having probably been converted out of a tower, like that of *Pendragon*, into a castle by her, or one of her husbands: she died, in 1333, but her nephew, the great Robert de Clifford, by agreement with her and her second husband, held the whole estates of the Westmorland barony; and at his death, June 24, 1314, an inquisition says he held "the castle of *Burgh* under *Staynesmore*, with the precinct of the

* Camden.

† Pemb. Mem. V. I. p. 22.

the trenches thereof, the herbage of which was worth yearly six shillings and eightpence; also its constableness, worth yearly forty shillings." "A great misfortune befel Henry Lord Clifford some two years before his death, which happened in 1521; his auntient and great castle of Brough under Stanemore was set on fire by a casual mischance, a little after he had kept a great Christmas there, so as all the timber and lead were utterly consumed, and nothing left but the bare walls, which since are more and more consumed, and quite ruined." * The Countess Anne, "at her exceeding great charge and cost," † began to repair it in "April 1660," and in September next year "lay in it for three nights together." Over its gate she put up the following inscription:

"This Castle of Burgh under Stanemore, and the great tower of it, were repaired by the Ladie Anne Clifford, Countesse dowager of Pembroke, Dorsett, and Montgomery, Baronesse Clifford, Westmerland, and Vescie, high sheriffesse by inheritance of the countie of Westmerland, and Ladie of the honor of Skipton in Craven, in the year of our Lord God, 1659, so as she came to lye in it herself for a little time in September 1661, after it had laine ruinous without timber, or any covering ever since the year 1521, when it was burnt by a Casual fire. Isa. chap. lviii. ver. 12. God's name be praised."

The stone which contained this inscription, says Hutchinson, ‡ some few years ago, fell down, and was destroyed: but Mr. Grose charges the masons with pulling it down, in 1768, "for the sake of the lead and iron with which it was fixed."

This castle has been defended by deep fosses, which on one side are double, and have a high space between them. "It stands on a considerable eminence to the north and west, arising swiftly from the plain: to the south and east the access is not so steep, but is guarded by the ditch and rampart, which appear to be the remains of the old Roman station, forming an area to the

Vol. XV. M castle."

* Pemb. Mem. I. 108.

† Ib. I. 227.

‡ Excur. p. 24.

castle." It consists of the remains of certain strong towers, the principal of which is the *Keep*, called *Crozier's Tower*, which, excepting the bare walls, was demolished, and the timbered off about 1695, when Appleby Castle was repairing: the lower part of the south-east corner gave way and fell in 1792. The Countess's Memoirs mention *Clifford's Tower*, which was half-rotted, and in which she sometimes slept; but her lodgings there seem to have been chiefly in the *Roman Tower*. The similarity of its keep to those of Dover, Bamfborough, Rochester, the Tower of London, and many others, induced Grose to believe it was constructed on the Roman model. "Of late years its remains have been much demolished for the sake of the materials, which have been used in building stables, garden walls, and other conveniences; and, particularly about the year 1763, a great part of the North East Round Tower was pulled down to repair Brough mill."

Hellebeck is a small rapid river, which derives its name from its waters pouring, or *helleing* down its channel. It gives name to a manor, and to *Hellebeck-hall*, which from the time of Henry II. to that of Edward II. were held by knight's service of the Cliffords, by the *de Hellebecks*, whose heiress, Isabella, about the year 1314, married *Richard de Blenkinsop*, whose descendants continued here till Francis Blenkinsop, Esq. sold the hall and demesne to Major Scaife, a younger brother of Major Scaife, of Winton-Hall. The Blenkinsops were Roman Catholics, and suffered much in the civil wars, and during the Usurpation. The father of Francis sold the manor to a family of Burtons, who sold it to the Bakers of Elemore, and they to Thomas Carlton, Esq. of Appleby, whose daughter and coheiress, Elizabeth, carried it to John Metcalfe of Bellerby, in Yorkshire. The hall stands in a wood, on high rocky ground, overlooking the whole barony of Westmorland, and much of Cumberland.

MAIDEN CASTLE is an old square fort, each side forty paces long, and built of stone: "it is defended by outworks, the nearest being a small ditch, with a breast work of large stones set erect, and the outward one a ditch and a rampart of earth. This place

place has been of great strength in former times, from its natural situation, commanding the pass from Brough. The ascent, from the side opposite to Brough, is very steep for more than a mile; to the south it is inaccessible, by reason of the precipice on whose brink it stands; and towards the north the ground is every where rugged and mountainous." * The Roman way ran through it, and at Kirkbythore branched off to Carlisle and Caervoran. Ieland's description of this fort is curious: "There is a place an viii mile plaine west from Bowis, a thoroughfare in Richmondshire, cawled Maiden Castle, where is a great round kepe, a sixty foot in compace, of rude stones, sum smawl, sum big, and be set in *formam pyramidis*, and in the top of them all is set one stone in *conum*, being a yard and a half in length, so that the hole may be countid an eighteen foot high, and is set on a hill in the very edge of Stanemore, and this is a limes between Richmondshire and Westmerland. † Maiden Castle hard by the east side of Wathelyng Street five miles a this side Brough." ‡

RERECROSS on Stanemore is the boundary between Westmorland and Yorkshire. Hector Boetheus says it was set up, in 1067, as the boundary between England and Scotland, when it was agreed that Malcolm should hold Cumberland and Westmorland by homage of William, and that the effigies, or arms of the two kings, should be engraven upon it: § "This cross was called *Re-cross*, that is, *the cross of the kings*." || But the peace between these kings, and Malcolm's homage, were done in 1072: ¶ and no mention is made of this cross in other Scottish historians. It, however, existed, in 1258, when the Bishop of Glasgow, on pretence of some ancient right, insisted upon his diocese extending as far as Rerecross on Stanemore; and, hastening to Rome

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for

* Hutch. Exc. p. 19.

† Lel. V. 116.

‡ Ib. VIII. 70.

§ L. XII. p. 267.

|| Holinsh. Chron. of Scotland, p. 255, and Camden.

¶ Ethel. Bel. Stand. X. Scrip. Col. 340. Fordun. ii. c. 2. ; l. iii. c. 7. also Hovden, Matt. of Westm. and Dalry. Ann. Scot. 113.

for confirmation of his claim, died on his journey.* Edward VI. in 1436, offered marriage to the Scottish princess, and to give up Berwick, Roxburgh, and his English possessions, as far as Re-cross, on condition that the Scotch renounced their league with France; but James's Parliament spurned the proposal.† Only a fragment of it remains now, as in Camden's time. It stands within an old oblong *intrenchment*, which has two openings on each of its four sides, exactly opposite to each other, about ten yards wide, and having a mound of earth five feet high in front of them: the eastern side is 270 paces long, standing on the edge of a long gradual descent; the western 278 on a swift descent; the north end 249 paces inaccessible by a deep morass; and the south end 181, defended by a high precipice. In the highest part of the area is a square mound, three feet high, and fifty-three paces in circumference. The moles which defend the openings are ten paces from the main vallum, and thirty-six in girth. At the neighbouring turnpike-house is a cylindrical stone, with COH. V., probably a Roman milliard. ‡

KIRKBY STEPHEN is the name of a town and parish, the church of which is supposed to have been dedicated to St. Stephen. The *parish* is about twelve miles long, and eight broad; is divided into ten townships, and incloses numerous hills and mountains, mostly covered with heath, and abounding with grouse. *Wildboar-fell* is the giant of the group, and impends with a great cape-like head over the country, soaring to a great height: it has a spacious plain upon its top, where the shepherds of the neighbourhood formerly held horse-races, and where there is a small tarn without fish. The prospect hence extends to the western sea at Milnthorpe on one side; and as far as the Yorkshire hills and Crossfell on the south and east. From its base,

at

* Lanercost Chronicle, in the Library at Nawarth Castle. Burn and Nich. Camb. p. 258.

† Ford. LXXVI. 2. c. 3. Aberc. II. 296.

‡ Hutch. Enc. p. 13—15.

at the *Green Law*, the prospect down the fine vale of the Eden is exceedingly interesting.

The *Church* of Kirkby Stephen is of early, but of unknown, foundation. In the Conqueror's time Ivo de Talebois conceded its rectorial possessions to the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, in York; and in the Bodleian Library there is a manuscript intitled "*Libellus de portione Vicarii de Kirkby-Stephen, in Dioecesi Carliolensi, 7510-2.*"* After the Dissolution the Wharton family obtained the possessions granted from it by Ivo de Talebois, and the advowson of the vicarage, which last was granted by the Duke of Wharton to his steward Matthew Smailes, Esq. of Gilling, in Yorkshire, from whom it passed to the Chaytors, of Croft, its present patrons. This church has a lofty steeple; two rows of pillars, six in a row, plain and round; with a projecting aisle belonging to Smardale Hall. One of its bells is inscribed:—*S. Hugo ora pro nobis.* It contains numerous *tombs*. One of them under the arch, between the chancel and quire, represents a knight in full armour, except that his neck is bare. His hair is short, and his hands have gauntlets on. He lies on a fine altar-tomb, with six niches on each side, elegantly carved, but despoiled of images. Tradition calls it the tomb of Sir Andrew de Harcla; but, considering his degraded end, it is not likely that permission could have been obtained to represent him as on this monument, with his sword by his side, and his coat armour on his breast. By the annulets in the arms this tomb appears to belong to the Musgraves; and possibly to Sir Thomas Musgrave, who purchased Harcla's forfeited estates, in 1286.

In a quire in the chancel belonging to Hartley Castle is a plain altar-tomb, with this inscription:—"Hic jacet Ricardus Musgrave, miles, juxta Elizabetham uxorem ejus, et Thomam filium et hæredem eorum; qui obiit 1x^o die mensis Novembris, Anno Domini M^o. CCCCo. LXIII^o. ejus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen." On the arch above the tomb are the Musgrave arms, sup-

M 3

ported

* Cat. Cod. MSS. Ang. Vol. II. 219.

ported by a pelican and monkey. This lady was daughter of Sir Thomas Betham, of Betham, in this county.

A stone on the floor has a flowered cross engraven upon it, a shield charged with the five annulets of the Musgraves, and beneath it a sword, the epitaph of some religious warrior. The Countess of Pembroke, in her Memoirs, tells us that the arms of John de Veteripont was "a man on horseback bearing a shield charged with annulets; also his horse trapped with those arms of the annulets, being the proper arms of the family of the Veteriponts. And it is to be noticed, that the greatest part of the gentry of Westmorland, who held their land from him and his father, hath their coat of arms charged with the like annulets, though differing in colour from one another, and in the manner of setting them in their coats."

In the aisle belonging to Wharton Hall, is an alabaster tomb, on which are the effigies of Thomas Lord Wharton, in armour; on one side of him his first wife Eleanor, daughter of Bryan Stapelton, Esq. of Wighill, in Yorkshire; and on the other his second wife, Anne, daughter of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, with these lines:

Thomas Whartonus jaceo hic, hic utraque conjux;
 Elionora suum hinc, hinc habet Anna locum.
 En tibi, terra, tuum, carnes ac ossa resume;
 In Cælos animas, tu Deus alme, tuum.

Gens Whartons, genus; dat honores dextera victrix
 In Scotos. Stapeltona domas, mihi quam dedit uxor,
 Elionora, fecit ter bina prole parentam:
 Binam adimunt teneris, binam juvenilibus annis,
 Fata mihi; dat nomen avi mihi bina superstes.
 Anna, secunda uxor, celebri est de gente Salopum.

This nobleman was governor of Carlisle, in 1537, and contributed much to the shameful defeat of the Scots at Solway Moss: in the first year of Elizabeth, he also invaded Scotland

in company with the Duke of Lenox, and took Castle Milk, and Annan, the church and steeple of which were obstinately defended. He died in 1568.

The vicarage is delightfully seated on the western bank of the Eden; and, at the end of its garden, is a high, steep rock, overlooking the river, and commanding a prospect over several of the silver windings of the river; over the castle of Hartley, and a large extent of open country to the east.

The *Free Grammar School* here was founded, in 8 Elizabeth, by Thomas Lord Wharton, under authority of letters patent from the Queen. It has possessions in houses and land, in South Sea Annuities; also exhibitions both to Oxford and Cambridge.

This town stands on a very fertile plain, charmingly girt with wood and green hills. It principally consists of one street very irregularly built. In 1801, it contained 1141 persons. The only trade it enjoys is in knit worsted stockings. About the time of the Restoration it was styled "the nest of all traitors," a title very inapplicable at present. Under the patronage of Roger Lord Clifford, in 1350, it obtained a royal grant for a weekly market on Fridays, and has fairs on Easter-Monday, Whit-Tuesday, and October 29. But George, Earl of Cumberland, in 1602, obtained from James I. a grant of a weekly market on Mondays, and yearly fairs on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday after Whitsuntide, and on St. Luke's day, and the two preceding days, with a court of pie-powder, tolls, stallages, &c.; but at present they are held on Easter Monday, Whit-Tuesday, and Oct. 29.

"Out of the" ten "townships of this parish, only two are freehold; the rest are what are called, in this county, customary tenants, holding their lands from the lord by a small but fixed acknowledgment, and a fine on the death of the possessor. None of these can vote for members of Parliament; none can sell them without consent of their lord; none can leave them from their son by will; and, in case of want of a son, the eldest daughter is heiress. The possessor cannot dispose of any part by will, but

must provide for his younger children by deed. These tenures, which prevail, I believe, through the county, arose from grants made in early ages when land was of little value, and bestowed by lords on their villains, as a relaxation of the severity of vassalage." *

The castle of HARDELEY, otherwise HARCLA, and now corrupted into HARTLEY, was a noble pile of building, on an eminence overlooking the village of Hartley, the town of Kirkby Stephen, and many other villages. It was much enlarged and improved by Sir Richard Musgrave, Baronet, and Knight of the Bath, who died in Naples, in 1615. For many years it was occasionally inhabited, and kept in good repair, and the park was well replenished with deer; but the late Sir Christopher Musgrave entirely demolished it, for the purpose of removing the wood and lead, for repairing his seat at Eden Hall, in Cumberland. Scarce a vestige of it now remains. This manor appertained to the great barony of Westmorland granted by King John to his favourite Robert de Veteripont; and, when the estates of that family were divided, in 1267, Harcla was included in the partition allotted to Robert de Clifford in right of his wife, Isabella de Veteripont; but their son Roger adhering to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was attainted for treason, and this, with the manors of Kirkby Stephen, Brougham, Mallerstang, King's Meaburn, and Langton, with the wood of Whinfield and the sheriffalty, was confirmed to Sir ANDREW DE HARCLA, whose father Michael had possessions at Derham and Crofton, near Thoresby, and his brother John the Castle of High-head, and other possessions in Cumberland †. The Harcla family, indeed, from various records appear to have been seated here in the time of Henry II.; but probably only held this estate by some species of service of the Morvilles and their descendants, till it was granted to Sir Andrew. The history of this man was extraordinary. Pennant calls his origin obscure; but

* Pennant's Tour from Down to Ainst. p. 135.

† Calend. Inquisit. p. Mort. V. I. p. 171, 302.

but the catalogue of the possessions of his family evinces the contrary *. His father was sheriff of Cumberland for twelve years together in the reign of Edward I.; and himself, both a Lord of the Marches, and governor of Carlisle Castle, in the same reign. In the Rebellion of the Earl of Lancaster, in 1322, we also find him enjoying these offices, when he was summoned by Edward II. to collect all the forces he could, and march against the earl. Advancing rapidly into Yorkshire, he posted himself on the banks of the Ouse, at Boroughbridge. Lancaster at first endeavoured to win him over by bribes; but, not succeeding in the discovery of his price, attempted to push his forces across the river. Baffled in this, and hearing that the Earl of Hereford had fallen in an obstinate struggle to force his way over the bridge, then made of wood, he abandoned himself to despair; and, with fourscore and fourteen of his barons, was taken prisoner in a chapel in that town. In the bitterness of his misfortune he is said to have been visited with the spirit of prophecy, and to have foretold to Sir Andrew his ignominious end. Harcla's success procured him considerable estates, and the title of Earl of Carlisle, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, the like of which had never before been heard of. His honours, however, were of short duration; conceiving Edward's downfall to be fast approaching, and impelled by strong ingratitude to his prince, and hatred to the D'Espensers, he confederated with Robert Bruce, and brought the people of Cumberland into the Convention. It is also suspected that he favoured the inroad of the Scots, into Yorkshire, when Edward was nearly taken in the Abbey of Byland †. As soon as these proceedings were known at court, the earl was proclaimed a traitor, and orders were sent to Henry Fitzhugh, with promise of reward, for his apprehension. He accordingly, on pretence of business, entered the Castle of Carlisle, February 25, 1323, with Sir Hugh de Lowther, Richard de Denton, Sir Hugh de Moriceby, and four squires, all well

* *Calend. Inquisit. p. Mort. Vol. II. p. 27. 35.*

† *Let. Col. II. 466.*

well armed. As they entered the castle they left a guard at every gate. Lord Lucy, with his three knights, proceeded through the great hall to the Earl's sitting-room, and thus accosted him: Sir, you must either surrender, or defend yourself instantly. He submitted. Some of his servants called out treason; and when the keeper of the inner gate attempted to shut it, Sir Richard Denton killed him. The news of his seizure was taken with all speed to his brother John, at High-head Castle, who, with Sir William Blount, and many others, immediately fled into Scotland. Seven days after this, he was tried at Carlisle, by special commission, and sentenced to be hanged and quartered, after being degraded of the honour of knighthood, which is the first instance of the kind.* When sentence was pronounced, the earl observed, "you have disposed of my body at your pleasure, my soul I give to God." And then being deprived of his sword, and having his spurs chopped off his heels; with unaltered countenance, and uplifted hands and eyes, he was carried to the gallows, and executed March 2, having first fully explained the intention of the treaty.

WINTON means the lovely town: its manor, excepting some small parcels, was never subgranted by the Veteriponts, or their successors, to inferior lords. *Winton-hall* was, from the reign of Edward II. till within the last century, the residence of a family called *Scayfe*, some of whom were in Parliament; and Major Scayfe, in the Usurpation, was rewarded with valuable grants of sequestered lands. At present it is the seat and property of John Jackson, Esq. an eminent surgeon and apothecary, retired from business. The gardens here are in the style of those at Kensington; one of the rooms is hang with very beautiful tapestry; and, amongst the pictures, is a fine one of the late Countess of Desmond. The School of Winton was erected in 1659, and has had several benefactors, the chief of whom was Richard Monkhouse, whose descendant, Ed. German Monkhouse, Esq. has a seat here. This village gave birth and the rudiments of education to Dr.

John

* Wals. p. 118.

John Langhorne, the poet, and his brother, *William Langhorne*, M. A. the joint translators of Plutarch's Lives; to *Dr. Burn*, vicar of Orton, chancellor of Carlisle, author of "The Justice of Peace,"—"Ecclesiastical Law,"—"History and Antiquities of Westmoreland," Sermons, &c.; and to *Dr. Richard Monkhouse*, an eminent divine, and vicar of Wakefield in Yorkshire. In the church-yard of Kirkby-Stephen is the following modest and affectionate epitaph written by Dr. Langhorne:

1762.

To the memory of the Reverend Joseph Langhorne, of Winton, and Isabella,
his wife.

Her, who to teach this trembling hand to write,
Toil'd the long day, and watched the tedious night;
I mourn, though numbered with the heavenly host;
With her the means of gratitude is lost.

JOHN LANGHORNE.

The father of the Langhorne was a clergyman and school-master of Winton; but, dying while his sons were young, the charge of bringing them up devolved upon their mother.

KABERGH, in the reign of Henry II. was the residence of *Thomas de Kabergh*, and afterwards of his son; from whose time it continued in the name of Fulthorpe till Elizabeth's reign. James Wandesworth, of Kirklington, in Yorkshire, sold it, in 1603, to Wadeson; whose descendant, Sir John Wadeson, knight, sold it for 1200*l.* to divers persons. Its manor-house has been demolished. Here is a small school, endowed with lands. The friends of the Commonwealth were numerous in this neighbourhood; and, in 1663, a party of them met on *Kabergh-Rigg*, and endeavoured to stir up an insurrection against the Restoration; but being dispersed by the militia, Captain Atkinson, a turbulent republican, and divers others, were apprehended; and, after being tried by a special commission, hanged at Appleby in 1664.

SOULBY, in King John's reign, was the manor of *Henry de Sulleby*, and of his descendants, in 1296; but, since that time,

of

of the Musgraves. Sir Philip Musgrave built Soulby chapel in 1663.

SMARDALE signifies *clover vale*. It belonged to the *De Smerdales*, by purchase from Thomas de Ulbeck in 1291, till their daughter, in the time of Edward III. married Thomas de Warop, whose family ended in two daughters, the elder of whom was married to Sir John Dalston, of Dalston, in Cumberland, about the latter end of Elizabeth's reign. The *hall* was repaired by Sir George Dalston, Bart. who resided at it, and died in 1765. The chapel of Smardale has been destroyed for several centuries.

WÁITBY, after it went out of the family of *de Wadeby* in King John's reign, belonged, in moieties, to the Dacres, Stricklands, Lancasters, and other eminent families, till Sir James Lowther, of Sockbridge, sold the lands, consisting of thirty-three tenements, to freehold. His son, James Lowther, Esq. of Whitehaven, sold the manor to Richard Munkhouse. Its *School* was endowed in 1630.

Between Kirkby-Stephen and Wharton-hall is STENKRITH, or, as it is sometimes more properly called, STANKTHRED-BRIDGE, a high bold arch, over the river Eden. The rocks on each side of it are lofty, abrupt, and beautifully fringed with wood. Above the bridge the river forms a series of cascades, one of them about twenty feet high, and forces its way with great noise and sublimity over a most rugged channel. The strata here are of limestone, and are rendered exceedingly curious, by being honey-combed into a multitude of holes, varying in width, from a few inches to six feet, and of like irregular depth: the largest of them, which is just above the bridge, is called *Coop-karnel-hole*, "by an evident derivation from *coop*, hollow, and *earn*, a rock." Below the bridge the river forces itself through so narrow a channel, that the rocks on each side were only a span asunder at the top; but a clown, for a trifling wager, lately widened the space. There is a place near Rothbury, in Northumberland, called the *Thrum*, where the river Coquet runs through a (sic) narrow pass:

thread

thread and *thrum* have nearly a similar meaning: *stank*, in the dialect of Westmorland, signifies a *dam* or *wear*, therefore these places derive their names from the circumstance of the river *threading* or *thruming* the rock: and Stankthred probably means the *threaded wear*. We cannot accord with Dr. Burn, in supposing these holes and basins to have been formed by the Druids to perform their ablutions in. The cavities in the banks, supposed by that author to be above water-mark, and, therefore, not the work of the floods, are horizontal, and of various sizes, the largest nearly thirty feet long, and at the mouth about the height of a man: these certainly appear to have originated either in the sport of nature, or by the rocks, in which they are formed, containing masses of mouldering calcareous earth, which the joint operation of high floods, inclement winds, and the decomposing hand of time, have washed away. The opinion of a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, that they are of volcanic origin, and that "they go strongly to prove an unbounded succession of events and unceasing revolutions of nature," is too absurd, and too much tinctured with the philosophy of Aristotle, to need refutation. Similar appearances occur at Pate-hole, near Ashby; and in a less degree in most of the rapid streams among the mountains, on the western side of this county, all of which most undoubtedly owe their formation to the constant exercise of the eddying floods.

NATEBY, about the time of Henry VIII. passed from the heirs of Nicholas Hastings, whose family held it in 1280, to the Whartons, and from them to the Lowthers.

WHARTON HALL, from the time of the late Duke of Wharton, had been gradually lapsing into a ruin, till a part of it was lately repaired by Lord Lonsdale for the use of his tenant, and for his own accommodation during the shooting season. The chapel is converted into a dairy. In the kitchen are two vast fire-places; and in the hall one twelve feet wide, melancholy testimonies of the former hospitality of the place. It is surrounded by a tract of most excellent grazing ground, once a noble park, and commands

Pennant discovered, that people, living in 1771, well remembered this British Clodio, and bore witness to the profligate part of his character; of his affecting to hunt on the Sundays; and shewing, in all his actions, equal contempt of the laws of God and man. All his estates in Westmorland were sold to Robert Lowther, Esq. of Maudsmeaburn.

“ I proceeded from Wharton-hall along a narrow vale watered by the Eden, and passed by a very ancient square tower, called *LAMERSIDE-HALL*, formerly by the sad name of the *Dolorous Tower*. Something was told me of a Sir Tarquin and Sir Caledos, so that probably the place had been the subject of dire contention.”*

PENDRAGON CASTLE, in the forest of Mallerstang, stands in a narrow dell, overlooked by mountains, and is washed by the river Eden. Tradition ascribes its foundation to Uter Pendragon, a celebrated hero, and the fabled builder of Stonehenge. With the assistance of his friend, Merlin, he assumed the form of king Gorlois, and during that monarch's absence, at an important siege, deceived his guards, and passed a rapturous night with his queen, Igerna, in the castle of Tintagel.† But his magic arts were unable to divert the Eden from its course, for he failed in his attempt to make it flow round the walls of this castle, which is said to have caused this ancient distich:

Let Uter Pendragon do what he can,
Eden will run where Eden ran.

“ It still preserves its old course; and a deep fosse on the more defenceless side supplies the place of the obstinate stream. A well near it commemorates another piece of history respecting this prince: in this, it is said, the treacherous Saxons, who did not dare to face him in the field, flung poison; he drank of this his favourite spring, and, with a hundred of his courtiers, fell victims

* Pen. Tour from Down. to West. p. 131.

† Geo. Monm. l. viii. c. 19, 24.

victims of their villainy.* In the minority of Robert de Veteripont, by neglect of the prior of Carlisle, "the vale of Mallerstang was much decayed by the multitude of vaccaries, and chiefly by the archery of Roger the forester, and other archers of Lounsedale." The Countess of Pembroke's memoirs relate that Idonea de Veteripont "made a great part of her residence in Westmorland, at Brough Castle under Stanemore, and at Pendragon Castle in Mallerstang," and that the latter place was "her chief and beloved habitation."† In 1341 it was burnt down and demolished by the Scots. During the attainder of Henry Lord Clifford, in the reign of Edward IV. part of this estate was granted to Sir William Parr, of Kendal Castle; and, during the minority of his son, the king granted to Lancelot Wharton the office of *bow-bearer* of Mallerstang. The countess Anne, in her diary, says, she formed the design of restoring it so early as the year 1615, for a library for Mr. Christopher Wolridge. Over its gate she put up an inscription, which, after reciting her titles, says, she "repayred in it 1660, so as she came to lye in it herself for a little while in October 1661, after it had layen ruinous without timber or any other covering since the year 1541. Isaiah, cap. lviii. ver. 12." She also built a bridge here over the Eden; and, in 1662, "a wall of lime and stone round the piece of ground she had caused to be taken in, being, quarters high, and ninety roods in compass, with two gates, and within it a stable, coach-house, brew-house, bake-house, wash-house, and a little chamber over the gate that is arched."‡ Thomas, Earl of Thanet, demolished this castle in 1685. In Pennant's time the offices could only be traced by heaps of ruins: and the castle consisted of a small, but strong, square tower, of vast thickness, with great marks of age on all its parts, and with rudeness enough for an early period. Of late years great quantities of it have been removed, and converted into fences. On the opposite side

* Pennant's Down. to Alst. p. 132.

† Vol. 1. p. 22. 228.

‡ Mem. 1. 231.

of the river there is a *small camp*, defended by a foss and a vallum of turf.

RAVENSTONEDALE probably has its name from the *grey stones*, which abound near its southern extremity. It is a parish about 7 miles long and 5 broad. At Bishop Nicholson's parochial visitation, in 1703, the churchwardens asserted that no beggar had been in this parish within the memory of man: but in 1800 it had 156 paupers on its roll. Three landholders inhabit the vale for one farmer. It is divided into four *angles*; but only makes one manor and constablewick.

The *manor*, with the advowson appendant, was granted to the priory of Watton, of the order of Sempringham, in Yorkshire. The original of the charter of donation perished among other valuable records, with the tower of the abbey of St. Mary, within the walls of York, when Oliver Cromwell blew it up with gunpowder in 1644; but a copy of it, and of several grants of privileges to the order of Sempringham, were preserved in a manuscript, written in the year 1645, by Anthony Fothergill of Tranahill in this parish, and are printed in the appendix to *Dr. Burn's History of this County*. By one of these records made in 1437 "by the advice and assent of the lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled," it appears "that besides freedom from toll and other personal or pecuniary charges, they had also a *privilege of sanctuary* throughout their whole possessions, so that the sheriff or other, the king's officer, might not enter to apprehend any offenders, but they were to be tried before the steward of the manor by a jury of the tenants, and punished according to the sentence of that court: except only in cases of life and member; and in such case they were to be tried within the manor by commissioners (as it seemeth) to be appointed by the crown; and the priory was entitled to the goods of the felons attainted."

"In pursuance of these grants, the aforesaid manuscript of Anthony Fothergill sets forth, that if a murderer fled to the church or sanctuary, and tolled the holy bell, (as it was called,) he was free; and that if a stranger came within the precincts of

the

the manor, he was safe from the pursuer. "And" he adds, "of our own knowledge, and within our memory, no felon (though a murderer) was to be carried out of the parish for trial. And one Holme, a murderer, lived and died in Ravenstonedale; whose posterity continued for two generations, and then the family became extinct."

"And to this day there is a place within the lord's park, in sight of the ancient highway leading from Kirkby Stephen to Kendal, called by the name of *Gallow-hill*. Amercements for bloodshed and other crimes not being felony were very frequent not many years ago, and the jurisdiction with regard to these offences undoubtedly still continues, for no act of Parliament hath taken it from them. The privileges of sanctuary was abolished in this as in all other places by act of Parliament in the reign of King James the first, and many other of the aforesaid privileges have been taken away by other acts of Parliament: others have been lost, perhaps by disuse, and others have become obsolete by the alteration of circumstances."

"The lord of the manor hath still the jurisdiction of probate of wills and granting letters of administration; which privilege is not mentioned in any of the aforesaid ancient grants, being of prior origin to the institution of the order of Sempringham."

"In this manor the steward of the lord's court also administers the oath of office to the churchwardens of the parish; but offences of ecclesiastical cognizance are requirable only by the ordinary of the diocese. And in all other respects, as in granting licences of marriage, ordering and disposing matters relating to the church, accounts of the churchwardens, and other particulars of ecclesiastical enquiry, this parish hath no peculiar exemption from the episcopal jurisdiction."

At the dissolution Henry VIII. granted the church and manor to the archbishop of York, during his life; and Nov. 5. 1546, the reversion of them to Thomas Lord Wharton for the sum of 535l. 16s. 8d. being ten years' purchase; but, in the late Duke of Wharton's time, they went to Robert Lowther, Esq. of Maudsmeaburn. One of the customs of this manor is very peculiar: if any tenant, being of the age of sixteen, die, not having a child born in wedlock and with-

out a will, attested by at least four tenants of the manor, his estate escheats to the lord; without whose consent the tenements cannot be broken or divided. The present Earl of Lansdale has offered, on the most liberal terms, to enfranchise the tenants here; but such is their attachment to ancient customs, that many of them refuse his offer. No tradition remains concerning any mansion belonging to this manor. The prior of Watton, in 1252, had licence for free-warren here: but there is a large *park* north of the church, enclosed, in 1660, by Philip Lord Wharton, with a wall ten feet high, at the expense of 128l. 16s. exclusive of the *love-boons*, or voluntary labour of the neighbouring inhabitants. There is no remembrance of deer being kept in it; but tradition says, it was wrested from the tenants of the manor for a very inadequate compensation. It has lately been put into cultivation.

The church of Ravenstonedale ever after its appropriation, till the dissolution, was served by regulars from Watton; and, having no stipend set apart for it, continues a perpetual curacy. It was rebuilt, in 1744, in an elegant manner. Here is also a handsome *Dissenting Meeting-house*, for Calvinists, endowed by Philip Lord Wharton and others. The *Grammar School* was founded and endowed in 1688, and rebuilt in 1753. Its trustees illegally converted two estates, purchased with bequests of its founders, into rent charges, by which its revenues have not increased with the decrease of the value of money, and the consequent increase of the rents of land.

At *Rasate*, near Sunbiggen tarn, are *two tumuli*, in opening which it was discovered, that they contained many human skeletons lying circularly with their heads all towards the top of the hill, and their hands placed upon their breasts. Near "Rothay"-bridge by the highway leading to Kirkby Stephen is a *circle of large stones*, probably a sepulchre; but vulgarly called a druidical temple. There was formerly a *chapel* at the north end of Newbiggen in this parish, and near it *St. Hellen's well*, to whom the chapel was probably dedicated.

"About

" About half a mile from the head of the town of Ravenstonedale, in 1774, was found, in digging peats, two foot below the surface, a copper vessel, sound and intire, the diameter whereof at the bottom is 8 inches, at the top 14 inches, in the widest part just under the neck 16 inches; the depth 18 inches; it contains about 8 gallons and an half. It is made of three plates of copper, neatly joined together, and hath been pretty much used as a fire vessel. It is very slender; and therefore there are fixed six fillets of copper at equal distances, which reach up the sides two inches and an half, and are turned about as much upon the bottom. That part of the fillets turned over part of the bottom is a good deal thicker than the other extremities which go up the sides, and are ornamented with ridges, somewhat in the nature of fluting. The vessel, when set down, rests on the thicker part of these fillets, which keeps it steady, and the bottom from any wear or bulging. There is no iron in any part of it. Two ears or handles are fixed on the inside, the tops of which are on a level with the edge of the vessel; in each of which is a moveable ring. These ears and rings are pretty strong and massy, but of baser metal. The whole is of excellent workmanship, and very elegantly finished."*

The most considerable family in Ravenstonedale is that of the *Fothergills*. In the famous rencounter at Solway-moss Nov. 25. 1542, Sir William Fothergill, was standard-bearer to Sir Thomas Wharton. Thomas Fothergill, B. D. was master of St. John's College, Cambridge; founded Ravenstonedale school in 1688; and was the author of several religious tracts. Dr. George Fothergill principal of Edmund Hall, Oxford, author of two volumes of sermons, died in 1760. His brother Dr. Thomas Fothergill, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, &c. also author of several sermons, died, aged 83, 1796.

BARONY OF KENDAL.

I. IVO DE TALEBOIS, the first baron of Kendal, was brother of Fulk Earl of Anjou, a follower of the Conqueror, and rewarded

* Dr. Burn, p. 529.

with a considerable part of the north of Lancashire, and with the barony of Kendal in Westmorland; to which the manors of Barton, Patterdale, Hackthorpe, Melkanthorpe, and Morland in this county, appear to have been appurtenances. He gave all the churches in his barony of Kendal and that of Kirkby-Stephen to the abbey of St. Mary's York.* His descendants, inheritors of this property, were II. EDRED III. KETEL, whose sons were: I. Gilbert; 2 Orme, father of Cospatric; 3 William. IV. GILBERT. V. WILLIAM, who by licence of Henry II, took the name of DE LANCASTER. VI. WILLIAM, who had an only daughter and heiress *Helwise* married to.

VII. ROGER FITZ-REINFRID who also took the name of *de Lancaster*,† and to whom Richard the first gave the whole forest of Westmorland, of Kendale, and Furneise, and other privileges. He was fined 12,000 marks, in 1215, for adherence to the rebellious barons; but restored and died, 1220; his son,—VIII. WILLIAM DE LANCASTER, married Agnes de Brus, and died without issue; when his sisters succeeded to his property: *Scrota* the youngest married Alan de Multon, who died without issue: the barony was, therefore, divided into two moieties with *Helwise*, married to *Peter de Brus*; and *Alicia*, to *William de Lindsay*.

MARQUIS FEE. The ancestor of PETER DE BRUS came into England with the Normans: he had a son PETER DE BRUS, who died in 1279 without heirs of his own body; when his estates were divided amongst his four sisters. *Margaret* married to ROBERT DE ROOS, had the moiety called the *Marquis Fee*; *Agnes*, wife of *Walter de Fauconberge*, had no share in Westmorland. *Lucy* the third sister, wife of *Marmaduke de Thweng*, had the part now called the *Lumley Fee*; and *Laderine* married

* See account of his quarrels with the Abbey of Croyland, his banishment, and death at his seat at Spalding, in Lincolnshire, in Ingulphus' History, amongst the Script. Antiq. p. 49, 107, and in Pet. Bles. Contin. Hist. Ingul. 125.

† See Burn, p. 32. line 8.

married to *John de Bellew* had nothing in this county, but Kentmere.*

Margaret outlived her husband many years, and had a son and heir WILLIAM DE ROOS who probably died before his mother: he was succeeded by his son WILLIAM DE ROOS, whose son and heir SIR THOMAS DE ROOS knight, had a son JOHN DE ROOS, who died in his father's life-time, leaving a daughter *Elizabeth*, aged two years, in 1359. Sir Thomas died 1390-1, when his granddaughter, Elizabeth, wife of SIR WILLIAM DEL PARRE, knight, was found to be his heir. Sir William died in 1405, and was succeeded by Sir JOHN PARRE, knight, the inquisition after whose death is dated 1408: Sir THOMAS PARRE, knight, his son and heir, in 1428 held one fourth part of Kirkby in Kendale by the service of one fourth part of one knight's fee; and died, in 1463, leaving two sons, William, who succeeded him, and John, to whom Edward the Fourth, in 1461, granted the Sheriffrick of Westmorland, forfeited by Henry Lord Clifford, and the lands of Bourneshead, forfeited by Sir Henry Bellingham: Sir WILLIAM PARRE, the elder brother, married *Elizabeth*, one of the three sisters and coheirs of Henry Lord Fitz Hugh; was made a knight of the garter by Edward the fourth, and represented Westmorland in the Parliaments in 1465 and 1471; and was succeeded by his elder son, Sir THOMAS PARR, knight, who was master of the Wards and Comptroller to Henry the Eighth. In 1511, he had a grant of free warren in his manor of Kendal and in all his lands of Westmorland. He died in 1517, leaving issue by his wife Maud, daughter of Sir Thomas Green, one son and two daughters, Anne, the younger of whom, was married to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.

Catharine Parr, elder daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, and Maud Green, received, according to the fashion of that age, a learned education. She married firstly to Edward Borough; secondly to John Nevil, Lord Latimer; thirdly to Henry the Eighth.

Eighth. She was a great favourer of the Reformation, and gained the king's affections, by her unwearied attention to his health, and by giving him daily fresh marks of her attachment and gratitude. Bishop Gardiner and his confederates exerted all their influence to ruin both her and Cranmer, but they weakened their own cause by the attempt. In 1547 she married Sir Thomas Seymour, Lord Admiral of England, and died in child-bed of a daughter* in 1548. Seymour is reported to have treated her inhumanly. She wrote prayers, meditations, and other religious pieces.†

WILLIAM PARR, Esq. son of Sir Thomas, was born in Kendal Castle, Aug. 14, 1513; in 1538, created *Lord Parr and Ross of Kendal*; in 1543, *baron of Hart*, in Northamptonshire; in the same year, as it were in the right of his wife Helena, daughter and heir of Henry *Earl of Essex*, honoured with the title of his father-in-law; and in 1546, created *Marquis of Northampton*, which caused his fourth part of this barony to be called the **MARQUIS FEE**. In the first year of queen Mary he was attainted of treason for siding with Dudley earl of Northumberland and the lady Jane Grey, and the greater part of his estates forfeited; but in January 1554 restored to him. He died in 1571, and was buried at the upper end of the quire of the collegiate church at Warwick, where his body was dug up, in the reign of James the first, to make room for the burial of an ordinary gentlewoman. It was still remarkably perfect, dried to the bone, and laid amongst rosemary and bays "fresh and green."‡ His widow had the Marquis Fee assigned to her for dower; but, soon after the year 1572, Queen Elizabeth gave her other lands instead of it; and issued a commission to inquire into various articles respecting "divers manors, lands, and tenements, demised to the late Henry Earl of Cumberland for the rent of 335*l.* granted to

* Mag. Brit. Westm. 18.

† Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.

‡ Dug. Bar. ii. 380.

to him by Queen Mary for twenty one years ; and also into all the manors, &c. late assigned for the jointure of lady Helen, Marchioness of Northampton.”*

In 1581 the Queen granted to AMBROSE, EARL of WARWICK, the castle and park of Kendal to be holden in socage as of her manor of east Greenwich. In the reign of Charles the second they belonged to Sir FRANCIS ANDERTON of Lostock Lancashire, baronet, whose descendant Francis Anderton sold them to *John Higgins, Esq.* whose brother devised them to his sons-in-law *Sir Thomas Gatehouse*, knight, and *Dr. James Musgrave* to be sold, which was done in 1765, to Thomas Holme and James Dowker, of Kendal, esquires, and to Benjamin Hall, of Newton, near Cartmel, gentleman.

THE LUMLEY FEE comprised a fourth part of the barony, and was the moiety of Alicia third sister of the last Peter de Brus, and wife of MARMADUKE DE THWENG of Kilton Castle. It consisted of the “manor of *Helsington*, with the appurtenances, together with *Stavely, Sapgill, Hugill, Respton, Gresmer, and Langden*,” with divers rents and privileges. This Marmaduke was succeeded by his son MARMADUKE, who died in 1316 ; whose son WILLIAM died, in 1339, when his estates by default of issue fell to his brother ROBERT parson of Warton, who died, in 1343, followed by his brother THOMAS parson of Bethom, who died, in 1373, leaving three sisters coheirs, the youngest of whom had no share in this property : Lucy the eldest was wife of MARMADUKE DE LUMLEY, from whom this moiety of the barony derived its name. His moiety consisted of the manors of *Helsington, Crosthwaite, and Lyth*, and one fourth part of the town of *Kirkby in Kendal*,
together

* The jury under this commission, among other things, found that the tenants of this barony “ from the age of 16 to 60 had always been accustomed and so still owe to be, at all times in their most defensible array for the wars, ready to serve their prince, on horseback and on foot at the west borders of England, foranent Scotland, on their own proper cost and charges being warned thereto by beacon, fire, post, or proclamation ; and there so to continue during the lord warden's pleasure.”

together with the turbary in *Sampool*. Their descendant, JOHN LORD LUMLEY, exchanged it in 1531, for lands in the south, with Henry the eighth, who gave it with the Richmond Fee to his natural son the Duke of Richmond and Somerset, at whose death the crown granted it, in 1545, to Alan Bellingham, Esq. of Levins.

Margaret the second daughter of Marmaduke de Thweng had a daughter Matilda married to JOHN DE HOTHAM, who enjoyed the other share of the *Thweng* moiety of this part of the barony, in Stavelay and other places; and his descendant, in 1570, granted it to Alan Bellingham, Esqr. of Levins.

THE RICHMOND FEE consisted of the manors, lordships, hamlets, and townships, of "*Gresmyer, Langden, Loughrigge, Crosthwaite and Lyth, Troutbeck and Amylside, Applethwaite, Undermilbecke, New Hutton, Casterton, Strickland, and Hel-sington.*" Walter de Lindesay, husband of Alicia, sister of the last William de Lancaster, had a son WALTER, who died in 1271, whose son WILLIAM died, in 1283, whose son WILLIAM left an only daughter and heir Christian married to

INGELRAM DE GUISNES, Lord of Coucy in France. Their issue was William born in France who inherited his father's estates there, and INGELRAM, born in England, who enjoyed this property; but, dying without heirs, it escheated to the crown. But his brother having two sons, Ingelram and WILLIAM the king, granted to the latter the English estates of his grandmother Christian. But he also dying without heirs, they escheated a second time.

Edward the third created JOHN DE COPELAND, a banneret, and rewarded him with 500l. a year for his valiant behaviour in the battle of Durham, Oct. 17, 1347, wherein he "took David de Bruys, who caused himself to be called king of Scotland." This pension was to be paid out of the customs of London and Berwick upon Tweed, till 500 librates of land or a competent rent, could be procured, where he himself should choose it near his own dwelling.

ing.* The king, therefore, May 22d, 1348, granted to him and his wife Johan during their lives various manors late the property of William de Coucy, and amongst the rest "a moiety of the manor of Kirkby in Kendal with its appurtenances in the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland." Perhaps this celebrated knight was a descendant of the family of *Richard de Copeland*, whose daughter was one of the hostages given for the fidelity of *Gilbert Fitz Reinfred* in 1215.† *Copeland* was a barony in Cumberland, the name of which William de Meschiens son of Ranulph de Meschiens, one of the followers of the Conqueror, changed to *Egermont*; Froissart calls him a squire of Northumberland.‡ His wife survived him, and died in 1375; when, according to the tenor of the king's grant, their estates reverted to the Coucy family.

INGELRAM DE COUCY, Earl of Bedford, son of Ingelram, and nephew of the last mentioned William, married Isabel daughter of King Edward the third, by whom he had a daughter *Philippa*, married to ROBERT DE VERE, Earl of Oxford and Duke of Ireland; but she being divorced from him, for lack of children, the premises escheated to the crown, and Henry the Fourth granted them to his third son JOHN DUKE OF BEDFORD, who died in 1436, from which time till the year 1444 they continued in possession of the crown, when Henry the sixth granted them to JOHN BEAUFORT, duke of *Somerset*, and *Kendal* and his heirs male; but he dying, in the same year, they again escheated, and were granted to Beaufort's only daughter, Margaret, widow of the Earl of Richmond, and wife of Henry Stafford, son of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham. This MARGARET COUNTESS OF RICHMOND was mother of Henry the Seventh; after her death Henry the

* Rym. Fœd. v. 542.

† See Barn i. 32. also ib. p. 458. where it appears that John de Copeland had possessions at Lowther, 3 Ed. 2. and Adam de Copeland 8 Ed. 2.

‡ John's Trans. ii. 190.

the Eighth, in 1531, gave this moiety of the barony of Kendal, together with the Lumley Fee, to his son HENRY DUKE OF RICHMOND and SOMERSET, who dying without issue, it reverted the eighth time to the crown; and was granted by Queen Mary to Henry Earl of Cumberland for twenty one years at the rent of 335l.

The Richmond and Marquis Fees now became united; and James the First, in 1613, granted them to his son Charles. James, however, when the project of laying aside parliaments was resolved upon, being distressed for want of money, determined to take all the crown lands in Westmorland and Cumberland, into his own hands, under pretence of the Border Service, by which they were held, having ceased; and held out the same doctrine to other lords of manors. Accordingly, the Prince of Wales, in 1617, exhibited a bill in chancery, complaining that the tenants claimed, without any right in law, to have, under certain yearly rent and customs, an estate of inheritance in their respective tenements. The defendants put in an answer; but the matter was compromised by payment of 2,700l. to the Prince. The avarice of the crown, however, rested not here. Many lords procured decrees, both in chancery and in the exchequer, for ejecting their tenants: but "though the Service had ceased the Border spirit remained:" and they entered into combination at Stavely, January 1620, to defend themselves by force, if no other course should be effectual. A petition was preferred to the king, praying the allowance of their custom of tenant-right: and they had a bill brought into the House of Commons for the purpose, which was not only rejected, but followed by a proclamation from the king declaring that "tenant-rights, since the most happy union of England and Scotland in our person, are utterly extinguished and abolished,"—that its "memory ought to be damned to a perpetual oblivion:" and that charge had been given "to all the principal officers and ministers of ourself and our dearest son the Prince, that they do let all estates, whether for lives or years, be it by fine or improvement

ment of rent by indenture only, and not otherwise." This is, perhaps, one of the most flagrant exertions of despotism to be met with in the annals of England. The tenants, however, continued bold, and published a remonstrance, in which they declared that the lords of the manors intended "to pull the skin over their ears, and bray their bones in a mortar; but that "the poor bird and weaker cattle are taught and encouraged, for maintenance of their ancient possessions, to resist others, even unto death, though more able and strong by far than they are." This caused the lords to exhibit a bill against them in the star-chamber for a libel; but that court recommended the affair to be settled by the Judges, at the next assizes. The king wrote a letter dated July 26th, 1628, in which he declared he had "given strict charge and command to his judges of assize for those counties in all their proceedings to hold themselves strictly to the tenor of our proclamation," "and that both you and they proceed in conformity to these our directions." The court of Star Chamber, however, on June 19, 1625, soon after King James' death, decreed that they were of "full opinion, that the estates of the tenants are estates of inheritance at the will of the lord, descendable from ancestor to heir, according to the several customs of the manors whereof they are holden; &c." During this arbitrary reign compositions were made between the lords and tenants of several manors for reducing the tenements to fine certain, and some estates were purchased to freehold; but the matter was never after agitated in so public and violent a manner.

The Richmond and Marquis Fees were granted by Charles the Second, in jointure to his wife Queen Catharine, and from her received the name of the QUEEN'S LANDS; in whose time the free, customary, and other dry rents of the Marquis Fee amounted to 155l. 7s. 9d $\frac{1}{4}$ and of the Richmond Fee to 204l. 15s. 7d. At her death they were granted to the Lowther family in which they still continue, by renewal of the lease from the crown.

KIRKBY

KIRKBY IN KENDAL

Means the *Church Town in the Vale of Kent*. It is the name of the most extensive town and parish in Westmorland. The parish comprises twenty six townships, fifteen chapelries, and, in 1801, contained 14,044 inhabitants: anciently the parishes of Winandermere and Grasmere were parts of it. It was famed for the bravery of its bowmen:

There are the bows of Kentdale bold,
Who fierce will fight, and never flee.

Batt. of Flodden, Fit. 1. St. 17.

THE TOWN OF KENDAL has gradually risen to its present importance. In Richard the First's time it had licence for a market. In 1337 the exportation of wool from England being prohibited by Parliament, weavers from Flanders and other foreign parts were encouraged to settle in Colchester, Kendal, &c.* Wool being in abundance here, the Kendal clothes grew into such esteem that a law was made, 13 Ric. II. c. 10, for regulating "the length and breadth of cogware, and Kendal clothes; another, 9 Hen. IV. c. 2: "Touching the sealing of Kendal cloth;" and, in 7 Jac. I. c. 16, "an act for the encouragement of many poor people in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, to continue a trade of making Cogware, Kendals, Cartmels, and coarse cloths."† Dr. Fuller, in his history of Cambridge, relates the following anecdote concerning the origin of Stourbridge Fair about the year 1417. "It is reported that a clotheir of Kendal, a town characterised to be *lanificii gloria et industria præcellens*,‡ casually wetting his cloth in water in his passage to London,

* Rym. Fœd. iv. 723, 751.

† Russell's Statutes, 1,587, 472. iii. 85.

‡ Camden.

don, exposed it there to sale, on cheap terms, as the worse for wetting, and yet it seems saved by the bargain. Next year he returned again with some other of his townsmen, proffering drier and dearer cloth to be sold. So that within a few years came a confluence of buyers, sellers, and lookers on, which are the three principles of a fair. In memoria thereof, Kendal men challenge some privilege in that place, annually choosing one of the town to be chief, before whom an antique sword was carried with some martial solemnities." Leland calls Kendal *emporium laneis pannis celeberrimum*, and Camden describes it as " eminent for its woollen manufacture, and the industry of its inhabitants, who carry on a great trade in woollen cloth all over England." In 1683 its corporation set forth in their petition to the king for a new charter that " their trade in *leather* and *fruit* was grown very considerable." The articles chiefly manufactured here in latter years are *Kendal cottons*, a sort of coarse woollen clothes, and *linseys*, for the north American markets. The leather trade also continues to be considerable; the increase of orchards in the neighbouring country has brought in a larger supply of fruit; and great quantities of *knit woollen stockings* are annually produced. *Cotton-mills* and muslin-weaving were established here a few years ago; but are said to have been not only unsuccessful speculations, but to have had pernicious effects on the morals of the town. A *marble manufactory* employs several hands; and has mills for sawing and polishing at Watercrock. The marble is of great variety chiefly procured from Kendal Fell. A black sort is brought from the neighbourhood of Kirkby Lonsdale. In 1793, a very beautiful kind, interspersed with white, red, and other tints, was discovered on both banks of the Kent three miles below Kendal; but the vein is narrow, and said to be nearly wrought out.

Before the turnpike road, enacted in 1752, was made through Kendal, about 345 *pack horses* were weekly employed in bringing provisions and merchandise to Kendal, and in taking away its manufactures; besides twenty-six which came every six weeks from Glasgow. This calculation includes the burden of two waggons

of 30 horse load, each twice a week from Lancaster, and 40 horse load brought by two or three carts from Milthorpe. The *stage-waggons*, from London, in the place of packhorses, began in 1757. The first post chaise, kept here for hire, was in 1754, and the *mail-coach* began to run from hence, to London in 1786.

Queen Elizabeth, in 1576, erected it into a *corporation*, consisting of an alderman, a recorder, and twelve assistants. Charles the Second renewed its charter and enlarged its privileges; but, at the earnest solicitation of the lord chief Justice Jeffreys, it surrendered its former charters, and had a new one nearly verbatim with the last, granted in 1683. It consists of a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 20 capital burgesses to whom are attached a clerk of recognizances, a sword-bearer, and two sergeants at mace. The mayor is clerk of the market; with the senior alderman he is coroner of the borough; and with the recorder and the two senior aldermen, a justice of the peace, who have power to hold sessions, and to hear and determine offences, except in capital cases: also to hold a court of record and view of frank pledge, and to have cognizance of pleas of matters arising within the borough, amounting to any sum not exceeding 20*l.* according to the second charter: not exceeding 40*l.* according to the third, which also makes the deputy recorder a justice of the peace in the absence of the recorder.

In a letter to Sir C. Musgrave, one of the knights of the shire, when they were petitioning the king for their third charter, they called themselves "a poor corporation, whose yearly revenue would scarcely defray their expenses," and in their petition declared that the tolls, which they farmed of the crown at 15*l.* a year, had all along been managed to the best advantage, and yet never made above 17*l.* per annum. Here are seven incorporated *companies*, viz. mercers, shearmen, cordwainers, tanners, skinners, taylors, and barbers, each having two wardens chosen annually. The *town-hall* is a "very elegant building," first erected in 1792, rebuilt in 1759, and since that repaired at considerable expense. The borough courts are held in it; also the

†

quarter

quarter sessions of the peace for the county by adjournment from Appleby at Michaelmas, Christmas, and Easter : but formerly at Midsummer every second year. The *Court of Conscience*, according to an act of 4 Geo. III. for recovery of debts under 40s. extends to the whole parish, excepting rents and matters cognizable in the ecclesiastical courts, and before justices of the peace.

The town of Kendal, with the adjoining township of Kirkland, in 1784, contained 7571 inhabitants; in 1793, 8089; and in 1801, 7978. It consists of one spacious well built street, beautifully paved, from which several long narrow streets branch off at right angles, and of another main-street called *Strammongate*, both of which are chiefly built of hewn limestone, and covered with blue slate. Many of the houses, and especially in the narrow streets, are of stone, plastered, and very ancient. The river Kent, in a stony channel, winds along its east side; on the west side is a long tier of hanging gardens; and the present appearance of the whole town, independent of its great cleanliness, and general neatness, is much improved by the number of tall Lombardy poplars, which spire far above all the buildings. It is lighted and cleansed under the authority of an act of Parliament passed in 1767.

Abbot-Hall, before the dissolution, was an occasional residence of the Abbot of St. Mary's York. It was built about the middle of last century, by George Wilson, Esq. at the expense of 8000l. who sold it to John Taylor, Esq. At present it belongs to SIR ALEN CHAMBRE, Knight, one of the barons of the court of exchequer, whose family have been in this town since the time of Henry the Third. It stands near the church, and its lawns and pleasure grounds, intersected with fine gravelled walks, and planted with a great variety of trees and shrubs, extend along the western bank of the river.

DOCKWRAY HALL, at the north end of Kendal, was formerly the seat of a family of its own name, as appears by an epitaph in

the church of Lilley, in Herefordshire, to the memory of *Thomas Docwra* the elder Esq. lord of *Putteridge*, and "descendant of the ancient family of Docwras of Docwra Hall in Kendal, nephew and heir unto the right honourable Sir Thomas Docwra, lord grand prior of the knights of St. John's of Jerusalem." He died at his house at Putteridge, aged 84, in 1602. There are two ancient mansions of the same name in the town of Penrith.

The church stands in Kirkland. Before the dissolution, it had at least four *chantries* in it, one of which was dedicated to *St. Anthony*; and the returns in the augmentation office mention "the chantry of *our lady*; *Becket's* chantry; *Trinity Guild*; a stipendary in the chapel, and four other stipendaries." Two of the chantry priests, at the first dissolution of their office, were converted into curates for assisting the vicar; but their places not having been supplied at their death, and their salaries being then converted to various uses, Queen Elizabeth, in 1582, ordered it to be paid towards the augmentation of the salary of the master of the Grammar School of Kendal. This edifice is 180 feet long, and 99 feet broad. It has five aisles; its roof is supported by four rows of pillars, eight in each row; is elegantly furnished with oak, and has spacious galleries, one of them erected by the late vicar, the Rev. H. Robinson, M. A. The Tower is square, and contains eight good bells, recast out of six, in 1775. On each side of the altar table are two aisles or oratories, that of the *Parrs* is the most southerly, the *Stricklands* next, then the *Bellinghams*, and lastly the *aldermen's*, all used as sepulchres. In the *Parr's aisle* is a stone bearing the arms of that family encircled with the garter, in memory of Sir WILLIAM PARR, whose son Sir Thomas, father of the Marquis of Northampton, was buried in Black Friars Church, London: and near it the tomb of Sir AUGUSTINE NICHOL, who died while holding the assizes for Westmorland, in this town, Aug. 3d, 1616, aged 57 years. The *Strickland's aisle* contains tombs of the *Stricklands* of *Sizergh-Hall*: "one of them is remarkable for the figure of Walter Strickland, a fat lad in a loose gown, with a most fulsome epitaph,

epitaph, dated in 1656.* On the wainscot of a pew is a brass plate, bearing the figure of ALAN BELLINGHAM, dressed in his armour: he died in 1577; and this plate was formerly fixed on a stone in the *Bellingham's aisle*. The *Aldermen's aisle* was anciently our lady's chantry: it contains the tombs, with their effigies in brass, and epitaphs, of SIR ROGER BELLINGHAM of Burneshead, knight, and his wife; also of their grand daughter Thomasine, wife of Sir William Thornburgh. Within the altar rails are epitaphs of certain vicars of Kendal, one in quaint rhymes, and this inscription over Robert Dawson, bishop of Clonfert, who escaped from the rebellion in Ireland, and died in his father's house† here:

Hic jacet Reverendus in Christo pater Robertus Dawson Episcopus Clonfertensis & Ducensis Hibernicus. Obiit, die decima tertia Aprilis, 1643.

Subject to this church were also in the town of Kendal, a *chapel* in Chapel-lane, now called Capper-lane, near Abbot-hall:—another at the head of the bank, on Chapel-hill, rebuilt into a dwelling house, which has the arms of the Roos family on its front: *St. Anne's Chapel*, near Dockwray-Hall:—and *All-Hallows Chapel*, at the east end of Strammongate-bridge, now converted into a dwelling; where also is a curious house, once belonging to the castle, and having this motto—*Pax hac domo*, inscribed on its front. Near Kirkbarrow, in Kirkland, is a place called the Anchorite's house.

St. Leonard's Hospital, nigh Kendal, was given to the priory of Conyngesheved, t. Hen. II. by William de Lancastre, who was also a benefactor to it. It is now called the *Spittle*, and belongs to the Lowther family.

St. George's Chapel in Kendal was built in 1754, by the legacy of the very benevolent *Dr. Stratford*, commissary of the archdeaconry of Richmond; with the residue of whose property the revenues of 58 small livings in this and the neighbouring counties were augmented; and many other excellent charities performed.

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This

* Pennant Down. and Alst. p. 119.

† Barn, p. 76.

This town has also a *meeting-house* for Presbyterians, one for Quakers, two for Methodists; and a Roman Catholic chapel.

The free *Grammar School* is on the west side of the church-yard. It was endowed by Adam Pennington of Boston in 1525. Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, were benefactors to it. It was rebuilt in 1592. Since which time it has had several legacies left to it, and certain exhibitions to Queen's College, Oxford.

Among the charitable institutions of this town are the following. A *hospital and charity school*, in Highgate, founded Sept. 6, 1670, by *Thomas Sandes*, with convenient dwellings for eight poor widows, 52 years old or upwards, to exercise carding and spinning of wool, and weaving Kendal cottons, and to have four marks a year each: also for the use of a schoolmaster to read prayers twice a day to the widows, and teach poor children till prepared for the free school: he also left to it a valuable library. Here is the *Blue-coat school* in which about 50 boys and 40 girls are not only annually clothed and educated, with funds arising from rents of lands, interest of various benefactions, and voluntary subscriptions, but the boys are bred up in the art of weaving, card-setting, &c. and the girls in knitting and sewing. The *school of industry* was instituted for the blue-coat girls in 1799; it is under excellent regulations, and has had the most beneficial effects. The *dispensary*, commenced in 1782, is supported by voluntary contributions, and from Jan. 1. 1783, to Jan. 1. 1808, admitted 33,956 patients, of whom 3,388 were in fevers, and 664 died of the diseases under which they were admitted.

The *Work-house* is a large airy building at the northwest end of the town, erected, and admirably well regulated, under authority of an act of Parliament, passed in 7 Geo. III. and intituled "an act for inclosing a piece of waste ground in the borough and township of Kirkby in Kendal, for the benefit of the poor, and for cleansing and enlightening the streets of the said town, &c.²² Near the workhouse is the *common-gaol* of the borough, lately built, with cells underneath.

There

There was a grant of pontage, in 1376, for five years, for repairing *Kendal-bridge*. At present there are three bridges over the Kent, all repaired by the corporation, excepting *Strammon-gate-bridge*, three fourths of which belong to the county.—The *Mill-bridge* was of wood before 1668, when a flood swept it away, and it was rebuilt with stone pillars. In 1743, it was wholly re-edified with stone.

On the west side of the town, opposite the castle, is *Castlehow-hill*, or *Castle-law-hill*. It consists of a circular mount of gravel and earth thrown upon a rock and near thirty feet high. Round its base is a deep foss and high dike, strengthened with two bastions on the east. Its top is flat, has been defended by a breast-work of earth and a narrow ditch, and has a ditch across its diameter. Dr. Stukely calls it Saxon;* the inhabitants of Kendal in 1788, in commemoration of the revolution in 1688, erected a handsome *Obelisk* upon it, bearing an inscription. Immediately below it is a spot called *Battle place*.† A plague which raged in these parts, in 1598, destroyed 2,500 people in this town.

On *Helse-fell*, northwest of Kendal, before it was ploughed, was a curious semicircular camp called *Sampson's Grave*.

Here is a good *market* on Saturdays, granted to Roger Fitz-Reinfred by Richard the First, and confirmed by charter of Edward the Second and Edward the Third, which last monarch granted a fair here in 1333. At present Kendal has three cattle *Fairs* viz. on March 22d, April 29, and Nov. 8, and 9, and between the two last a cattle fair once a fortnight. The *Butcher market-place* was built twenty years since, and is much admired for neatness and convenience; but is in too close a situation.

Kendal was one of the first provincial towns which printed a *newspaper*; but, after discontinuing it many years, it was resumed June 29, 1811, under the name of the "*Westmorland Advertiser and Kendal Chronicle*," which is extensively circulated. Here is also a very respectable *book-club*, of which many of the

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neighbour-

* It. Bor. 11. 40.

† Pennant's Nor. Tour, I. 459.

neighbouring nobility and gentry are members; and a curious museum, in which may be seen the different *brass tokens* coined in Kendal about the middle of the 17th century, and bearing the following legends: 1. Thomas Sandes* of Kendal 1656. 2. Mercer's Company Kendal. 1657. 3. Oliver Plate of Kirkby Kendal, 1650. 4. Company of Shearmen in Kendal 1666. 5. James Cock, Jun. His halfpenny of Kendal, 1667.

KENDAL CASTLE stands on the east side of the Kent, upon a hill composed of rounded stones embedded in a black sandy cement. Its situation in the middle of the valley is both strong and beautiful. We saw a coin of M. Aurelius in a Museum at Keswick, said to have been found within the walls of this castle: it has, therefore, probably been built on a Roman fort, by the barons of Kendal. In the division of the Lancaster estates, it fell into the Marquis Fee, and was successively the seat of the Brus, Roos, and Parr families. "About half a mile of," says Leland, "on the east side of the town, is, on a hill, a park longing to young Mr. Par, the chiefest of that name, and there is a place, as it were a castle." The deer were killed, and the park and the demesne lands thrown together, in 1566. A survey made July 12, 1572, describes it thus: "The castle of Kendal is situate on the knowl of an hill within the park there, and on the east side of the town of Kendal, with a fair and beautiful prospect, both of wood, pasture, and running water: the out walls embattled 40 foot square; and within the same no building left, saving only on the north side is situate the front of the gatehouse, the hall, with an ascent of stairs to the same, with a buttery and pantry at the end thereof; one great chamber, and two or three lesser chambers, and rooms of ease adjoining the same; being all in decay, both in glass and slate, and in all other reparations needful. Under the hall, are two

* THOMAS SANDAS was the founder of the hospital in Highgate. He lived, in a house now called the Elephant Inn, in Stricklandgate, in the premises behind which, in making some alterations lately, two coining presses were found, and other implements for that purpose, in two distinct parts of the house, in closets that had been walled up. *Westm. Adv. July 11, 1812.*

two or three small rooms of cellars. In the south side is situate a dove-cote in good repair. The yearly rent of the demesne, and one fourth part of the toll" of Kendal, "64l. 14s." In 1581, it was granted to the Earl of Warwick. In Camden's time it was "decaying with age;" and, in 1670, according to the Pembroke memoirs, "ruinous." It has been surrounded by a deep fosse, supplied with water by a spring on its south side. The entrance over the ditch is on the west; but the gateway is quite ruined. The walls are circular, guarded by three towers, and a keep: two of the towers are round, and one of them pretty perfect. Part of the keep remains on the north side of the gate, in which the "two or three small rooms of cellars" may still be seen. In its doors and windows, and a few corners, a dark red free stone, such as is found about Appleby and Penrith, has been used; the rest of it is very rudely built with lime, and unhewn blue, primeval, rock, brought from the hills north of it. Mr. West mentions "a square area that had been fortified with a deep moat, and connected to the castle by a draw-bridge, where was probably the base court; the stones are now entirely removed, and the ground levelled."* The foundations of the towers were repaired, and the fence round the ruins enlarged in January 1813.

In this town were born the following distinguished characters. RICHARD DE KENDAL, an excellent grammarian, and reputed the best schoolmaster of his age. He made a vast collection of grammars, and too vauntingly boasted, that no one could write elegant Latin but by his rules. He flourished in the reign of Henry the Sixth. BARNABY POTTER, born in 1758,† while at his cure at Totness, in Devonshire, was unknown to himself, elected provost of Queen's College, Oxford, where he had been educated. He became chaplain to James the First, and was accounted the penitential preacher at court. Charles the Second made him bishop of Carlisle; his assiduity in preaching, and devoutness in his family, procured him the name of *the puritanical bishop*. He

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died

* Guide to the Lakes, p. 180.

† "At Westmester a village in the barony of Kendal," Mag. Brit.

died 1642. Some of his lectures and sermons were printed. His nephew CHRISTOPHER POTTER, born here in 1591, succeeded him as provost of Queen's College, in Oxford; was made king's chaplain in 1635, soon after dean of Worcester, a canon of Windsor, and dean of Durham, in 1646; in which year he died. He wrote against *Knot* the Jesuit, a sermon on the consecration of his uncle, and tracts on predestination against the Calvinists. GEORGE WHARTON, said to have been born here, resided in his youth in Oxford, but forsook the studies of the university for astronomy and mathematics, and for that purpose retired to his patrimonial estates, from which he published almanacks under the name of *George Naworth of West-Aukland*. He engaged in the civil wars on the king's side, in which he ruined his fortune. During the usurpation he wrote pamphlets, which gave such offence to men in power that he was often in prison. Besides almanacks he wrote several astronomical tracts, a chronology of remarkable events, many doggrel verses, and other works. At the restoration he was made paymaster of the ordnance, in which he made a fortune. Dec. 17, 1677, he was created a baronet. He died at his house in Enfield, Middlesex, Aug. 20, 1681, and was buried in the Tower Chapel, London. THOMAS SHAW, born about 1692, was the son of Gabriel Shaw, shearman and dyer, was educated at the free school here, and at Queen's College, Oxford. After graduating there he became chaplain to the factory of Algiers. On his return he took his doctor's degree, and published his "*Travels in Barbary and the Levant*," a work of high celebrity. He was made principal of Edmund Hall, in 1740, and died in 1751.

EPHRAIM CHAMBERS was an apprentice to Mr. Senex the globe maker, under whom he formed the design of his *Cyclopædia*, which took up his whole attention: the first edition of it came out in 1728, in 2 vols. folio, which soon after procured him F. R. S. A second edition appeared in 1738, a third 1739, a fourth 1741, and a fifth 1746. Dr. Hill and Mr. Scott continued it; but Dr. Rees's edition is the best. Mr. Chambers also assisted in translating the History of the Academy of Sciences of Paris; and translate

translated the Jesuit's Perspective. He died, in 1740, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

JOHN WILSON was employed as a stocking-knitter, but became so famous a botanist as to deliver lectures at Newcastle and in Kendal alternately, and to have scholars from Scotland. He published in 1744, a Synopsis of British Plants, in Mr. Ray's method, 8vo. a correct work: and died about 1750.

The title of *Earl of Kendal* was conferred on John de Lancaster Duke of Bedford by Henry the Fourth: on John Beaufort Duke of Somerset by Henry the Sixth; who also gave it to John de Foix, Earl of Benanges, in France, whose descendants in that country, till the French revolution called themselves earls of Lonqueville and Kendal. William Parr, in 30 Henry VIII. was created *baron* of Kendal. Charles Stuart, 3d son of James II. was, in 1666, declared *duke* of Kendal. George Prince of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne, had the *Earldom of Kendal* and other honours conferred on him, April 9, 1689: and *Erengard Melusina Schuylenberg*, who came into England, with George I. was created *duchess* of Kendal. Finally the title of *baron* of Kendal was given to the late Earl of Lonsdale, May 24, 1784.

HESLINGTON manor-house was deserted by the Thwengs, and totally in ruins in 1340: in Henry the Eighth's reign the manor belonged to the family of Byndlose: afterwards to the Bellinghams, first of Burneshead, then of Levins, with which place it was sold to Col. Graham. Its chapel was founded in 1726; is remarkably neat; and has a prospect from it "of the sea, woods, rocks, and a fertile valley below."

SIZERGH HALL is the seat of Thomas Strickland, Esq. whose ancestor came from Strickland Hall, in the parish of Moreland. The precise time of their settling here is not mentioned; the son and heir of Walter de Stirkland was a hostage in 1215, for the good behaviour of Roger Fitz-Reinfred; but this might only be for Hackthorpe. William de Stirkland, in the time of Henry III. married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph d'Aincourt, and probably built the tower here; for on its west side there is an

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escutcheon

irreconcilable to the history both of the Stricklands, and of Queen Catharine. Here are several excellent portraits, especially one of Sir Robert Strickland, Knight, who was an active and zealous defender of the cause of Charles I. The tapestry and carvings are also exceedingly curious.

NATLAND has a modern chapel, built on the site of an ancient one, about 1735. Half a mile north of it is WATER-CROOK, a Roman station, about 140 yards square, defended by a bend of the river Kent, shaped like a horse-shoe, and containing about eight acres. "I once imagined," says Camden, "it was the Roman station Concangios; but time has better informed me." The Concangium of the Notitia was governed by the prefect of a company of sentinels, or watchmen, who, with the garrisons in the following stations, were under the direction of the Duke of Britain;—Eboracum, Præsidium, Dunum, Morbium, Arbeia, Dictis, Congangium, Lavatris, Verteris, Brabonicum, Maglove, Magis, Longovicum, Derventio, the nineteen stations on the line of the Wall, Bremetenracum, Olenacum, and Virosidium. Richard tells us, that the Concangii were driven from their ancient territory in Britain by the Romans, and afterwards occupied the district on the north side of the river Lenus, now comprised in the county of Clare, in Ireland: they are called Cangani in Richard's map, and we conceive were the same as the Cangiani who inhabited the country north of the Ordovices, and opposite the Isle of Anglesea; but their chief city being Segontium*, and this part of the island not being subject to the Duke of Britain, we apprehend, that the Congangium of the Notitia was a station in the north of Yorkshire, perhaps at Greta Bridge, where Roman ruins have been discovered, and after which Lavatræ and Verteræ follow in their natural and acknowledged order. These authorities and observations may serve at least to shew on what slender grounds Mr. Horsley persisted in placing Congangium here. We do not, however, pretend to have discovered the ancient name of Water Crook; though we are strongly

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* See lib. I. c. 6. § 25, and c. 8. § 9 and 12.

of opinion that the tenth Antonine iter commenced in Cumberland, and passed by Ambleside, through this station, to Manchester; and from thence to Mediolanum, near Drayton, in Shropshire.

Mr. Machel, on a personal survey, says, that there have been dug up here fragments of urns, bricks, and cement; and an hypocaust, or bath, which he calls "an oven, was found underground, being built with bricks, or tiles on the inside, fixed one into another, run over with cement half a foot thick; and the bottom paved with bricks one foot broad, and three inches thick." In these ruins, too, was a floor sixteen inches deep, of three courses, the lowest course being a cement of lime and sand, with some pounded brick about nine inches deep; then a course of gravel and pebbles, about four inches; and, lastly, a course of lime plentifully filled with pounded brick. Also reservoirs for water of the same cement, and a semicircular course of vacuities like ovens, divided by thin bricks. The area of the station had remains of many buildings upon it; and Horsley found appearances of a town between its walls and the river. He also takes notice of several coins; a camp; urns found in the river bank; an altar with a festoon, having three clusters of grapes on the face of each side, which made him think it belonged to Bacchus: another altar with an illegible inscription; a vessel, (No. XI.) of doubtful use, but supposed to be of the urn kind; a broken statue of Bacchus, or Silenus; a large brass Faustina; an intaglio of Mercury in a gold ring; another triple-headed, and a third incurious. He was informed of a large brass urn, found with bones in it. The following inscription was built up in the end of a barn, and had part of its left side broken off.

P. AEL. P. F. SERG. BASS
 QD. LEG. XX. VV. VIX. AN.
 T. PRIVATVS LIBB. T. HERC
 M. LEG. VI. VIC. FC C. SIC
 SE PVLC. ALIVM MORT
 ERIT. INFER. F. D. D. NN.
 INS AL...SVI

Publius

Publius Aelius Publii filius Sergia [tribu] Bassus quæstor designatus Legionis vicessimæ valentis victricis vixit annos . . . et Publius Privatus liberti, & Hero . . . miles Legionis sextæ victricis faciendum curarunt. Si quis [in hoc] sepulchrum alium [mortuum intul] erit inferet fisco dominorum nostrorum.

This is Mr. Horsley's reading. He knew not what to make of the Q. D. in the second line, unless quæstor designatus. "The monument, I think, has been erected by the care and order of two freedmen of Publius Bassus, and by a soldier of the sixth legion." The latter part, perhaps, contained a penalty against any, who should presume to deposit another dead body in this sepulchre. Mr. Ward reads the end of the first line, and beginning of the second, *Bassus præfectus equitum designatus*, and the last word in line third, *hæredes*. Gale reads it Sergio Basso decurioni legionis, et privatus liberti et herem. miles emeritus, &c. si quis sepulchro, and in the last line only two or three strokes as the sum.

The corners of the walls were obtuse; in front of the entrance into the fort is a tumulus; and coins, earthen vessels, and other tokens of a Roman garrison having been long stationed here, are often found in the banks of the river.

Between Nether Bridge and Water-crook, on the east side of the river, is a place called *Watchfield*, very suitable for the purpose; and on the top of a green hill, called *Helm*, a mile and a half from the station, are remains of a square fort, called *Castlesteads*, sixty feet by one hundred and twenty, having two ditches on the south, three on the north, and the other sides defended by precipices. This was probably an exploratory camp to Water-crook; it is in sight of the beacon on Wharton-crag, which communicates with Lancaster. At the bottom of Helm is a large spring. *

On Hay-fell is another exploratory camp, called *CONEY-BEDS*,

i. e.

* Stuk. II. 41, 42. West's Guide to the Lakes, 182.

i. e. *rabbit-burrows*, nearly on the summit of a hill overlooking the valley of Kendal. Its vallum and foss are very perfect, enclosing a bell-shaped area, the upper end of which is 128 feet long, its sides 208, and its southern end, which is semicircular, 224 feet in diameter. Near the centre of this area are two interior intrenchments having a sort of bending street between them: each of them have their southern side semicircular. The lesser adjoins the east vallum; is forty-two feet on the north, seventy on the east and west sides, and seventy across the south. The other sixty-four feet on the east and west, and eighty on the north and south, exclusive of the semicircle: both of them are unequal with pits, all of which, (excepting the central one in each, which is round,) are of irregular shape, and covered with ferns: the remaining part of the great area is smooth. This encampment overlooks the fort on Helm, and "commands a panorama view," of several hills in Lancashire, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Yorkshire; has a full view of the estuary of Kent; and even extends, in clear weather, to the mountains above Beaumaris, in Wales.* This was probably a camp formed about the latter part of the Roman empire, when the Greek fashion of making them circular camps, or adapting them to the nature of the ground to be defended, began to be in use.

OLD and NEW HUTTON have each of them a chapel, the former built about 1626, rebuilt in 1699; the latter built in 1739. The free shool of Old Hutton has a library of about 400 volumes, established in 1757, by Dr. Bray and his associates.

DOCKER was given by the second William de Lancaster to the Hospital of St. Leonard's, York, and at the Dissolution granted to the Ducketts of Grayrigg. LAMBRIGG, excepting its park, was granted by Thomas de Chenage to Gilbert de Bronolmsheade, in 11 Edward III. and before that time had belonged to Lambert de Bussey. An heiress of the Burnesheads carried it to the Bellinghams, whose heiress married Anthony Duckett, Esq. of Grayrigg. Lambrigg Park-house has nothing left but strong and extensive

* Westm. Advert. V. II. No. 15.

tensive foundations. Its park is mostly covered with heath, and has been girt with a strong high wall, parts of which are still remaining.

GRAYRIGG was granted by the second William de Lancaster, with his daughter Agnes, to Alexander Windsore, whose descendant Margery, in the reign of Richard II. married John Duckett, Esq. of Fillingham, Lincolnshire. His descendants continued here for twelve generations "with this peculiar felicity, that none of the issue male, possessors of the family estate, was ever in ward, every ancestor living until his heir was above twenty-one." Anthony Duckett, Esq. the last of this family, about 1690, sold all his property here, and at Docker and Lambrigg to Sir John Lowther, who, in 1695, enfranchised the tenants of these manors, excepting a few of them who were unable to purchase. *Gray-rigg-hall* was embattled, and a place of considerable strength and size, as its ruins shew: its lead and timber were employed in building Lowther-hall. It stands in a mountainous country abounding with fine oak. Here is a chapel rebuilt in 1708; and a Quaker meeting-house with a small endowment.

WHIRFELL is 500 yards above the level of the sea, and has an ancient beacon upon it: it gives name to an extensive manor, and a township, in which the ancestors of the learned *Dr. John Pearson*, Bishop of Chester, and author of the *Exposition on the Creed*, *Vindiciæ Ignatii*, &c. resided. He was born at Snoring, in Norfolk, in 1612, and died in 1686.

About 100 yards south of Borrowbridge, in Borrowdale, and near the confluence of the Burrow with the Lune, is a Roman burgh, or fortified camp, at present called *Castlehow*: it unquestionably gives name to the stream that washes it, and which, in ancient records, is written *Borough Becke*. This encampment is 135 yards long, and 104 yards broad; has been surrounded with a wall of stone and mortar, at least nine feet thick, and defended on every side by a descent. On the north it has a fosse, with a vallum of earth on its south side, which is on a common: the other sides are in inclosed ground, and have

been ploughed to the walls. Its area is level. It occupies a strong position in the pass through the mountains between the baronies of Kendal and Westmorland; and stands on a little plain, from which high steep mountains, with green sides, rise in every direction. Orton Sear, a place favourable for a signal post, is seen from it through the opening up the Lune, between Jeffery's Mount and Langdale Fells. Ashlars, with tessellated faces, such as usually abound near Roman stations, are found among these ruins; and there is an account in the neighbourhood, that a "number of small pieces of stamped leather were formerly found here." * These were probably used as a sort of money about the time of the fall of the Roman empire, for the *Notitia Imperii*, written about the reign of Arcadius and Honorius, mentions coins of leather.

At SELSIDE and WHITWELL are halls and demesnes of the family of Thornburgh, who came from Thornburgh, in Yorkshire, removed to Hampsfell, in Lancashire, and were settled in Westmorland in 1283. By an account book of the widow of Sir William Thornburgh of Hampsfield, Knight, it appears that wool, in her time, sold for the great price of ten shillings a stone, and "Anno Domini 1579, the holle yeare waigs of dame Thomasine Thornburgh of all her servants at Selsat" amounted to 14l. 10s. viz.: 10l. 1s. 4d. to nine men servants, and 4l. 8s. 8d. to "the eight maydes." Francis Thornburgh, Esq. of Selside married Frances, daughter of George Waite, of Leybourne, near Middleham in Yorkshire, and his grandson Francis Thornburgh, of Layburne and Selside, died in 1774, without issue.

SKELSMERESERGH belonged, by grant of the third William de Lancaster, to the Leyburnes of Canswick, who had free warren granted in it in 1302. When they suffered by popery under Elizabeth, they sold this manor to the Bellinghams, of Levins, and Brathwaites of Burneshead, who enfranchised the tenants; but the hall and demesne continued with them till 1715, when they were forfeited, and sold, first to Thomas Crowle, Esq. and

* West. Adv. Vol. II. No. 73.

afterwards

afterwards to the Wilsons, of Dallam Tower, to whom they at present belong. Here is a chapel. PATTON belonged to the De Pattons till the time of Edward III.; after that to the Thornburghs, of Selside.

BURNESHEAD, called Bronolmshead, 1283, and Burnolsheved, 1333, was the property of Gilbert de Brundesheved, who was sheriff of Westmorland for Isabella de Veteripont, in 1290: his heiress, Margaret, married Richard de Bellingham, whose family came from Bellingham Castle in Northumberland; and whose descendant, Robert, in the reign of Henry VIII. sold it to Sir Thomas Clifford, after whose death it was purchased by Robert Brathwaite, Esq. of Ambleside; whose descendant, Richard, about 1750, sold it to Thomas Shepherd, Esq. and he to divers persons. The manor was purchased by the late Sir James Lowther; and the hall by Christopher Wilson, Esq. of Bardsea, in Furness, who settled it upon his daughter, Sarah, wife of John Gale, Esq. of Whitehaven. In 1692 this hall consisted of "a court, with a lodge and battlements, through which was the ascent into the hall. Before the court was a large pond on each side of the passage to the gate; and on each side a little island, with a tree planted in it: and in the windows of the gallery and dining-room were the Brathwaites' arms, with impalings of the several families to which they were related."

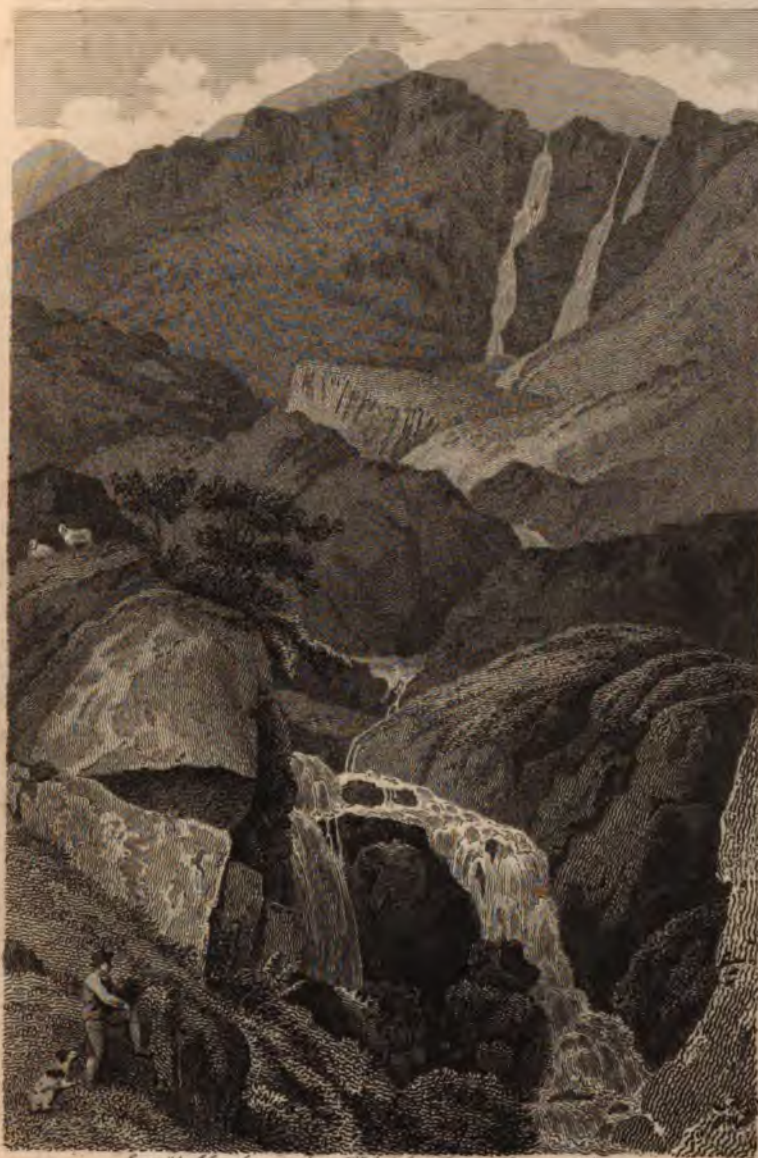
STRICKLAND ROGER and STRICKLAND KETEL are in the chapelry of Burneshead. Dr. Burn relates a most arbitrary proceeding of the court of ward and liveries in the reign of Charles II. in which it was attempted, in spite of several verdicts of a jury, to decree that certain lands in Strickland Ketel were held in capite of the king, which had been immemorially held in socage of the marquis fee. In the former place is *Godmond-Hall*, which derives its name from the Godmond family, who resided at it. It consists of an ancient tower and a modern addition. The walls of the tower are six feet thick: its windows small, and crossed with strong iron bars: the lowest floor is arched over;

and the next above it laid with massy planks of oak, grooved into each other to prevent assaults from above.

LONG-SLEDDALE passed from the Thornburghs of Selside to the Levins estate, in which it is included. In this dale is Ubery-hall, an ancient tower with massive walls: the chapel was made parochial in 1712. It is watered by the *Sprit*, a strong brook, on each side of which are narrow meadows, and irregular fields, scattered with tufts of wood and cottages; and above the cultivated grounds the sides of the hills are clothed to their tops with coppices and brushwood. Towards its head the dale grows more narrow, rocky, and abrupt; and the broken sides of the mountains in rainy weather are on every side white, with streams pouring from precipice to precipice in long lines of foam. One of the most remarkable of these cataracts is called GILLFORTH SPOUT, which falls above one hundred yards in an unbroken sheet. When an eddying wind from the lower part of the valley catches the water in its fall, it forces it upwards in a sort of light vaporous column, which travellers often mistake for smoke. Near the source of the *Sprit*, in the road towards Hawswater, is Wragdale-head, famous for its large and excellent quarries of the finest blue slates, which are conveyed on the backs of ponies, till the roads are accessible to carts.

KENTMERE has its name from a small *mere*, or lake, in the middle of the valley, which is fed by the river *Kent*. We have before noticed that it was given in marriage with Ladarine, fourth sister of the last Peter de Brus, to John de Bella-aqua, whose daughter, Sybille, had Kentmere in marriage with Miles de Stapleton, whose descendant, Gilbert Stapleton, sold it in 1626, and it now belongs to the Tenwicks, of Burrow-hall, Lancashire. It was originally divided into sixty tenements, for the sustentation of as many soldiers; and for the preservation of certain ancient customs and privileges, it is still distinguished into quarters, each containing fifteen tenements.

Twelve generations of the Gilpin family are known to have flourished



Engraved by A. Wilson from a drawing by R. M. Long for the Beauties of England and Wales.

GELLFORTH SPOUT,
in Long Stride.
Westmoreland.

London: Published by W. Smith, 10, Pall Mall, 1825.

flourished at KENTMERE-HALL. They were never lords of the manor; but had a considerable estate here. Richard, the first-mentioned, lived about the time of Edward I. and is supposed to have had his estate conferred on him by a baron of Kendal, for his extraordinary services both in war and peace. He is said to have greatly signalized himself by killing an enormous wild boar; in memory whereof the arms of his family were—Or, a boar passant sable, armed gules.

BERNARD GILPIN, fourth son of Edwin Gilpin, Esq. the sixth in descent from Richard, was born in 1517, educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and was one of the first scholars upon the foundation of Christ Church in that University. Bishop Tunstall, his mother's uncle, made him rector of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham; and he became a preacher of so great celebrity, as to be styled "*The Apostle of the North*," Bishop Bonner, in Queen Mary's reign, gave orders for his being arrested and sent to London; but meeting with a misfortune in his journey, which fractured his leg, he was delayed till the Queen's death released him. Queen Elizabeth offered him the bishopric of Carlisle, which he refused. He died in 1583. His life was written by his contemporary, Dr. Carlton, Bishop of Chichester; and since by a descendant of his family, the late William Gilpin, M. A. prebendary of Salisbury, and vicar of Boldre, in the New Forest. Their direct male line ended in a daughter; and their estate was sold to Sir Christopher Philipson, of Crooke; but a branch of the family still remains here. Kentmere-hall is an ancient tower-like edifice, under a mountain browed with mighty craggs. Near it is the chapel, to which Dr. HENRY AIRSY, a native of this valley, made a bequest for a monthly sermon. This divine was born in 1560, became fellow of Queen's College, Oxford; and, in 1606, vice-chancellor there. He wrote certain theological works, which are rigidly Calvinistic; and died in 1616. Clarke, in his Survey of the Lakes, has a long traditionary account of a barbarian of the name of Herd, but vulgarly called the *Cork-lad of Kentmere*. His mother is reported to have been an ejected

nun of Furness, with whom he begged through the neighbouring country, and drew to a hovel in Troutbeck-park; which being granted by the crown, the Cork-lad refused the grantee possession, and was therefore summoned to London, where, by facetious expressions and feats of strength before the king, he obtained a grant of his cottage, a paddock behind it, and liberty of turbary and wood in Troutbeck-park. When Kentinere-hall was building, he lifted the chimney-beam of the kitchen into its place, six feet from the earth, which still remains, and is thirty feet long, and thirteen inches by twelve and a half thick. At the age of forty-two years he killed himself with the Herculean employment of tearing up trees by their roots.

STAVELEY had a grant obtained by William de Thweng and William de Roos, in 1328, of a weekly market on Fridays; and a yearly fair on the eve, day, and morrow, of St. Luke, which are now inconsiderable. Its chapel has a handsome steeple. Over its school-house door is this inscription: "To make more useful the gift of 20l. a year by George Jopson, this school was begun and finished in 1755. *Risu Apollo.*" Above the village is a cotton-mill on the Kent. West of Staveley is INGS in HUGILL, to the chapel of which Robert Bateman, Esq. a rich Leghorn merchant, gave twelve pounds a year, and 1000l. more to be applied in purchasing an estate, and building eight cottages in the chapelry for the use of its poor.

PETER COLLINSON, and his brother, James, were great grandsons of Peter Collinson, who died on his own paternal estate at Hugill-Hall, or Height of Hugill: they were in business together in London. Peter shewed an early inclination to the study of Natural History, which he pursued with great avidity through his whole life. He was elected F. R. S. December 12, 1728. Among his friends may be enumerated Sir Hans Sloane, Sir C. Wager, Cadwallar Colden, Esq. Dr. Franklin, Derham, Woodward, &c. Franklin communicated his first Essays on Electricity to him, in a Series of Letters, which have been often reprinted. He published thirteen papers in the Gentleman's Magazine, chiefly on subjects

subjects in natural history. In procuring various plants and seeds from all parts of the world, but especially from America, he employed uncommon industry. Linnæus, while in England, formed an intimacy with him, and named an American plant of the diandria class after him. He was a member of the Antiquarian Society from its institution, a contributor to its transactions, and published a memoir of the life of Dr. Stukely. While on a visit to Lord Petre, in Essex, he was seized with a total suppression of urine, of which he died, August 11, 1761, aged seventy-five. He made large collections of rare plants.

CROOK-HALL was anciently called *Thwattarden-Hall*; and, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, became the seat of a younger branch of the Philipsons of Calgarth. ROBERT PHILIPSON, son of Christopher, was born here; and, for his military achievements in the reign of Charles I. obtained the nick-name of *Robin the Devil*. Sir Christopher, grandson of the above Christopher, was a knight for Westmorland in 1681: his three coheiresses sold the estate to Major Pigeon, a natural son of Charles II. whose daughter married Ralph Day, Esq. Here is a chapel, and a Quaker's meeting-house. WINSTER gives name to the river that runs past it: it belonged to the Philipsons of Crook; and has a chapel.

CUNSWICK-HALL, in the chapelry of Underbarrow, was the seat of the Leyburnes, who were in Parliament for this county in 1305, 1314, 1404, 1410, 1422, and 1541. They removed a short time to Witherslack-hall in the time of Charles II. but returned here again; and, being engaged in the rebellion in 1716, forfeited their estate, which was sold to Thomas Crowle, Esq. after the death of whose son, George, it was sold to the late Sir James Lowther.

WINANDERMERE is mentioned under the name Wonwaldremere, in the Melrosé Chronicle, as the place where Ethred slew Elf and Edwin, sons of Elfwald, in 791. It gives name to a parish which was anciently a chapelry under Kendal. Its church stands in the village of Bulness, is dedicated to St. Martin, and is a rectory. It is a large edifice, supported by two rows of pil-

lars, rather meanly furnished, but rough-cast and clean; and, like most of the churches and chapels in this part of the county, has texts of Scripture painted on its walls. Its organ was destroyed in the civil wars in the time of Charles I. It contains tombs and epitaphs of the Philipsons of Calgarth, and other eminent families in the neighbourhood; and its chancel window belonged to Furness Abbey; and, after the Dissolution, was purchased by the parishioners of Winandermere, and placed here. It consists of seven compartments. The third, fourth, and fifth, contain the Crucifixion, the Virgin on the right, and St. John the Evangelist on the left side of the Cross. Angels are receiving the blood. Below the Cross is a group of monks and their abbot, with labels from their mouths containing their names, which are all effaced except those of two of the monks, William Hartley and Thomas Housen. In the second compartment is St. George and the Dragon: the sixth represents St. Catharine with her sword and wheel; and the seventh two mitred abbots, and below them two monks in vestments. Above the fourth are the arms of England and France quarterly, bound with the garter and motto, finely painted, and supposed to belong to the time of Edward III. The other parts are taken up with pieces of tracery, with the arms of Lancaster, Urswick, Harrington, Fleming, Kirkby, Preston, Middleton, and Millum.* All the figures are as large as life, and the colouring very fine; and, by the hands, feet, and other remaining parts, the whole, when perfect, seems to have been a piece of singular beauty; but it is miserably shattered and mutilated.† The Carriers' arms, in one of the north windows, are said to have been put up in memory of a person of that employment, having contributed the lead which covered the present structure, when it was first erected.‡

BULNESS enjoys the advantage of a grammar-school, founded and built by a contribution of the inhabitants of the townships of Undermilbeck and Applethwaite, about 1637, and is not only
seated

* See West's Furness Abbey, p. 95. and Burn, 178.

† Hutch. Excur. p. 192. ‡ Clarke's Surv. p. 141.

seated in a most beautiful spot, but its houses are neat, and well adapted to the surrounding scenery. The rectory fronts the lake, along the border of which the glebe land extends about half a mile. From the terrace of the inn the lake and its islands have a charming effect. This place, says Gilpin, "is the capital port-town of the lake, if we may adopt a dignified style, which the grandeur of the scene suggests. It is the great mart for fish and charcoal; both which commodities are largely imported here, and carried by land into the country. Its harbour is crowded with vessels of various kinds; some of which are used merely as pleasure-boats in navigating the lake."*

Below Bulness the landscape is enlivened with Mrs. Taylor's house at *Bellfield*; and with *Pinkey-house*, the seat of Mr. Pringle, an opulent Madeira merchant, one of whose ancestors distinguished himself at the battle of Pinkey-house, near Musselburgh, in Scotland: but Mr. Bolton's house at *Storrs* is the most elegant and conspicuous ornament of this part of the lake. It stands on a beautiful promontory called Storrs-point, is slightly raised from the level of the lake, a turretted edifice, and embellished with fertile meadows, fine trees, and pleasure-grounds, judiciously adapted to the situation. It was partly built by the late Sir John Legard, Bart.; but principally by Mr. Bolton.

APPLETHWAITE is a long straggling hamlet, the houses of which, as in most of the vallies in Westmorland, are detached from each other for the convenience of their respective farms. An ancient chapel on *St. Catharine's-brow*, now converted into a dwelling-house, still shews its original use by its eastern window, which is walled up. The following epitaph is on a monument in Kendal church, and was written by Dr. Watson, Bishop of Llandaff.

" In memory of SIR JOHN WILSON, Knt.
one of his Majesty's justices of the Court of Common Pleas,
born at Howe in Applethwaite, 6th of August, 1741;
died at Kendal 18th of October, 1793.

P 4

He

* Obs. on Pict. Beauty, Vol. I. p. 143.

He did not owe his promotion to the weight of great connections,
 which he never courted ; nor to the influence of political
 parties, which he never joined, but to his professional merit
 and the unsolicited patronage of the Lord Chancellor Thurlow,
 who, in recommending to his Majesty so profound a lawyer,
 and so good a man,

realized the hopes and expectations of the whole bar,
 gratified the general wishes of the country,
 and did honour to his own discernment and integrity."

CALGARTH was anciently written Calfgarth. Henry VI. in 1447, granted the office of keeper of the park of Calgarth to Walter Styrkland, Esq. and a like grant was made to his son, Sir Thomas Styrkland, Knt. The family of *Philipson*, said to have been descended from *Philip*, a younger son of *de Thirkwall*, in Northumberland, appears to have been seated at Helling-hall, four miles from Kendal, on the left of the road leading towards the Ferry at Winandermere, from the time of Henry IV. till about 1539, when their heir, Christopher Philipson, Esq. settled here. Miles, his fifth son, was the ancestor of the families at Thwatterden and Crook ; and the direct line continued here till it ended in four coheirresses, who, in the beginning of last century, sold it. After this it was left to Thomas Penny, of Pennybridge, Esq. ; and, after his death, to the male heirs of Miles Sandys, of Graythwaite, Esq. and is, at present, by purchase, the property of Dr. Watson, the very learned and venerable Bishop of Llandaff, who has added greatly to the natural beauties of the estate, by adorning it with an elegant mansion, by a judicious management of his woods and young plantations, and by improved modes of agriculture.

OLD CALGARTH-HALL, the mansion-house of the Philipsons, stands about fourscore yards from the margin of Winandermere. It is at present occupied by a farmer ; but a considerable part of it is in ruins ; and its " half-demolished walls " are overhung with ivy. Its style of building is such as prevailed in these parts in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, and bears some
 resemblance

resemblance to Levins and Sizergh. Some of its rooms have remains of their former elegance in stucco ceilings, curious carvings, and the armorial bearings of the Philipsons and of the families with whom they were allied. Among the ghosts which haunted these melancholy walls was one which had the custody of two skulls, which, according to vulgar credulity, could be neither so broken in pieces, or carried to any place, but their guardian would be able to reunite them, or reconvey them to their dormitory on one of the window sills. They were objects of such great curiosity, as to be visited by every nymph and swain of taste in the neighbouring villages. Persons who attempt to assign a rational cause for their being here, say they belonged to a celebrated doctress, who lived in this house, and who had two skeletons, for the usual purposes of her profession: the skulls happened to meet with better preservation than the rest of the bones, and the credulity of the neighbourhood soon fastened this singular notice upon them: the spell that bound them has, however, been broken, and their airy guardian has consigned them to the care of persons who have conveyed them hence.*

TROUTBECK is a dale which receives its name from the beck, or brook, which runs through it. It has a chapel under Winandermere, consecrated in 1562; and near it a school. Its ancient park was disparked, and divided among the tenants of the manor; but Charles I. granted a new one to Huddleston Philipson, Esq. of Crooke-hall, for his services in the civil wars. This grant was confirmed by Charles II. *Gallow How*, in this township, was probably a place of execution in the time of the early barons of Kendal. At *Spying-How* there was a large heap of stones called *The Raise*, which was converted into fences, and contained a kistvaen full of men's bones.

RAYRIGG-HALL stands on the margin of Winandermere, a short distance above Bulness. It is the seat of the Rev. Fletcher Fleming, and is said to resemble Ferney, the seat of Voltaire, on the lake of Geneva.

AMBLE-

* See West's Guide, 5th Edit. p. 66: also Clarke's Survey, p. 146.

AMBLESIDE, in the boundary roll of the year 1273, is called *Amelsate*, when its early records it is spelled *Hamelside*, and its present name is an innovation since 1836. It is a small town, in a most beautiful situation; and is much resorted to in the summer months to the lakes, on account of the excellent scenery. It has a weekly market on Wednesdays for horned cattle and sheep on Whit-Wednesday. A charter was granted, in 1650, and confirmed July 25, 1651, by which the town was endowed by the inhabitants, and made a free town, and its precincts within the precincts of the parish of Ambleside, and the whole part of this town is comprised, and which was formerly a parish by Stockgill. This church is a fine, uncoiled, and rudely painted with red and white, and was pulled down in 1813, and has been replaced by a new one in the Gothic style. The *School-House* has been built in 1813:

Johannes Kelsick, nuper de Ambleside, qui fundavit. A°. D°. 1723, status æm 24.

In this town is an ancient mansion, the principal family of this county, called the Brathwaites, who have the same arms as the Brathwaites in Yorkshire, with a banner of the same arms. The Brathwaites of Warcop and Burneshead in Chancery, respecting a will made in 1674, occasioned the Statue of Frauds and the Act of Charles II. Thomas Brathwaite, who lived in the reign of Charles II, made a collection of ancient coins, and his brother, Gawen, whose son, Thomas, lived in the reign of Charles II, and, in 1674, gave the whole, amounting to 1000 of silver, and 250 of brass, mostly of the reign of Henry VIII. University of Oxford.

BURRANS-RING, at the head of Winandermere, is the name of a plot of ground, part of which is subject to be overflowed by the risings of the lake. It is divided into several small inclosures, and derives its name from a Roman station, the site of the walls of which are still visible, though ploughed over; the ditches also were visible a few years since; and that on the west side is still so. The area within the walls is a little higher than the ground around it: and its soil mixed with pieces of brick, mortar, and shards of Roman pottery: all the remains of buildings, mentioned by Camden and succeeding writers, have been removed, probably for the sake of beating the hewn freestones into sand, as no quarries of that kind of rock are met with within ten miles of this place. The Roman altars and inscribed tablets that might have been here, being generally made of that kind of stone, probably met with a similar end. One field by the road side between Ambleside and the station, is, in particular, called the *Burrans-Ring*, and seems to have been the cemetery of the station, urns, filled with bones and ashes, and other tokens of sepulture, having been found in it. Most of the coins in the Brathwaite cabinet were found here; and, not long ago, an urn was discovered at the head of a quarry under Gilbert Scar, which contained silver coins of Antoninus Pius, Gordian, and other emperors. Some of these coins, and one of the sepulchral urns, are in Hutton's Museum, Keswick; where also is an iron sword, forty inches long, inclusive of the handle, fourteen inches. Crosthwaite's Museum, in Keswick, contains a small brass eagle found here. In the walls of the adjoining enclosures there is still abundance of light porous limestone, some of it squared, but generally in rough masses, brought, according to the Roman custom, to be burned at the place where it might be wanted. Pieces of the cement, too, such as was used in baths, some mixed with brick, but chiefly with gravel from the adjoining rivers, remain in these walls. The paved road from the station is still in many places visible towards Ambleside, where it branched off, one way to Keswick, by Grasmere; the other into Patterdale, by Kirkstone; from

from which place, towards Hartholp-hall, it is eleven feet wide, still in many places very apparent. The way near High-street was probably connected with that into Falscliffe. Banks also went from this station to Kauld and Roughton. An urn, "containing ashes, and other Roman remains,"* was found in turning the turnpike-road through Rydal.

"This fortress stands in a very defensible and a very beautiful situation: the river Rothay runs near its west side, and the lake defends it on the south. The vestiges of a large town around it indeed seem to point it out as a favorite spot in the Roman era, when its rich variety of scenery was probably as much admired as it has been in latter times: the lake, too, seems to have been littered with something like a Roman villa; for when Mr. English, in 1774, rebuilt *Helmsley House* on *Carver's Island*, "in cutting a large drain on the west part of the building to take away the trash from different parts of it; into the lake, were found several pieces of lead and old iron, and a great number of old bricks. About six feet deep they dug through several old drains: and a hearth was found in a perfect state. They found at the same time several pieces of old armour. In levelling the ground on the north of the building, they dug through a beautiful pavement, curiously paved with pebbles of a small kind. They also dug through several curious gravel-walks."†

Camden describes this station in the following manner: "At the upper point of Winandermere lies the carcass, as it were, of an ancient city, with great ruins of walls still remaining scattered about. It was of an oblong form, defended by a fosse and vallum, in length 132 ells, and in breadth 80. The British bricks, the mortar mixed with fragments of bricks, the small urns, glass vessels, Roman coins frequently found, round stones like mill-stones, (of which piled on one another pillars were formerly made,) and the paved roads leading to it, plainly bespeak a Roman work. Its ancient name indeed is lost, unless, as it is at present called, *Ambleside*, any one should suppose it the *AMBOGLANA* of the *Notitia*."

* West's Guide, p. 77.

† Burn, p. 625.



Notitia." Messrs. Ward and Horsley contend for its being Dictis, the station of the Præfectus Numeri Nerviorum Dictensium, mentioned by the Notitia: but if it could be proved that the tenth iter of Antoninus commenced at Old Carlisle, or at some of the stations in the north of Cumberland, there would be double propriety in placing GA-LACUM, the fourth station of that route, at the head of Winandermere.

SCANDALE is mentioned in the old boundary-roll of Rydal, and is the name of a valley which lies between Ambleside and Scandale-fell, which is near Kirkstone. From the mills in Ambleside to the High-groves, its brook, called Stockgill, runs over a precipitous channel, and affords a great variety of excellent materials for the landscape painter, and is well worthy of the attention of travellers.

GRASMERE was anciently written *Gresmere* and *Grismere*, a name derived from the *Grise*, or wild swine, which formerly abounded in these parts. This lake gives name to a parish, once, like Winandernere, a chapelry under Kendal, but now a rectory, the advowson of which was sold by the crown, in 38 Henry VIII. to Alan Bellingham,* who, in 16 Elizabeth, sold it for 100l. to the Flemings, of Rydal, who have a burial-place and tombs in the church.

RYDAL, i. e. *the rye valley*, was granted, about 1280, by Margaret, widow of Robert de Ros, of Werk Castle, to Roger de Lancaster, from whom it passed to the Lancasters of Howgill, one of whose coheirresses had it in marriage with Sir Thomas le Fleming, of Conington, Knt. Rydal *Old-Hall* stood in the Low-park, on the south side of the road to Kendal, and at present exhibits only ruinous walls, fish-ponds, and other marks of its ancient consequence. The present mansion-house, called *Rydal-Hall*, stands on the north side of the road, is a large old fashioned building, and commands a fine view of Winandernere. Behind it rises Rydal head, a craggy mountain, 1030 yards above the level of the sea. The adjoining park is interspersed

* Jones's Index, Vol. II.

spersed with abundance of old oaks; and several rocky protuberances in the lawn are covered with fine elms, and other forest trees. The cascades of the Gill, a rivulet, which runs through the lawn, are, in the opinion of Gilpin, and other tourists, unparalleled in their kind. Rydal-water was anciently called *Routhmere*.

The Fleming family derives its descent from Sir Michael le Fleming, who being related to Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, was sent to assist the Conqueror, his brother-in-law. Sir Michael, a few years afterwards, was sent into Cumberland against the Scots, and had his services rewarded with the manors of Aldingham and Gleston in Lancashire; and William de Meschiens granted him Beckermeth Castle, (vulgarly at that time called Caernarvon Castle,) with several contiguous manors in Copeland, in Cumberland. He left Aldingham Castle and his Lancashire estates to his eldest son, William, from whose descendants they passed to Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, &c. and father of Lady Jane Grey.

The present family proceeded from Sir Richard, second son of Sir Michael, who had Beckermeth, and whose grandson Richard, by marriage of Elizabeth Urswick, became possessed of Coningstone Hall, where he resided and suffered Beckermeth to go to decay. His descendant Sir Thomas, who was the eleventh in descent from Sir Michael, obtained Rydal by marriage of Isabel, a coheir of Sir John de Lancaster, of Howgill Castle. His son John omitted the particle in the name. Daniel, the 19th in descent, made a collection of historical materials respecting his family, and the counties of Westmorland, Cumberland, and Lancashire; and was created a baronet October 4, 1705. His son, William, succeeded him in the title and estate; but, dying without male heirs, they devolved upon his brother George, D. D. and Bishop of Carlisle, who had several children, but died without surviving male issue, when William Fleming, son of Michael, sixth son of Sir Daniel, the first baronet, succeeded; and, "in veneration for antiquity," baptized his son by the name of Michael-le, who inherited

rited after his father, and married Diana, only child of Thomas Howard, late Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, by whom he had one daughter, Anne-Frederica-Elizabeth-le, who married her cousin, Daniel Fleming, Esq. son of Daniel son of Richard, the eleventh son of Sir Daniel, the first baronet, and who succeeded Sir Michael-le in the estate and title.

DUN-MEL-WRAYS is, as its name imports, a heap of stones between two mountains. It stands on the road side in the middle of the pass between Westmorland and Cumberland, and is 252 yards above the level of the sea. Some suppose it to have been erected in memory of a battle between King Edmund, and Dunmail, king of Cumberland, in 946. Matthew of Westminster says that Edmund at that time wasted Cumbria, and having put out the eyes of the two sons of Dunmail, gave that province to Malcolm, king of Scotland.* It was perhaps raised as a mark of the boundary of Dunmail's kingdom. There are smaller heaps of stones on the south-side of Raisbeck; and where the road turns off from Keswick to the village of Grasmere, is an ancient monument, consisting of several large stones, in a circular form, but many of them displaced to make room for the roads.

HEVERSHAM, called in Domesday *Euresham*, is a large parish, the church of which, as also those of Betham, Burton, and Kirkby Lonsdale, was given by Ivo de Talebois, to the Abbey of St. Mary's, York. Queen Mary gave its advowson to Trinity College, Cambridge. It was burnt down in 1601, when the monuments in it were destroyed; but since that time tombs, bearing inscriptions, have been erected in it by the Bellinghams of Levins; the Wilsons of Dallam Tower; one to the mother of Ephraim Chambers the celebrated author of the *Cyclopædia*; and one to the Reverend Thomas Watson, a very learned and celebrated schoolmaster of this place—"annos prope quinquaginta ludimagister hand inutilis," who died November 22, 1753, aged 81. *Heversham school* was founded by Edward Wilson of Nether Levins, ancestor of the family at Dallam Tower, in

1613.

* P. 566. Ed. M. Park. Lond. 1570

1613. Besides a liberal salary to its exhibitions of fifty pounds a year each, Cambridge, and one to Queen's, Oxford, leges in the exhibitions of Lady Hastings, the present Bishop of Llandaff, and other eminent characters, were educated here in the manor of Heversham, with Hencaster and Earl Tosti at the time of the Conquest, Roger of Poitou. It afterwards succeeded the De Lancasters of Kendal, the Windsors of Mary's, York; and, after the dissolution, was given to several persons.

MILTHORPE is the only town in Westmorland by the tide, which flows to it from the river Ure, over which a beautiful bridge has lately been erected by Mr. Wilson of Darlington. Of one nearer the town, which, on account of its deer-park, has been shut up. The few vessels of port trade to Liverpool, Port Glasgow, &c. pass by the manufactures of Kendal, and return with the tide. There are two paper-mills, one of them on the site of an old mill down some years ago: the other about 100 years ago that time employed as an iron forge. The town has 1,000 inhabitants, has a weekly market on Wednesdays, and fairs on May 12, and October 17.

LEVINS, or *Lefuene*, was sold by King John in 1188, to Norman de Redeman, whose family remained there, till the time of Henry VII. Richard Bell, of this family became Bishop of St. Asaph, in 1471; was entangled in the affair of the Pilsen, acquitted himself, and was promoted to the see of Ely in 1495, and translated to Ely in 1501, where he died in 1505. There is a sumptuous monument in the cathedral. A younger son of the Bell family purchased this estate of the Redmans, and

Bellingham, "an ingenious but unhappy young man," about 1686, sold it to Colonel James Graham, younger brother to Sir Richard Graham of Netherby, privy purse to James II.; and afterwards Viscount Preston. His only daughter married Henry Bowes Howard, Earl of Berkshire, from whom Levins has descended by female heirs to its present proprietor the Honourable Fulk Greville Howard, next brother to Viscount Temple-town. *Levins Hall* is a venerable pile of building, built in Queen Elizabeth's reign, situated on the southern margin of the Kent. Its gardens were laid out by the gardener of James II.; its lawn still preserves the formal character of that age, and the hall is darkened by thick groves of forest trees. The road to Kendal separates the house and lawn from the park, which "is one of the sweetest spots that fancy can imagine. The ground in some places is bold, and hangs abruptly over the river, or falls into gentle slopes and easy plains. All is variety with pleasing transitions. Thickets cover the brows; ancient thorns, and more ancient oaks, are scattered over the plain; and clumps and solitary beech trees of enormous size equal, if not surpass, any thing the Chiltern hills can boast. The park is well stocked with fallow-deer. The side of the Kent is famous for petrifying springs, that incrust vegetable bodies, as moss, leaves of trees, &c. One of them is called the "dropping-well." * *Levin's Force*, at the head of it, increases its picturesque beauty. There is a large iron-forge on the west side of the Force; and, farther up the Kent, at Sedgewick, Mr. Wakefield's powder-mills. *Kirkstead* within the park is the name of the ruins of an ancient round building, said to have been a temple of Diana; near which are the ruins of another ancient building.

There are no remains, or tradition, of a camp at *Hencastre*, which gave name to a family of note in these parts in the time of Henry III. *Under-Levins-hall* was the seat of the Levins' or Lewins' family, and after them of the Prestons, who sold it to the Wilsons of Dallam Tower about 1694.

VOL. XV.

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PRESTON

* West's Guide, p. 184.

PRESTON RICHARD, for the space of 200 years from Henry the Second's time, belonged to a succession of persons called Richard de Preston, the last of whom had coheiresses, one married to Penington of Mencaister, the other to Benson of Hugal, who divided the estate; but the latter moiety came back, by marriage, to the Prestons, whose heirs sold it to Sir John Lowther. The mansion-house here was called the *Old-hall*, and purchased by the Johnsons in 1603. At Birkrig-park is a *Quaker's aspheltre*, seldom used in latter years. At Moor-end, in digging for the foundation of a house, a curious *stone-hammer* was found, which was exhibited to the Antiquarian Society in 1770. These instruments of stone were formerly supposed to be generated in the air, and were called *cerannia*, or *thunder stones*.*

CROSTHWAITHE is a chapelry in Heveraham parish. Its chapel was made parochial in 1556. In a meadow here, are three pits of unknown depth, which overflow when there is much rain about Whitbarrow, or Cartmel-fell; and when salmon smelts abound in the Kent, they are plentiful in these pits, which argues that they came to them through subterraneous passages. *Lythe* is a district in the same chapelry, and is famous for the excellency of its orchards. Lythe moss is of great extent, and bears a strong resemblance to the Irish bogs, being full of subterraneous oak, fir, birch, and other forest trees of enormous size.

BETHAM is a parish which takes its name from the river *Betha*, on the south side of which stands the church, in a delightful situation, and containing tombs of the Wilsons, of Dallam Tower, and one of the ancient family of *De Betham*. St. John's chapel stood near the school-house, and 100 yards from the church. The village is genteel and well built. In Domesday it is called *Biedun*, when its manor, which had belonged to Earl Tosti, was possessed, under Roger of Poictou, by Ervin the presbyter; it afterwards belonged, in John's reign, to the De Bethams, many of whom represented Westmorland in Parliament, till

* Boot. Gem. et. Lap. Hist. l. ii. p. 261.

till Richard III. in whose time their heiress married Sir Robert Middleton of Leighton, whose family existed till the reign of Charles I.; but the manor, in Leland's time, belonged, as it does at present, to the Earl of Derby; for he tells us that "by Bytham is a great park, and a goodly place in it of the Earl of Derby." *Betham Hall* was built in the castellated style, and the Reverend William Hutton, who was instituted vicar here, in 1762, compiled a manuscript history of this parish, at present in the vestry, which thus describes its remains:—"By an easy ascent from the river we come to a gateway, being the grand entrance into the castle-yard. Entering there we find ourselves in a large open area, seven yards long by forty-four in breadth. On the right appear to have been some buildings, as low as the walls of the yard, to the length of ninety-eight feet, like barracks for the soldiers. On the left we have a charming view of the castle, standing at the south end of the area: the walls of the yard are three feet and a half thick, with loop-holes for the archers, at proper distances. They are twelve feet high below the parapet. The loop-holes are about three feet from the ground, two feet and a half in height and breadth, sloping outward to three inches and a half. The front of the house is in length eighty-seven feet, of which the east wing is twenty-two, and the west twenty-six. The remaining space of thirty-nine feet makes the hall, which is in breadth twenty-five feet. The windows in the hall are high up in the wall, and small in proportion to the room, with much Gothic work about them. Indeed, in all the old houses in the country, the windows (for the sake of defence) have been small and strongly secured with crossbars of iron. The doors of the rooms are all little, and one above another, through each story. Up one pair of stairs there hath been a chapel, with a back staircase to it, whereby the tenants and neighbours might come to the chapel without disturbing the family. Southward from the castle there is a fine descent, at the foot of which is a good spring, that supplies large ponds with water."

Harrison, in his *Description of England*, says, that "in the

hills hereabouts, great numbers of goates were kept and maintained." *Helslack mosses* are full of large trees lying in all directions, and abound with ants, which take wing in August when the sea-fowl come to feed on them: "the neighbours call them the pismire-fleet." *Helslack-tower* is in ruins; but the walls of *Arnside-tower* are not yet much decayed. "These towers seem to have been erected to guard the bay, as there are on the opposite side the vestiges of Broughton-tower and Bazin-tower so there is Castle-head upon the island in Lindal-Pow; and high up the mosses of Methop, Ulva, and Foulshaw, were inaccessible. In the centre of the bay is Peel Castle."

HAVERBRACK is a sweet hamlet with rich meadows before and behind it a hill browed with a limestone rock: it contains two neat mansion-houses. Its hall stood at the head of the present garden at Dallam-tower; and, with the manor, belonged to Consishead priory: but, in 37 Hen. VIII. was granted to William Thornburgh, who, at the time of his death, in 1608, was possessed of DALLAM TOWER, which soon after was purchased by Edward Wilson, ancestor of Daniel-Wilson, Esq. its present proprietor. This elegant mansion was built out of Haverbrack hall, and on the site of the ancient tower by Mr. Thornburgh and rebuilt, in 1720, by the late Daniel Wilson, Esq. as it now stands. The park, which abounds with deer, was made about the same time, and consists of a number of very fertile undulating hills, finely interspersed with aged forest trees. The river Betha in which is a fine cascade, runs on one side of it, and behind the tower a wood of very tall trees rises to the top of a steep hill. A little eastward from the tower is a small hill in the park, called Castle-hill, from an ancient circular castle, the site of which, at present, is called Castle banks.

WITHERSLACK belonged successively to the Harringtons and Broughtons, both of which families forfeited it for treason. Henry VII. gave it to the Earl of Derby, whose descendants sold it, in King Charles's time, to the Leyburnes of Cunswick; but it reverted to the house of Derby again. Here were born April 20

1612, *John Barwick*, D. D. and in 1619, his brother *Peter Barwick*, M. D. both educated, first at the adjoining school, then at Sedbergh; and, lastly, at St. John's College, Cambridge. *John* employed great zeal and industry in his royal master's cause, for which he was imprisoned many years in the Tower of London. He was very actively employed in bringing about the Reformation, after which he obtained the Deanery of Durham, which he exchanged for that of St. Paul's. Besides several other charities, "he procured an estate of fifty pounds a year, belonging to the church; but formerly alienated to secular uses, to be redeemed for about 700*l.* paid down, with the greatest part of which revenue he added to the poor endowment of the chapel of Wetherslack (his native village, wherein he was baptized) an augmentation of thirty pounds a year; and the fabric being almost ruined with age, and the injuries of the civil war, he rebuilt it from the ground far more elegantly, and beautified it with all suitable embellishments. The surplusage of that estate every year he ordered to be employed either in mending the highways; or instructing the sons of the poorer sort; or in marrying their daughters, that wanted portions, the better to preserve their chastity." * He died October 22, 1664. *Peter* was physician in ordinary to Charles II. and wrote the Life of his brother in elegant Latin, which, in 1721, was published from MSS. in St. John's College Library, and was followed by an English translation, in 1724, by the editor of the Latin edition. It has also "an Appendix of Letters from King Charles I. in his confinement, and King Charles II. and the Earl of Clarendon in their exile." He also advocated Dr. Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and defended King Charles's right to *Eikon Basilike*, against Dr. Anthony Walker, a flatterer of Bishop Gauden, who wished the world to believe that he was himself, the author of the king's Meditations. He died September 24, 1705, aged 86.

BURTON in *Kendale*, called Borton in Domesday, is a parish

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* His Life, p. 351. Edit. 1724.

on the confines of Lancashire. The town of Burton gave name to a family of De Burtons, one of whom, in 1258, represented the county in Parliament. Sir George Middleton, Lord of the manor in 1661, procured it a weekly market on Tuesdays, and annual fairs, on April 23, and Whit-Monday. It contains about 600 inhabitants, and several good inns: but nothing else remarkable excepting a monument in its church-yard, to *William Cockin* who died May 30, 1801, aged sixty-five, and was author of *Cockin's Arithmetic*, *Ode to the Genius of the Lakes*, *The Rural Sabbath*, &c. &c. West of this town is an extensive peat-moss in draining which large sums have been expended; and notice has been given of an intended application to Parliament for an act to improve this and the mosses in Betham parish. It abounds with large trees of oak, fir, &c.; and its bottom is a stratum of sand, clay, and marl mixed together, and abounding with shells of the "snail and periwinkle kind, and such as appear sometimes in limestones." In cleaning a field called the *Quamps*, in Dalton-Hall demesne, near this town, in 1776, were discovered large foundations and ruins, "in digging up which an old copper-pan was found, some small stone mortars, and the fragments of near twenty pair of hand-mills; but nothing else of the utensil kind. The mill-stones were near twelve inches in diameter, of a very coarse freestone, and from a quarry about three miles distant." *

Farlton Knot, on the east side of the road from Kendal to Burton, is a bold and high mountain, browed with a long line of bare limestone, and said to bear a strong resemblance in form to the rock of Gibraltar. Under the same range of mountains, and near the hamlet of Claythorpe, are *Claythorpe-clints*, or *Carr-wood-kins*, a long plain of naked limestone rock, a little inclined to the horizon, and deeply rent with a number of fissures of various width, from one to six or seven inches. Similar natural curiosities occur on the scars at Knipe, Orton, and other parts of this county. The fissures are of unequal depth; but only extend

* Gent. Mag. 1776. XLVI. p. 311.

tend through the stratum next the surface. They are supposed to have been occasioned by being converted, under a hot sun, from a bed of soft mud into their present substance and form.

PRESTON PATRICK has a chapel, under Burton, finely seated on a hill, with an extensive prospect from it every way. This place had its name from Patrick de Culwen, whose grandfather, Thomas, son of Cospatrick, founded an abbey here in 1119, and afterwards removed it to Shap. Among other lands, which his charter confirmed on that house, was all that above "Wathsudden, namely, where the chapel of the infirmary stood."* After the Dissolution the several estates of the abbey here were granted to the Wharton family, and purchased of them by the Lowthers. A family of Prestons flourished at *Preston Hall*, and were honoured with the title of baronet, which became extinct in Sir Thomas Preston, a Roman Catholic priest, who married; but, having no male issue, at his wife's death he settled his Westmorland estates on his daughters, and those in Lancashire upon the Jesuits, and returned to his former functions, and went beyond seas. But the exchequer adjudged his Lancashire estates to be forfeited to the Crown, which granted a lease of them to Thomas Preston, Esq. of Holkar. The hall is converted into a farmhouse; but part of the old fabric may be seen in two large arched rooms. There was a deer-park on its west side; and at *Holn-scales* Sir Thomas Preston had a deer-park three miles in circuit. Near the limits of Preston-Patrick township, on a hill, are large and strong foundations, surrounded by a moat, with a road to it, and called by some *Swainshaw-bank Abbey*, by others *Kit-ridding*.

KIRKBY-LONSDALE, i. e. the Kirk-town in the dale of Lune, is the name of a *parish* and town; the former of which extends eleven miles from north to south on both sides of the Lune, and about six miles from east to west at its southern extremity. It contains by estimation 10,500 inclosed, and 14,000 uninclosed,

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acres:

* Dug. Monast. 594.

acres : and has one church, and the five following chapels of ease, Hutton-roof, Mansergh, Killington, Firbank, Barbon. The town of Kirkby Lonsdale is seated on the west side of the Lune, is neat, built of white polished freestone, and covered with blue slate : its streets are well paved, lighted, and many of the houses have fine gardens adjoining them. Its *market* was first granted in 1227, to John de Kirkeby, parson of the church, to be held upon the lands of the church, and afterwards confirmed to the Abbot of St. Mary's, York, whose successors in this manor exercise the power of appointing a coroner within it, and other peculiar privileges. Its fairs are on Holy Thursday and December 21. After the Dissolution the church was granted by Queen Mary to Trinity College, Cambridge. It is 120 feet long, 102 broad ; and its roof supported by two (or three) rows of pillars. " Part of the structure is very ancient ; the door and some of the arches are round ; the base of two of the pillars very clumsy ; and the shaft of one, like those at Durham, adorned with lozenge-shaped sculpture ; the east window is Gothic, and has light pillars detached from it ;" * and the arch under the tower is round. The *manor* of Kirkby Lonsdale, which belonged to the church, was granted to the Carus family, and sold by the Prestons of Holkar to Sir John Lowther : it gave to himself and his sons, Henry and John, the title of Viscount Lonsdale ; and to the late and present Baron Lowther that of Earl of Lonsdale. The church-yard is much celebrated for the fine view it affords : the Lune runs below, under a steep bank near sixty yards high, and the prospect extends over a rich variety of meadow and river scenery, gentlemen's seats, and rising cultivated lands, interspersed with woods, and finished with distant mountains, among which Ingleborough shews its " sky-coloured head." Opposite the church gates is the old hall, taken notice of 150 years ago by drunken Barnaby, in his Itinerary. It is still an inn, and no doubt keeps up its ancient character.†

* Vesp.

* Pennant's Down, 118.

† West's Guide, App. p. 241.

" Veni Lonsdale; ubi cernam
 Anlam factam in tabernam;
 Nitidæ portæ, nivei muri
 Cyathi pleni, paucæ curæ;
 Edunt, bibunt, ludunt, rident,
 Curâ dignum, nihil vident."

The *bridge* over the Lune is very lofty, and consists of three arches which are ribbed, and of singular beauty. The middle arch is largest, and twelve yards above the ordinary height of the river. It is, however, inconveniently narrow, and its battlements are low. There was a grant of pontage for its repairs in 1275. " The *Mills* of this town are remarkable, being built on the side of a steep bank, and worked by the water of a brook conveyed through the town. It sets in motion seven wheels one above the other; one is for the making of snuff, another serves a fulling-mill. Formerly this town enjoyed a considerable manufacture of knit-stockings; but at present it is greatly declined."

Soon after James II. abdicated the throne a report was circulated through the north that he had appeared on the coast of Yorkshire with a powerful army from France. The lord lieutenant of Westmorland immediately called out the *posse comitatus*, who assembled in the Miller's field, near Kendal, and marched thence to Kirkby Lonsdale. This circumstance is recorded in the following well-known stanza :

In eighty-eight was Kirby feight
 When ne'er a man was slain;
 They ate their meat and drank their drink,
 And so came home again.

CASTERTON seems to have had its name from some ancient camp, " of which there are now no vestiges remaining." It was in the Richmond fee of the Kendal barony. Queen Catharine, in 28 Char. II. granted a lease of it to Edward Wilson; and an elegant mansion was built on the demesne about twenty years since

since, by its present owner W.W. Carus Wilson, Esq. when a stratum of coal about six inches thick, was discovered in the quarry out of which the stones were procured, probably the *coal mine* alluded to among the particulars, of the Richmond fee offered to sale in Charles the First's time. It is wrought at present in different parts of this neighbourhood for the purpose of burning lime. A rich stratum of marl was also lately found at Biggins, near this place. The park of *Hutton-roof*, in the reign of Edward VI belonged to Judge Carus, and at present is the property of the Charteris family.

MIDDLETON HALL is a large castle-like edifice, in ruins, excepting a small part occupied by a farmer. It has a chapel in it. In 1692 Mr. Machel found the arms in the hall so much defaced that he could only make out one single coat; which was an impaling of Middleton and Lowther. The park was destroyed in 1640. It was in the barony of Kendal; was conveyed, in 1279, by Richard de Preston, to Henry de Kennet, who probably took the name of De Middleton, in which it continued till the reign of Charles II. when it fell to two daughters, Bridget and Mary, a daughter of the latter of whom had part of the demesne, and married Giles Moor, Esq. of GRIMESHILL in this parish, who, by the mere force of genius and application, without the help of a University education, was profoundly learned, not only in the history and antiquities of our own country; but in the ancient Grecian and Roman literature, and was critically skilled even in the Hebrew language: his descendants are still seated at Grimeshill. The hall, manor, and other part of the demesne of Middleton, were sold to Benjamin Middleton, whose son sold them to Dr. Adam Askew, grandfather of Anthony Linacre Askew, a colonel in the guards, and their present proprietor.

The *Askew* family derive their descent from Thruston de Bosco, who lived in John's reign at Aik-keugh, near Millum, and afterwards at Graymains, near Moncaster, in Cumberland. Anne Askew, whose name stands so eminently on the pages of martyrology, was one of his descendants. The proprietor of this
estate

estate traces his descent from Sir Hugh Askew, yeoman of the cellar to Queen Catharine. Henry VIII. gave him the lands of the nunnery of Seaton, in Cumberland, worth 500l. a year, "for his services to the said king in his house ordinary, and in the field at the siege of Bologne, and wars of France." His tombstone is inscribed, "Here lieth Sir Hughe Asketh, Knight, late of the seller, to King Edward VI.; which Sir Hughe was maid knyghte at Muskelbroughfelde, in the yere of our Lord 1547, and dy'd the second day of Marche, in the yere of our Lord God 1562." His descendant, *Anthony Askew*, M. D. was an eminent physician in Kendal, and had a son, *Adam Askew*, born there, and who became M. D. and obtained high celebrity in his profession at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was the purchaser of this and several other extensive estates, and married Anne Craken-thorpe, of Newbiggin-hall, in this county, by whom he had several children, the eldest of whom was *Anthony Askew*, M. D. who was born in Kendal, in 1722, educated at Sedbergh and Emanuel College, Cambridge; was B. A. in December 1745; then went to Leyden one year, and next year with the English ambassador to Constantinople, whence he returned through Italy to Paris in 1749, when he was made a member of the Academy of Belles Lettres. In 1750 he took M. D. at Cambridge. He proposed an edition of Eschylus, and published a specimen of it, but nothing more. He died, Feb. 27, 1774, aged 52: and left issue five sons and four daughters, of whom Anthony Linacre, the proprietor of this estate, is the second. His library was sold in February 1775, for upwards of 5000l.; and his collection of manuscripts, in 1781, for a large sum. "The Appendix to Scapula, published in octavo, in 1789, was compiled from one of these manuscripts." *

* Nichol's Anecd. Vol. III. p. 497.

Names of the Parishes, Chapelries, Townships, &c. with the population of Westmorland.

The parishes are distinguished by capitals, the chapelries by small capitals, the townships by Roman small letters, the villages, &c. by Italic small letters, and the figures refer to the population in 1801. The parishes that are single townships are printed only in capitals; but those which contain more townships than one have each of them mentioned.

THE EAST WARD.

ASHBY, 357; *Ashbylotsforth, Ashby-Winderwath, Little Ashby.*—BROUGH; STANEMORE; Broughs, 694, *Brough-town, ChurchBrough, Brough Sowerby*, 139; Helbeck, 74; Stanemore, 530.—CROSBY-GARRET; Crosby-Garret, 177; Little-Musgrave, 68.—DUFTON, 392; GREAT MUSGRAVE, 159.—KIRKBY STEPHEN; MALLER-STANG, SOULBY; Hartley, 139; Kaber, (Bartly, in the parish of Brough,) 135; Kirkby Stephen, 1141; Mallerstang, 314; Nately, 108; Smardale, 39; Soulby, 237; Wateby, 60; Warton, 80; Winton, 262.—KIRKBYTHORE; MILBOURNE, TEMPLESOWERBY; Kirkbythore, 247; Milburn, 237; Templesowerby, 299.—MARTON, 432; *Brampton, Knock, Long-Marton.*—NEWBIGGIN, 126.—ORMSHEAD, 171; *Great Ormshead, Little-Ormshead.*—ORTON, 1230; *Orton*, part of *Birbeck fells*, the rest of them being in the parish of Shap, or of Crosby-Ravensworth, *Britherdule, Kelketh, Langdale, Raisbeck, Febay.*—RAVENSTONEDALE, 1138;—St. LAWRENCE APPLEBY, 1135; part of the town of *Appleby, Burrels, Colby*, which is partly in the East Ward, *Drybeck, Hoij, and Rowe.*—St. MICHAEL'S, APPLEBY, or BONDGATE, 912; the part of *Appleby* called *Bondgate, Crukenhorpe, Helton-Bacon, Murton.*—WARCOP, 707; *Warcop, Bleaturn, Burton, Sandford.*—Total population, 11739.

WEST

WEST WARD.

ASKHAM, 448; *Askham, Helton Flecket*. BAMP-
 TON, 600; *Bampton-town, Bampton-Grange, Bomby, Butterwick, Carhullan,*
Knipe, Thornthwaite, Heasand, and part of *Mardale*, the rest of
 the last place being in the parish of Shap. BARTON; PATTER-
 DALE, MARTINDALE; Barton, 249; Hartsop and Patterdale, 264;
 Low-Winder, 12; Martindale, 164; Socherge, 175; *High Winder,*
Thorpe, Tyrrel, Yanwath and Eamont-bridge, 198; BROUGHAM,
 167; *Moor houses, Woodside*; CLIBURN, 157; CLIFTON, 219;
 CROSBYRAVENSWORTH, 789; *Maudsmeaburn, Reagill,*
Wickerslack.—LOWTHER, 375; *Hackthorp, Melkinthorpe,*
Whale.—MORLAND, BOLTON, THIRIMBY; Bolton, 324.—Great
 Strickland, 211; Kingsmeaburn, 178, Little Strickland, 98; Mor-
 land, 273; Newby, 253; Sleagil, 114; Thrimby, 60; SHAP, 828;
 SWINDALE, MARDALE; *Hardendale, Hegdale, Keld,* part of *Mar-*
dale, Rayside, Rosgill, Swindale, Tailberd, Thornshap, Wetsled-
dale, Total population, 6154.

KENDAL WARD.

BETHAM. WITHERSLACK.—Betham, 668; *Arnside, Hale,*
Storth, Whasset, Farleton, 92; Haverbrack, 92, *Dixes*; Methop and
 Ulva, 90; Witherslack, 306.—GRASMERE: AMBLESIDE, LANG-
 DALE; Grasmere, 270; Langdales, 300; Rydal and Loughrigg, in-
 cluding *Clappersgate,* 230; part of Ambleside, 205.—HEVER-
 SHAM: CROSTHWAITE; Crosthwaite and Lythe, 509; Hincaster,
 102; Levens, 442; *Beathwaitegreen,* part of *Birgsteer,* and of *Si-*
zergh-fell-side, Millthorpe and Heversham, 968; *Akenthwaite,*
Rowel, Woodhouse, Preston-Richard, 296; *Crooklands,* Endmoor
 and Milton, Ledgewick, 385; Stainton, 161.—KENDAL: BURNES-
 HEAD, CROOK, GRAYRIGG, KELSINGTON, INGS, KENTMERE, KEN-
 DAL, LONGSLEDDALE, NATLAND, NEW-HUTTON, OLD-HUTTON,
 SELSIDE, STAVELY, UNDERBARROW, WINSTER; Crook, 179; Dilli-
 car,

car, (which is in Lonsdale-Ward,) Doker, 6 in the three parishes of Kendal, Shap, and Hellington, 230; part of *Brigsteer*; *Hugb. Reston*, Kentmere, 169; Kirkby in Kendal of *Kendal and Parklands*; Kirkland, 1680; sleddale, 187; Natland, 175; Nethergrav, 131; New Hutton, 125; Old Hutton and scales is in the parish of Burton) Over St. Patton, 77; Scalenwaiter, 22, Hay, and Skelsmergh, 247; Strickland-Kettel, 209; Underbarrow and Bradleyfield, 376; Newell and Selside, 192.—WINANDERMOUTHWHITE, 343; *Orrrest-Head*, Troutbeck, 506; *Bowness*, *Lindeth Storrs*, and *Win* parish; Ambleside, (part of,) 333.—Preston Burton, 355. Total inhabitants 19418.

LONSDALE WA

BURTON.—PRESTON-PATRICK; I Holme, 226. Preston Patrick, see K LONSDALE.—BRABON, FIRBANK, H MANSERGH, Brabon, 242; *Beckfoot*, 190, Hutton-Roof, 179; *Cowbrow*, Ne Kirkby-Lonsdale, 1293; Biggin, Kearton, 183; Mansergh, 134; *Old-town*, M the parish of Kendal, 77. Total of po of the county 41,223



*View in the Valley of Langdale,
(Looking towards the Langdale Crag.)
Westmoreland.*

London: Published by Thomas Agnew & Sons, 15, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

The Art of Engraving in England & America, 1818, p. 101.



A
LIST
OF THE PRINCIPAL
BOOKS, MAPS, AND VIEWS,
THAT HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED IN
Illustration of the Topography and Antiquities of the
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

SUFFOLK is one of those English counties of which no General History on a satisfactory scale has yet made its appearance, and the printed information which we possess respecting it must, upon the whole, be considered as rather scanty. The first person who made collections for this county, with a view to publication, seems to have been the indefatigable Sir Simonds D'Ewes, whose papers are preserved among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. Subsequent collectors, as Wenyeve, Le Neve, Martin, Ashby, and others, designed in their researches rather to gratify their particular taste than to inform or amuse the public; whilst the unaccomplished intentions of Ives embraced only one single corner of the county. The history and topography of Suffolk projected and begun by Messrs. Davey and Jermyn, both residing in the county, will, it is understood, be so voluminous, that its appearance must necessarily be deferred to a very distant period.

In 1732, 3, and 4, Mr. John Kirby, who had been a schoolmaster at Orford, and then occupied a mill at Wickham Market, took an actual survey of the whole county, and, in 1735, published the result of his labours, in a small 12mo. volume, under the title of

"The Suffolk Traveller;" or a Journey through Suffolk: in which is inserted the true distance of the roads from Ipswich to every market town in Suffolk, and the same from Bury St. Edmund's. Likewise the distance in the roads from one village to another; with notes of direction for travellers; as what churches and gentlemen's seats are passed by, and on which side of the road, and the distance they are at from either of the said towns: with a short historical account of the antiquities of every market town, monasteries, castles, &c. that were in former times, Ipswich, 1735."

Mr. Kirby died at Ipswich, in December 1753, and in 1764, a new edition of his work was published by subscription, with this title:—

"The Suffolk Traveller," first published by Mr. John Kirby, of Wickham Market, who took an actual survey of the whole county, in the years 1732, 1733, and 1734. The second edition, with many alterations and large additions, by several hands. London, 1764. 8vo. This volume, besides a folio map of the county, contains en-

gravings of the principal roads in Suffolk, on four quarto plates; and the only distinct work that has hitherto appeared on the topography of the county in general.

Its agriculture has been ably illustrated by Arthur Young, Esq. (whom as a native this county has just reason to be proud) in his

"*General View of the Agriculture of the County of Suffolk*; drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture, and Internal Improvement. By the Secretary to the Board. Third Edition, London 1804." 8vo. with a map, exhibiting the extent of the different soils which the county is composed.

In 1748, Mr. Joshua Kirby, son of the author of the *Suffolk Traveller*, who was settled as a house-painter at Ipswich, emulating the example of his father, contributed to the illustration of his native county by publishing a set of twelve prints, accompanied by an octavo pamphlet, intitled:

"*An Historical Account of the Twelve Prints of Monasteries, Castles, ancient Churches, and Monuments, in the County of Suffolk* which were drawn by Joshua Kirby, Painter in Ipswich, and published by him, March 26, 1748. Ipswich. 1748." 36 pp. The prints were Clare Castle, Sudbury Priory, Bungay Castle, Christ Church Hospital in Ipswich, St. James's and the Priory Church at Bury, Lavenham Church, Blithburgh Church, Bungay Church, the Tomb of Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk, of Henry Fitzroy Duke of Richmond, and of Henry Howard, Earl of Surry, at Framlingham, and that of William Lord Bardolf at Dennington. In the pamphlet are introduced several additional engravings, illustrative of some of these subjects.

The "*Journal of William Dowding*, the visitor appointed by Parliament for demolishing the Ornaments of the churches of Suffolk in 1643 and 1644," is a curious memorial of the misguided zeal of puritanical reformers of that period.

Some slight notices respecting certain portions of this county are comprehended in "*Observations on several Parts of the Counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex*. Also on several parts of North Wales, relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty. In Two Volumes. The former made in the year 1769; the latter in the year 1773. By William Gilpin, A. M. Prebendary of Salisbury, and Vicar of Boldre in New Forest, near Lymington. Published by his trustees, for the benefit of his school at Boldre. London, 1809." 8vo.

"*A Description of the ancient and present State of the Town and Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's, in the County of Suffolk*. Chiefly collected from ancient authors and MSS. The second edition, with corrections. Containing an account of the Monastery from its foundation to its dissolution; with a list of the abbots and the several benefactors in the town. To which is likewise added, a list of Post and Stage Coaches to and from Bury, with the distance of several towns to which they go. Bury, 1771." 12mo. This edition was revised by the Rev. Sir John Cullum, and the third, under the superintendence of the Rev. George Ashby, appeared in 1782.

"An Historical and Descriptive Account of St. Edmund's Bury, in the County of Suffolk: comprising Details of the Origin, Dissolution, and Venerable Remains, of the Abbey and other Places of Antiquity in that ancient Town. By Edmund Gillingwater, author of the History of Lowestoft, &c." Bury, 1804. 12mo. This volume contains engravings of the Abbey Gate, Ruins of the Abbey, St. James's Church, and the Angel Hill; and displays greater industry in the collection of materials, than judgment or skill in the arrangement of them.

"An Illustration of the Monastic History and Antiquities of the Town and Abbey of St. Edmund's Bury. By the Rev. Richard Yates, F. S. A. of Jesus College, Cambridge: Chaplain to his Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and rector of Ashen. With Views of the most considerable Monasterial Remains. By the Rev. William Yates of Sidney, Sussex College, Cambridge. 1803." 4to.

The father of Mr. Yates was employed near forty years as gardener in the Abbey Grounds, and, though not a man of literary attainments, was nevertheless so interested by the ruins with which he was continually surrounded as to devote all his leisure moments to the attempt to form a collection illustrative of their ancient and present state. The materials thus collected by him were digested and arranged by his son, and led to the composition of the above-mentioned work, which is to be extended to another volume; but the old man did not live to witness the publication of the first.

The late Thomas Martin, of Palgrave, was an enthusiastic admirer of the Monastic Antiquities of Bury. He intended to write a history of them, and was many years engaged in making collections for the purpose, but death prevented him from giving to the public the result of his inquiries. After passing through several hands, such of his papers as related to Bury were purchased by the late Mr. Gough, who generously permitted Mr. Yates to incorporate them with his work.

Dr. Battely, Archdeacon of Canterbury, and a native of Bury, who died in 1708, published a small 4to. volume, in Latin, on the *Antiquities* of that town. Prefixed is a view of the Abbey Gate, exhibiting the towers which formerly stood at each corner, on the side next to the Angel Hill.

"The Woeful and Lamentable Waste and Spoile done by a sudden Fire at St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, on Monday the 10th of April, 1608." 4to.

"A true Relation of the Arraignment of Eighteen Witches that were tried, convicted, and condemned, at the Sessions holden at St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, and there by the Judges and Justices of the said Sessions condemned to die, and so were executed, and their several confessions before their Execution: with a true relation of the manner how they find them out, 1645," 4to.—At the end of Sir Matthew Hale's "Short Treatise touching Sheriff's Accounts, 1683," 12mo. is "A Trial of Witches, at the Assizes held at Bury St. Edmund's for the County of Suffolk, on the 10th day of March, 1664.

before Sir Matthew Hale, Knt. then Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer. Taken by a person then attending the Court. London, 1682." Sir Thomas Browne, who wrote against vulgar errors, was summoned as a witness on the latter occasion, and is here said to have declared in court his conviction that 'the fits of the plaintiffs were natural, but heightened by the devil co-operating with the malice of the witches at whose instance he did the villainies.' He confirmed it by a similar case in Denmark, and so far influenced the jury, that the two women were hanged. The hardships and inconsistencies in both the above transactions are sufficiently exposed in Hutchinson's "Historical Essay concerning Witchcraft." Chap. IV. and VIII.

Among the State Trials is given "*An Exact and Particular Narrative of a cruel and inhuman Murder attempted on the Body of Edward Crispe, at St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk, by Arundel Coke, Esq. Barrister at Law, and John Woodburn, who were afterwards convicted on the Coventry Act, for this offence, and executed.*"

The late Sir John Cullum, Bart. who was Rector of *Hawsted*, published its *History and Antiquities*, 1784, 4to. The same gentleman was the author of a brief account of Little Saxham Church and Bury Abbey, inserted with views, in the *Antiquarian Repository*.

Some particulars respecting Bury and the procession of the Bull, with testimonies in notes, and a neat cut of the abbey seal may be seen in a very rare tract:—" *Corolla varia contexta*, per Guil. Haukinum scholarcham Hadleianum in agro Suffolciensi. Captabr. ap. Tho. Buck, 1634." 12mo.

A curious account of Bury Fair is contained in—" *An Historical Account of Sturbridge, Bury, and the most celebrated Fairs in Europe and America*," printed at Cambridge, about 1774.

An account of a body, believed to be that of the Duke of Exeter, found under the ruins of the Abbey at Bury, with some reflections on the subject forms Art. 33. Vol. LXII. of the *Philosophical Transactions*.

In *Archæologia* III. 311. are remarks on Bury Abbey, with a correct plan and elevation of it by Edward King, Esq.

"*Notes concerning Bury St. Edmund's* in Com. Suffolk, extracted out of the Right Honourable the Earl of Oxford's Library, by Mr. Wanley." fol. 4 pages.

"*Bury and its Environs*, a Poem. Lon. 1747." By Dr. Winter, folio.

Of Ipswich scarcely any thing has been printed in a separate form. Mr. Bacon, recorder, town-clerk, and representative, of Ipswich, also Master of Requests under Oliver Cromwell, compiled *Annals* of this town, which form a volume of more than eight hundred pages; but as the editor of the second edition of the *Suffolk Traveller* observes, notwithstanding his learning, abilities, and opportunities of gaining information, it is evident from his writings, that he was a person of strong

strong prejudices, and that his partiality, in favour of particular notions, led him into many mistakes, some of which are so gross as not to be easily accounted for. Such being the case, it is no wonder that the result of his researches yet remains in MS.

Mr. Raw, bookseller of Ipswich, is at present engaged in preparing for publication an account of that town, and from his industry and intelligence, much curious and useful information may be expected from his work.—All that has hitherto appeared about this place is comprised in the two following pamphlets, edited by the Rev. Richard Canning, minister of St. Lawrence :—

“ *An Account of the Gifts and Legacies that have been given and bequeathed to charitable uses in the town of Ipswich*; with some account of their present State and Management, and some Proposals for the future Regulation of them. Ipswich; 1747.” 8vo. and

“ *The Principal Charters which have been granted to the Corporation of Ipswich in Suffolk*; translated. London, 1754.” 8vo.

“ *An Historical Account of Dunwich, anciently a City, now a Borough; Blithburgh, formerly a Town of note, now a Village; Southwold, once a Village, now a Town Corporate*; with Remarks on some places contiguous thereto; principally extracted from several ancient Records, MSS. &c. which were never before made public. By Thomas Gardner. Illustrated with copper plates. London, 1754.” 4to. The author was salt-officer and deputy comptroller at Dunwich, and died in 1769, possessed of considerable collections of coins and other antiquities.

“ *The History of Framlingham, in the County of Suffolk, including Brief Notices of the Masters and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, from the Foundation of the College to the present time. Begun by the late Robert Hawes, gent. Steward of the Manors of Framlingham and Saxted, with considerable Additions and Notes, by Robert Loder. Illustrated with ten elegant copper-plates. Woodbridge, 1798.*” 4to. Among the plates in this volume, which are well engraved, are views of Framlingham Castle, the Churches of Framlingham and Saxted, and several monuments in the former. This work, says Mr. Loder, in his Preface, forming part of the History of the Hundred of Loes, is extracted from a very fair MS. comprising upwards of 700 folio pages closely written, adorned in the body of the history, and in the margins with drawings of churches, gentlemen's seats, miniature portraits, ancient seals, and coats of arms, blazoned in their proper colours, which was compiled in 1712, and remains in the collection of John Revett, of Brandeston Hall, Esq. Another copy was presented by Mr. Hawes, to Pembroke Hall; a third is said to be in the public library at Cambridge; and a fourth in the collection of the Marquis of Hertford.

“ *The History of Framlingham Castle*, written by Dr. Sampson, of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1663, printed at the end of Leland's *Collectanea*. I. part II. 681. edit. 1770, gives a particular account of the castle, church, and monuments.

“ *An Ordinance for settling and confirming the Manors of Framlingham*

lingham and Sarged, in the county of Suffolk, and the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments thereunto belonging, devised by Sir Robert Hitcham, Knt. and late serjeant at law to certain charitable uses, 1654." fol.

In addition to the History of Framlingham the public is indebted to the late Mr. Loder, of Woodbridge for all that has yet appeared respecting the latter town.

"*Description of Woodbridge Church*, in the County of Suffolk." fol. 4 pages; without date.

"*The Statutes and Ordinances for the Government of the Alms-houses in Woodbridge*, in the County of Suffolk, founded by Thomas Seckford, Esq. Master of Requests, and Surveyor of the Court of Wards and Liveries, in the 29th year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1587. Together with others subsequently made by Sir John Fynch, Knight, and Henry Seckford, Esquire, 1635; Sir Joseph Jekyle, Knight, and Sir Peter King, Knight, 1718; Sir Thomas Sewell, Knight, and Sir John Eardly Wilmot, Knight, 1768, (Governors for the time being.) To which are annexed, a Translation of the Queen's Letters Patent for the Foundation of the Alms House; an Abstract of Mr. Seckford's Will; a concise Account of the Founder; and a Genealogical Table of his Ancient Family. Embellished with Four Plates adapted to the Subject. At the end is prefixed, Notes relating to Woodbridge Priory; together with the ancient Monumental Inscription in the Parochial Church, and those of late date collected and published by Robert Loder. Woodbridge, 1792." 4to. The engravings in this tract (of which I find but *three*) are Views of Seckford Hall, in Great Bealings, and of Seckford's Alms-houses in Woodbridge, and a Plan of the estate at Clerkenwell, left by the founder for the support of that charity.

"*Orders, Constitutions, and Directions, to be observed for and concerning the Free School in Woodbridge*, in the County of Suffolk, and of the School-master and Scholars thereof, agreed upon at the Foundation, 1662; with other matters relating to the same. Second edition, enlarged and corrected. Woodbridge, 1796." 4to.

"*Woodbridge Terrier, exhibiting an Account of all the Charities in that Town*, with Notes by R. Loder. Woodbridge, 1787." 4to.

In 1771, the late Mr. Ives, whose devotion to antiquities, and topography, must render his premature decease a subject of regret to the lover of those studies, issued anonymous proposals for publishing a topographical History of the Hundred of Lothingland, in which his father possessed large property. To obtain the necessary information he circulated a list of queries among the clergy and inhabitants, and had several plates of arms and sepulchral monuments engraved; but his plan never arrived at maturity. Three years afterwards, however, he presented to the public:—

"*Remarks upon the Garianonum of the Romans*: the site and remains fixed and described. By John Ives, Esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S. London, 1774." 12mo. with a south view of Garianonum; the ichnography, two plates; map of the river Yare copied from an ancient

cient original in the corporation chest at Yarmouth, and an inscription on the mantle-tree of a farm-house—A second edition “with some slight remarks;” also a portrait and account of the author was printed at Yarmouth in 1803.

“*An Historical Account of the Ancient Town of Lowestoft*, in the County of Suffolk. To which are added some cursory Remarks on the adjoining Parishes, and a General Account of the Island of Lothingland. By Edmund Gillingwater. London, 1790.” 4to. This volume, like the other works of this author, is extremely crude and undigested.

“*Views in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Northamptonshire*; illustrative of the works of Robert Bloomfield; accompanied with descriptions: to which is annexed, a Memoir of the Poet’s Life by E. W. Brayley. London, 1806.” 8vo. Of the views and descriptions in this elegant little volume, the greater part belong to Suffolk, and comprehend Euston Hall, Temple in Euston Park, Farm House at Sapiston, Sapiston Church, Honington, two of Fakenham and Troston Hall.

A small part of the south-east corner of the county is comprehended in the “*Harwich Guide, containing an Account of the Ancient and Present State of that Borough*”; likewise a Description of Dovercourt, Mistley, Manningtree, Wickes, Walton on the Naze, Langward Fort, Felixstow, Walton, Trimley, Shotley, &c. To which are added Biographical and Historical Notices of Extraordinary Characters. Ipswich, 1808.” 8vo.

In the second volume of *The Imperial Guide*, by J. Baker, is a “*Guide to the Picturesque Scenery, Subjects of Antiquity, and Fashionable Resorts, throughout the Coast of Suffolk to Yarmouth.*” It contains also a “*General Description of Lowestoft*” and its vicinity.

In the *European Magazine*, Vol. II. 168, is a brief description and view of Rendlesham House, and in the same volume, p. 356, an account of Aldborough.

MAPS, PLANS, AND VIEWS.

“*A New Map of the County of Suffolk*, taken from the original Map, published by Mr. John Kirby, in 1736, who took an actual and accurate Survey of the whole county; now republished (with corrections and additions). By John and William Kirby, sons of the Author, 1766, and engraved by John Ryland. Dedicated to his Grace, the Duke of Grafton. With twelve views of remarkable places, the arms of nine noblemen, and 102 Baronets, Esquires, &c.” The views accompanying this map, which is on a large scale, are: Burgh, Mettingham, Framlingham, Orford, Bungay, and Wingfield Castles, Leiston Abbey, Butley Priory, Covehithe Church, Gateway to Bury Abbey, Blithburgh Priory, and St. James’s Church at Dunwich.

The best and most correct map that has hitherto appeared of this county is that in six sheets “from the surveys of Joseph Hodskinson of Arundel Street, Strand,” published by Faden, 1783.

A reduction

A reduction of Hodskinson's map in one sheet has also been published.

Smaller maps of Suffolk have been given among the County Maps published by Smith and Cary, and also in the Atlas which accompanies this work.

"*A new and accurate Plan of the ancient borough of St. Edmund's Bury*, in the county of Suffolk, by Alexander Downings, was engraved by Toms, and adorned with views of the Cross and Abbey Gate.

Another *Survey* was published in 1747, by Thomas Warren, in two sheets, adorned with views of the S. front of the Hospital, the S. front of the market-cross, the E. front of the Grammar School; the S. E. side of St. James's Church; part of the Abbot's Palace, 1720; S. W. view of St. Mary's Church; N. front of the Earl of Bristol's house; W. front of the Abbey Gate; N. front of the Grand Jury House.

Of Ipswich a plan was published so far back as 1564. I have seen a copy of it in the possession of Mr. Raw of that town, but so much defaced that very little of it can be made out.

"*The Borough or Corporation of Ipswich*, in the County of Suffolk, actually surveyed and delineated, anno 1674, by John Ogilby, his Majesty's Cosmographer, and exactly engraved by Thomas Stuart, anno 1688, and are to be had at his house in Brook Street, Ipswich. With the S. E. prospect of Ipswich, faithfully and accurately performed, Gr. King Delineavit. Surveyed per Robertum Felgate generosum." This survey, which occupies nine sheets, is adorned with views of the churches of St. Margaret, St. Nicholas, St. Mary Stoke, St. Elen, St. Stephen, St. Clement's, St. Mary Tower, St. Lawrence, St. Mary Elms, St. Mary Key, and St. Peter, and the houses of Esquire Gaudy and Lord Hereford.

A smaller *plan of Ipswich*, with a short historical account, is given in Grove's "*Dialogue in the Elysian Fields between Wolsey and Ximenes*, Oxford, 1761." 8vo. and in the same work is also a plan of the streets through which the procession passed from Cardinal College to Our Lady of Ipswich.

"*Map of the Town of Ipswich*, in which the Streets, Buildings, Yards, &c. are drawn from an actual Survey, finished 1778, by Joseph Pennington, Land Surveyor."

Messrs. Bucks' engraved, in 1741, *Views of Bury*, S. Ipswich S. W. and in 1738, the *Abbey Gate, Bury*, and the castles of *Framlingham*, W. *Wingfield*, S. and *Mettingham*, N.

A View of the *Abbey Gate, Bury*, by W. Millicent, was engraved by E. Kirkhall, with this inscription: "*A View of the Gate-house belonging to the Abbey in St. Edmund's Bury*, in Suffolk. It being uncertain when this was built, I shall leave it to the more learned to judge, whether before or after Edward I.; the wall which inclosed the Abbey being built in his time."

The "*Angel Hill, in St. Edmund's Bury; with the Church of St. Mary and St. James, and the Abbey Gate; also a View of St. Edmund's Hill, Rushbrook, and Hardwicke*." J. Kendall del. P. S.

Lambora

Lamborn sc. 1774." This plate was re-engraved in a much neater and more accurate manner in 1777.

" *View of the Interior of St. Mary's Church, Bury*," designed by James Mathew, and engraved by J. Bateman, 1808.

A View of the Font in *Worlingworth Church*, drawn by N. Revett, Esq. was engraved by Vertue, 1753.

Heveningham Hall has been engraved by Heath.

Grose, in his *Antiquities*, has given the following views in this county: In Vol. V. *All Saints' Church, Dunwich; Alderton Hall; Church Gate, St. James's Church, and Ruins of the Conventual Church, Bury; Arches near the East Gate, Bury; Blithburgh Priory; Burgh Castle; Butley Priory; Framlingham Castle; Leystone Abbey; St. Matthews, or West Gate, and Cardinal Wolsey's College, Ipswich; Orford Castle and Chapel.* In Vol. VIII. *Clare Castle; Town Hall, Ipswich; and Walton Castle.*

In Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, are two Views, and a ground plan of *Redgrave Hall; West Stow Hall*, Part XVI. *Gifford's Hall, Stokeby Neyland*, Part XVIII. *North Porch of St. Mary's church, Bury; View of the Abbey gate, plan, and elevation of the north side of the same; Details of the western front*, Part XXV. *Plan and details of the Abbey gate-house; Plan and details of St. James's Tower Gate-way, and View of the same*, Part XXVIII.

In the *Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet*, No. 46^{is} devoted to the illustration of the antiquities of *Clare*, and contains engravings of the Castle, three plates of the Priory, three plates of the Stone Font in the Church, and of an Ancient House in the town. In No. 50, of the same work, is a view of the curious stone Font in the church of *Snape*.

" *Specimens of Gothic Ornaments, selected from the Parish Church of Lavenham*, in Suffolk, in forty plates. London, 1796." royal 4to. A volume worthy of the fine fabric which it is designed to illustrate.

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THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

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A LIST

OF THE PRINCIPAL

BOOKS, MAPS, AND VIEWS,

THAT HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED IN

Illustration of the Topography, Antiquities, &c. of the
COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

CONSIDERING the ample materials illustrative of the history, topography, and antiquities of this county, collected by different individuals, it cannot but appear surprising that no general account of Sussex should have been yet given to the public. The earliest of these collections, which, though large, was but of local interest, was made by Mr. Rowe, steward to Lord Bergavenny from 1597 to 1622: it relates chiefly to the town and such parts of the barony of Lewes as were vested in his noble patron, and contains copious extracts from the baronial MSS. concerning the possessors of manors, their tenures, and privileges. His original manuscript, in folio, mentioned by Mr. Gough as having been in the possession of George Medley, Esq. is now the property of the Hon. Mr. Jenkinson, of Buxted-Place; but has for many years been deposited in the office of John Hoper, Esq. of Lewes, attorney-at-law. Mr. Wakeham, a gentleman of the same profession at East-Grinstead, had a copy ornamented with the arms of the owners of manors, &c. which still belongs to his widow, who resides at the same place; and another copy is preserved in the British Museum.

A Mr. Brown, formerly of New Shoreham, issued proposals for publishing a history of Sussex, in two octavo volumes, which never appeared. His widow still resides at Shoreham; but what progress he made, or whether his materials are yet in her possession, I have not learnt.

The Rev. Mr. Hayley, some years since rector of Brightling, made large collections relative to the history and antiquities of this county, which are at present in the possession of John Fuller, Esq. of Rosehill.

But the most magnificent collection perhaps ever formed for a history of this, or any other county, is that which occupied a considerable portion of the life of the late Sir William Burrell, Bart. and which, bequeathed by him to the British Museum, now forms a valuable monument of his industry and public spirit. In order to afford some idea of the magnitude of his undertaking, it may be sufficient to state that, including nine large port-folios, containing views of towns, buildings, and antiquities, this collection extends to forty-two vo-

LIST OF BOOKS, &c.

lumes, most of which are thick folios. On this copious fund the future historian of Sussex will not fail to draw for materials, which must greatly facilitate and abridge his labour.

Sussex, however, is at length likely to possess a county history, on a scale adequate to do justice to the numerous interesting objects which it comprehends. Under the patronage of the Duke of Norfolk, the Rev. Mr. Dallaway has been for a long time engaged upon an account of the three rapes constituting the western division of the county, which will be comprised in two quarto volumes, and two others devoted to the three eastern rapes, are preparing for publication, under the auspices of John Fuller, Esq. of Haslemere.

I have met with no distinct work relative to the topography of the county in general. There is an *Index Vitæ*, or list of places, with out date, intitled, "*A Description of Kent and Sussex; or a View of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages in each County. Written for the use of his countrymen, by Robert Russel of Sussex. London.*"

"*General View of the Agriculture of the County of Sussex, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. By the Rev. Arthur Young, 1808.*" 8vo. accompanied with a Map, exhibiting the extent of the different soils of which the county is composed.

"*The History of Chichester, interspersed with various Notes and Observations on the early and present state of the City, the most remarkable Places in its Vicinity, and the County of Sussex in general. By Alexander Hay, M. A. Vicar of Wisborough Green, and Chaplain of St. Mary's Chapel, in this City. Chichester. 1804.*" 8vo. In the preface to this volume Mr. Hay acknowledged himself the author of the "*Chichester Guide*," published anonymously about twenty years before, and which in this work he professed to have corrected and enlarged. He also announced his intention of giving to the public an account of the privileges of the manor of Bosham, of which, however, death prevented the accomplishment. Since his decease another work, bearing the title of his first publication, has appeared.

"*The Chichester Guide, comprising an Account of the Ancient and Present State of that City and its Neighbourhood, together with a more full and particular Description of the Cathedral than has yet been offered to the Public. 1811. foolsc. 8vo. With a Frontispiece representing the Cross.*

"*Antiquities of Arundel; the peculiar Privileges of its Castle and Lordship; with an Abstract of the Lives of the Earls of Arundel from the Conquest to this Time. By the Master of the Grammar-School at Arundel, 1765.*" 8vo.

"*Ancient and Modern History of Lewes and Brighthelmstone, in which are compressed the most interesting Events of the County at large, under the Regnian, Roman, Saxon, and Norman Settlements. By W. Lee. Lewes, 1795.*" 8vo.

"*The Brighton and Lewes Guide, containing an abridged History of those Towns, and a Description of the Coast from East-Bourne to Worthing, 2d edit. Lewes.*"

"*A Short History of Brighthelmstone, with Remarks on its Air, and an Analysis of its Waters, particularly of an uncommon mineral one,*

LIST OF BOOKS, &c.

one, long discovered, though but lately used. By Anthony Relhan, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland. 1761." 8vo.

"The Brighthelmstone Directory, or Guide for that Place." 12mo.

"Attree's Topography of Brighton and Picture of the Rands from thence to the Metropolis. Brighton. 1809." 12mo. illustrated with a Plan of Brighton, a View of the Marine Pavilion, Elevation of the Royal Circus, and a Map of the Roads."

"The Hastings Guide, or a Description of that ancient Town and Port, and its Environs. By an Inhabitant. Third Edition. 1804." 8vo. This volume, which is understood to be from the pen of Mr. Barry, bookseller, of Hastings, ranks much higher than most of our local guides, and is adorned with several Engravings.

"The Origin and Description of Bognor, or Hothampton, and an Account of some adjacent Villages, (with a View of the former Place.) By J. B. Davies, M. D. Lond. 1807." Foolsc. 8vo.

"Picture of Worthing; to which is added an Account of Arundel and Shoreham, with other parts of the surrounding Country. By John Evans, A. M. 1804. Foolsc. 8vo.

"A Tour to Worthing, or Idle Hours not Idly Spent, containing a slight sketch of the Country, Anecdotes, &c. 1805." Foolsc. 8vo.

There is a "Description of East-Bourne," in 12mo. which the author has not been able to meet with.

"Mount Caburn, a Poem," written in imitation of Cooper's-Hill, by William Hay, Esq. of Glynd-bourne, and published in 1730, takes in a survey of the greatest part of this county.

A shocking detail of the atrocities perpetrated by a desperate gang of smugglers, who, about the middle of last century, infested the western part of this county, is given in "A Full and General History of the Inhuman and Unparalleled Murders of William Galley, a Custom-house Officer at the Port of Southampton, and Mr. Daniel Chater, a Shoemaker of Fordingbridge, Hampshire. By fourteen notorious Smugglers. With the Trials of the Seven Bloody Criminals at Chichester, by virtue of a Special Commission, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th January, 1748-9. Written by a Gentleman at Chichester. Third Edit. 1779. 12mo."

In "The Topographer, containing a Variety of Original Articles illustrative of the Local History and Antiquities of England," which extended to 27 monthly numbers, forming 4 vols. 8vo. and was conducted by the late Rev. Mr. Shaw, the historian of Staffordshire, are many notices respecting places in this county, and engravings of Lewes Castle; Sompting Church; the Beach House, Little Hampton; the Friary, Chichester; Southwick Church; Eartham, the seat of William Hayley, Esq.; Cowdray House, two views; and Parham, the seat of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart.

The Topographer was continued in another form, and under the title of "Topographical Miscellanies, containing Ancient Histories and Modern Descriptions of Mansions, Churches, Monuments, and Families, with many Engravings, particularly of ancient Architecture throughout England, Vol. I. 1792." Ato. Of this first volume, which seems also to have been the last, a considerable portion is oc-

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copied with subjects in Sussex, accompanying *Ham Priory*; *Glynde*, the seat of Lord *at Terring*; *Michelgrove*; and *Slindon*, from drawings by Shaw.

"*Observations on the Coasts of Hampshire* relative chiefly to picturesque Beauty, &c. year 1774. By the late William Gilpin, *Curry, and Vicar of Boldre, near Lymington* of this county the excellent author of particularly bestowed his attention on *Arundel* and *Winchester*.

"*Journey from London to the Isle of Wight*, Esq. 1801," 2 vols. 4to. This possesses observations made in a tour of the coast of *Sussex* with views from drawings by J. Nixon, *Hastings Castle*; *Battle Abbey*; *Pevensey Pavilion, Brighton*; *New Shoreham Church* *Castle*, and *Chichester Cathedral*.

"*Tunbridge Wells and its Neighbourhood of Etchings and Historical Description* The Etchings executed by Letitia Byrnes handsome volume contains fine engravings of this county:—*Eridge Castle*, two views *field Place*; *Bayham Abbey*; *Scotney Castle* *Stoneland*; *Withyham*; *Bolbroke*; *A Moated House at Brambletye*. The particulars are drawn chiefly from *Lamington MSS.* of Sir William Burrell.

"*A Guide to all the Watering and Prehends* Descriptions of *Bognor*, *Worthing* and *Hastings*, with brief notices of the the vicinity of each of those places, together with indifferent engraved views and small vignettes to the coast.

In the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS John Fuller, Esq. gives an account of the storm in 1703, in this county. In XLII. account of a tessellated pavement, bath, and in March 1717, near *Eastbourne*; being learned John Tabor, M. D. of *Lewes*, the same volume, p. 783, is the rest of the of the ancient city of *Anderida*, and other county. In XXXII. p. 391, is *Roger* Inscription found at *Chichester*. In XLII. an *Aurora Borealis* at *Petworth*, October with, D. D. In XXXVII. p. 108, a the condition of the town of *Hastings* after small-pox. XLI. p. 606, contains observations lights seen in the air in this county, by Fuller, M. D. who at p. 871 of the same of a fire-ball seen in the air, and an example 1741; and in XLIX. p. 353, is a com-

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teret Webb, Esq. on the agitation in the waters of Sussex on November 1, 1755, during the memorable earthquake at Lisbon.

In the "ANTIQUARIAN AND TOPOGRAPHICAL CABINET," are plates and descriptions of the following subjects in this county:—No. 1, *Amberley Castle*. No. 11, *Pevensey Castle*. No. 24, *Saxon Door, Chichester*. No. 33, *Monastery of Grey Friars, Winchelsea*. No. 34, *Chichester Cross*. No. 35, *S. E. View of Chichester Cathedral; S. W. Tower of Do.; Bell Tower; N. W. Entrance; Arches at the East End; Nave; Interior; Buttress on the North Side*. No. 38, *Cowdray House, west front; Part of the Hall and Chapel*. No. 39, *Chantry of St. Richard in Chichester Cathedral*. No. 40, *St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester; Stalls in the Chapel of the Hospital*. No. 42, *Remains of Bayham Abbey Church; Gateway of Bayham Abbey*.

Britton's "Architectural Antiquities," part 5, contains an engraving of *Chichester Cross*.

In Grose's "ANTIQUITIES," Vol. V. are engravings and historical particulars of *Arundel Castle; Battle Abbey, two views; Begham or Bayham Abbey; Bodiam Castle, two views of the exterior, and one of the interior; the Crypt at Bosham Church; Boxgrove Priory; Bramber Castle; Bramber Church; the Block-house at Brighthelmston; Eastbourne Priory; Halmaker House; Hastings Castle, two views and a plan; Hurstmonceux Castle, four views; St. James's Hospital, Lewes; St. John's Church sub Castro, Lewes; Ipses Tower at Rye; Knap Castle; Lewes Castle, view and plan; Lewes Priory, two views; Mayfield Place, two views; Pevensey Castle, two perspective views, also a bird's eye view; Shelbred Priory; Stanstead Place; The Town Hall, Chichester; the Vicars' College, Chichester; Monastery of the Grey Friars, Winchelsea; Winchelsea Castle; Winchelsea Church; North-east Gate of Winchelsea.*

In Vol. VIII. of the same work are the following subjects:—*Brede Place; Great Hall in the Palace of Mayfield; Michelham Priory, two views; a building belonging to the Abbey of Robertsbridge; Ruin near Crowhurst Church; Scotney Castle; and Verdley or Fordley Castle, with a ground-plan.*

Among the engravings in the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE are the following subjects in this county:—In Vol. XV. *Stanstead Place*. XXII. *Chichester Cross*. XXIV. *East Bourne*. Two Views of *Arundel Castle*, one in Vol. XXXVI.; the other in Vol. XLIV. XLIII. *Baths at Brighton*.

In the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE are numerous notices illustrative of the topography of Sussex, accompanied with many views of churches, but in general on a very small scale.

MAPS, PLANS, AND VIEWS.

The earliest map of Sussex was published together with that of Kent by Saxton in the year 1575. This was succeeded by Norden's, which was reprinted with additions by Speed in 1670; Hollar's; Herman Moll's; Bowen's and Pine's, accompanied with an Ichonography and north view of Chichester, and an ichnography and south

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view of Lewes. The most minute that has hitherto appeared, is *Jen's*, in six sheets, published in 1724. The most modern as well as the most correct is *Laurie and Whittle's*, upon one sheet of Surrey, delineated from the best surveys and authorities, and regulated by astronomical observations by Nathaniel Colman. It was published in 1807. Smaller maps have been given by Carey and Smith among their county maps, and also in the Atlas which accompanies this work.

The greater part of Sussex is comprehended in *Edwards's General Map of Fourteen Hundred Square Miles*, published in 1792 (see list for Surrey); and the Coast was delineated by *Gardiner Jeakyll* in 1778; and *Ashdown Forest* by *Kelton*.

Budgen published a *Plan of the Course of the Hurricane*, from *Berhill to Newenden Level*, May 20, 1729.

A *Plan of Goodwood Park, Gardens, and Plantations*, was engraved by *Hulsberg*.

In *Stukeley's Itinerary*, pl. 71, is a *Plan of Chichester*, under the name of *Mantantonis*. An accurate *Plan of the same city and environs*, by *Gardiner and Jeakyll*, was published in 1769, on two sheets and a half, with views of the Cathedral, the Cross, and a *Plan of the city in 1610*.

Hollar has engraved the following views in this county:—

Arundel, and Castle; Bramber Castle; Ruins of Bramber Castle, two views; *Old Shoreham; Ruins of Pevensey Castle; Winchelsea Place*.

In 1737 and 1738, the Messrs. *Bucks* published views of *Chichester*, S. W. *Arundel*, E. *Battle Abbey*, S. W. *Begham*, N. *Lewes Priory and Castle*, S. *Boxgrove Priory*, N. W. *Winchelsea Monastery*, S. *Pevensey Castle*, N. and S. *Bodiam Castle*, N. E. *Winchelsea Castle*, W. *Hurstmonceaux Castle*, S. W.

Of *Chichester* a north view was also engraved by *King*. An engraving of the *Cross* was made at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries in 1743; and two views of the same edifice, E. and W. done by *Ride*, and engraved by *Vertue*, were published in 1749. *Stukeley*, in his *Itinerary*, pl. 49, gives a representation of a *Roman inscription* found in that city, which is likewise engraved in the face to *Hearne's edition of Domesday*, with remarks by *Dr. Baile* and *Havant*.

There are five views of *Lewes*, engraved by *Basire*.

A view of *Brighthelmston* from a drawing by *Lambert* was engraved in 1766.

An inside view of *Winchelsea Castle* was published by *Perry*.

An engraving of *Iping Lake*, by *J. Mason*, from a drawing by *Beller* was published in 1763.

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TO

THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX.

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LIST
OF THE PRINCIPAL
BOOKS, MAPS, AND VIEWS,
THAT HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED IN
Illustration of the Topography, Antiquities, &c. of the
COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

"THE History and Antiquities of the Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland, by JOSEPH NICHOLSON, Esq. and RICHARD BURN, LL. D. in two volumes, Vol. I. London, Printed for W. Strahan; and T. Cadel, in the Strand, MDCCLXXVIII." Mr. Nicholson, was nephew to Dr. Nicholson, Bishop of Carlisle, and lived at Hawksdale, in Cumberland. These gentlemen drew the greater part of their information respecting Westmorland from the seven following sources :

1. The Ecclesiastical History of the Deaneries of Kendal and Lonsdale from " Bishop GASTRALK's manuscript account of the Diocese of Chester, with continuations by the late Commissary STRATFORD: now (1777) in the possession of Mr. James Collinson of Lancaster."
2. Sir DANIEL FLEMING of Rydal, Bart. " formed a manuscript history of his own family (and incidentally of divers other families) in two volumes 4to." Amongst his other collections are many pedigrees of ancient families, marriage settlements, inquisitions post mortem, extracts from the records in London, and from the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and degrees in courts of equity, &c. He also wrote a small manuscript History of Westmorland; one copy whereof is at Rydal, and another in the said Bodleian Library."
3. ANNE, COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE, &c. employed ROGER DODSWORTH in preserving public office copies of every thing that could be found relating to any of her ancestors, the Veteriponts, and Cliffords. These were engrossed in three large folio volumes; and at present are in the library at Appleby Castle. She also employed the learned HALE in digesting these records into a history of her ancestors, from the first Robert de Veteripont, down to her own time.
4. The Rev. MACHEL, M. A. Rector of Kirkby-Thore, with great industry and perseverance collected materials for a History of Westmorland;

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Westmorland; and, as his collections multiplied, for Cumberland also. These at his death he left to Bishop Nicholson, with a request that they might be arranged and published. But the bishop according to a preface he prefixed to them, finding them all in loose papers, imperfect and undigested, bound them in six volume folio, and lodged them in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

5. The Ecclesiastical History of the Deanery of Westmorland was illustrated by the Rev. HUGH TODD, D.D. Vicar of Penrith, in an Historical Description of the Diocese of Carlisle, of which there are several manuscript copies, in one large folio volume. This work was intended for publication, but never finished.

6. CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, Esq. of Cask Hall, Lancashire, left a large Collection of manuscripts respecting Westmorland, Lancashire, and Cumberland, of which there are several copies, and one at Rydal Hall.

7. JAMES BIRD, Esq. of Brougham-Hall, made an alphabetical digest of matters concerning the several manors, &c. in this county held of Appleby Castle, a copy of which is preserved in the collection at Rydal-Hall; but his large collection of ancient evidences are supposed to be lost.

The Rev. WILLIAM HUTTON, vicar of Betham, compiled a history of that parish, which is preserved in the vestry there.

This county, with Cumberland, was visited by St. George, 1615; and by Sir William Dugdale, 1664 and 1665.

"An Essay towards a Natural History of Westmorland and Cumberland, wherein an account is given of the several mineral and surface productions, with some directions how to discover minerals by the external and adjacent strata, and upper covers, &c. By THOMAS ROBINSON, Rector of Ousby, in Cumberland. London, printed for J. L. by W. Freeman, at the Bible, against the Middle Temple Gate, in Fleet-street, 1709." 8vo.

The Philosophical Transactions contain a letter from Mr. Machel to Sir William Dugdale, "On a strange well, and some antiquities found at Kirkbythore." Dated March 25, 1684. Vol. XIV. No. 158, p. 555.

The Gentleman's Magazine has the following papers: 1738, p. 417, descriptions and drawings of two broken altars at Kirkbythore, one of which is also mentioned in 1753. p. 270; 1745, p. 625; 1746, p. 62, Accounts of the Movements and Operations of the Armies in the Rebellion.—1748, Description of Winandermere.—1753, p. 370, Account and representation of a halo formed by the sun in a mist, sent from Kirkby Lonsdale, by S. PARROT; and at p. 270, Description and Drawing of Kirkby Lonsdale bridge, by the same person. 1754, p. 250, Description of Kirkby Stephen.—1755, p. 272, Account of Maidenway and Castle by Mr. Pegge.—1761, p. 72, Account of a Valley "about a mile from Wildboar Fell," by J. HARRIS.—1776, p. 311, Description of Foundation and Antiquities in a field called the Quamps in Dalton Hall demesne, near Burton in Kendal.

Kendal.—1794, p. 326, two letters on the natural history of the country about Kendal and Moricambe-bay.

Description of the rocks and holes of Stankthread-bridge, by G. COOPER.

The MAGNA BRITANNIA printed, in which the places described are alphabetically arranged, contains 46 quarto pages respecting this county.

The Roman stations and antiquities at Brougham, Kirkbythore, Crakenthorpe Moor, Brough, Maiden Castle, Water Crook and Ambleside, are described in HORSLEY'S BRITANNIA ROMANA, and given with additions in GOUGH'S CAMDEN'S BRITANNIA.

The Monthly Magazine contains Statistical Accounts of the following parishes by the Rev. JOHN ROBINSON, of Ravenstonedale. Ashby, Vol. XII. p. 392; Vol. XIII. p. 112.—Crosbyravensworth, Vol. XIII. p. 419 and 534.—Kirkby Stephen, Vol. XVIII. p. 103.—Orton, Vol. XV. p. 109 and 416. Descriptions of Pate Hole, Vol. XIII. p. 112. Vol. XV. p. 103.

JOHN GOUGH, Esq. of Middleshaw, near Kendal, published Twelve Letters in the Westmorland Advertiser, from April 18 to July 4, 1812, intitled "Historical Remarks on the Manners of Westmorland," and "On the Progress of National Refinement." The same paper also contains several curious essays and remarks on the antiquities of this county.

PENNANT'S "Tour in Scotland" describes several places along the western side of the county; and his "Tour from Downing to Alston Moor" notices the most remarkable places between Kirkby Lonsdale and Gamont bridge, by way of Brough and Appleby.

The Archæologia contains an account of a stone hammer found near Heversham, by Mr. LORT, 1770, Vol. II. p. 125.—Account of opening the largest barrows on Sandford Moor, in a letter from the Rev. WILLIAM PRESTON, of Warcop-hall, to Dr. Lyttleton, Bishop of Carlisle, and President of that Society, 1766. ib. p. 273.

Accounts of the *Earls of Westmorland* are given in the *Magna Britannia*, Gough's *Camden's Britannia*; in *Dugdale*; *Bridge's* edition of *Collins' Peerage*, &c.

"Memoirs of the Reign of James the Second. By Lord John Viscount Lowther;" to which is prefixed the Life and Character of the author. York. 1808. 4to. not published.

DR. JOHN SMITH, the Editor of St. Bede's Works, published by his son John, in folio, 1722; and his brother Dr. JOSEPH SMITH, were born at Lowther, the former Nov. 10, 1659, the latter Oct. 10, 1670. *General Dictionary*.

"The names of parishes and other divisions maintaining their poor separately in the County of Westmorland, with the population of each; on a plan which may facilitate the execution of the Poor Laws, and the future ascertainment of the number of inhabitants in England. By a JUSTICE OF THE PEACE for the Counties of Westmorland and Lancashire."

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Lancashire."

Lancashire." Kendal, Pennington 1812. 8vo. This pamphlet corrects the return of population in 1801, 41,617 to 41,923.

"General View of the *Agriculture* of the County of Westmorland, with observations on the means of its improvement. By ANTHONY FAIRBOLK. Drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, and internal improvement. Edinburgh. 1794." 4to.

"*Meteorological* Observations and Essays. By JOHN DALTON, professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the New College, Manchester. London. 1793," 8vo. This work contains valuable remarks on the climate of Westmorland.

Observations, chiefly *Lithological*, in a Tour to the Lakes of Westmorland and Cumberland.

"An Excursion to the Lakes in Westmorland and Cumberland, August 1773. Lond. 1774." 8vo. Reprinted "with a Tour through part of the Northern Counties in the Years 1773 and 1774. By WILLIAM HUTCHINSON. Lond. 1776." 8vo. The latter edition was accompanied with several drawings of Camps, Antiquities, &c. by the author's brother, and engraved by Stevens.

"Observations chiefly relative to Picturesque Beauty, made in the Year 1772, on several parts of England, particularly the Mountains and Lakes of Cumberland and Westmorland. By WILLIAM GILPIN, M. A. Second Edit. 1788." 8vo.

WEST'S "Guide to the Lakes in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire. Eighth Edit. 1806."

A Survey of the Lakes in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire. By JAMES CLARKE. Föl.

"A Descriptive Tour and Guide to the Lakes, Caves, Mountains, and other Natural Curiosities in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, and a part of the West-Riding of Yorkshire. By JOHN HOUSMAN. Third Edit. Embellished with Engravings. Carlisle. 1808." Octavo.

"A Description of Sixty Studies from Nature, etched in the soft ground by WILLIAM GREEN of Ambleside, after drawings made by himself in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, comprising a General Guide to the Beauties of the North of England. Lond. 1810." 2s. 6d. With the Prints Ten Guineas.

Descriptions of the Lakes are also contained in the following Works: MR. GRAY's Journal in a Letter to Dr. Wharton, Oct. 18, 1769."—"YOUNG's Six Months' Tour, 1770."—"WALKER's Tour to the Lakes. Lond. 1792." 8vo.—"A Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes," in 1794, 8vo.—"MRS. RADCLIFFE's Tour."—"ESPRELLA's Letters. By ROBERT SOUTHEY," 3 vols. 12mo. &c. &c. &c.

Acts of Parliament have been procured for enclosing and improving commons, and in the following places: Shap, 1767; Broughamelloor, 1775; Mintsfeet, in the parish of Kendal, 1811; Kirkbythore Moor, &c. 1811; Clifton, 1811; Cesterton, 1811; Scaethwaiterigg, Hay, and Hutton P' th' Hay, 1811.

"An

"An Act for making and maintaining a Road from the east end of a Close called *Lords' Close*, in the Parish of Brougham, in the County of Westmorland, into the Town of Penrith in the County of Cumberland, and for building a Bridge in the line of the said Road over the river Eamont, which divides the said Counties of Westmorland and Cumberland. 1812." The bridge erected in pursuance of this Act "consists of three arches, one of forty five feet, and two of forty feet span each."

Notices of Application to Parliament for enclosing commons, &c. in the following places, were given in the Westmorland Advertiser, in September 1812.—Within the manors and townships of Preston-Patrick, Holme, Claythorpe, and Burton in Kendal: within the manor and township of Warcop: within the manors of Sockbridge, Yanwath, and Eamont-Bridge: within the manor of Whale: within the township of Hutton-Roof: Commons, Mosses, &c. at Undermilbeck, Winster, and Crook: and for draining, and otherwise improving and preserving, a certain tract of moss, or turbary-ground, within the townships of Bethom and Hale, and certain other places in the neighbourhood.

MAPS, VIEWS, &c.

In 1739 BUCK engraved Plates of the Castles of Appleby, Brough, Brougham, Harcla, Kendal, and Pendragon, and of Shap Abbey.

Views of Winandermere, near Ambleside; and Hawswater Lake, near Banton, &c. were painted by BELLERS, and engraved by CHATELAIN, CANOT, and MULLER: the figures by BOITARD, jun. 1753.

In PENNANT's Tour from Downing to Alston, Views of Kirkby-Stephen Bridge, Pendragon Castle, Lamerside-hall, Tombs in Kirkby-Stephen Church, Church of Orton, Church of Brough, Appleby Castle, Tombs in Appleby Church.

GROSE's Antiquities of England: Views of Brough Castle, Brougham Castle, Shap Abbey.

Amongst Mr. FARINGTON's Views of the Lakes, engraved by BYRNE, and others, are the following thirteen taken in Westmorland: Rydal Water; Brathay-bridge, near Ambleside; the lower Water-Fall at Rydal; Rydal looking towards Winandermere-Water; Ambleside; Windermere-Water from Gillhead below Bowness; Views across Windermere-Water, looking over the great island, from the hill above the Ferry-house; View looking down Windermere from above Rayrig; the Bridge and part of the Village of Rydal; the upper end of Ullswater; the lower end of Ullswater; the Palace of Patterdale; Patterdale from Martindale-fell.

Green's "Sixty Studies from Nature," contains thirty-six from subjects in this county, viz.—Rothay-bridge, near Ambleside; Ambleside from the Gale; Windermere; Cottage at Ambleside; Bark-



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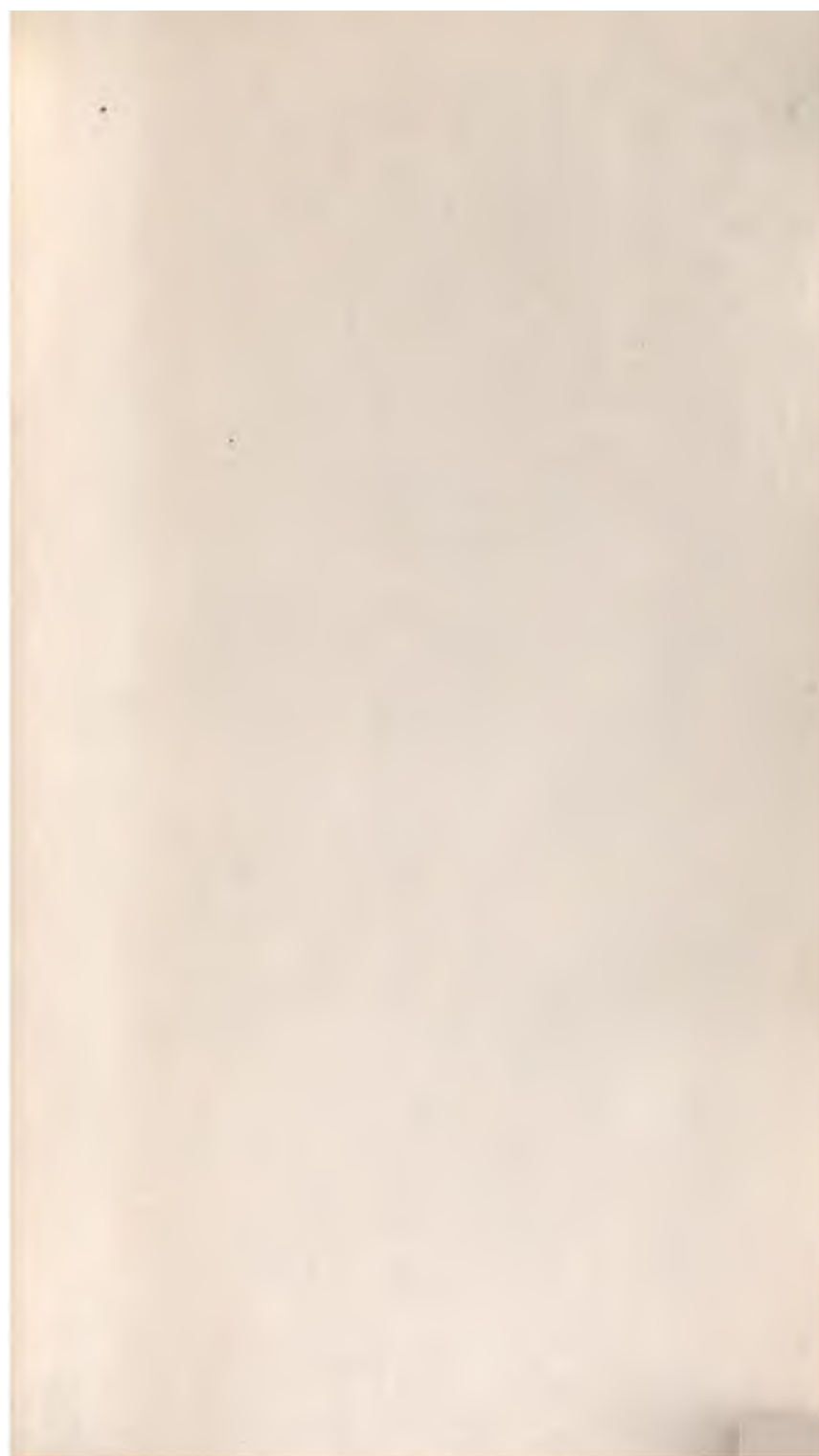
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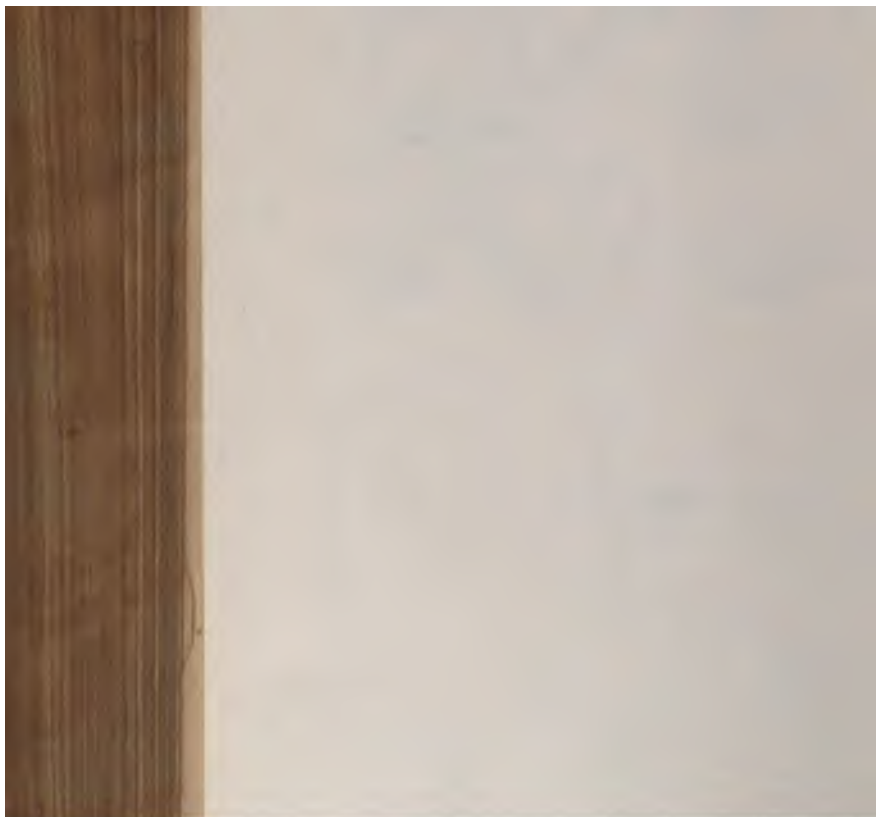
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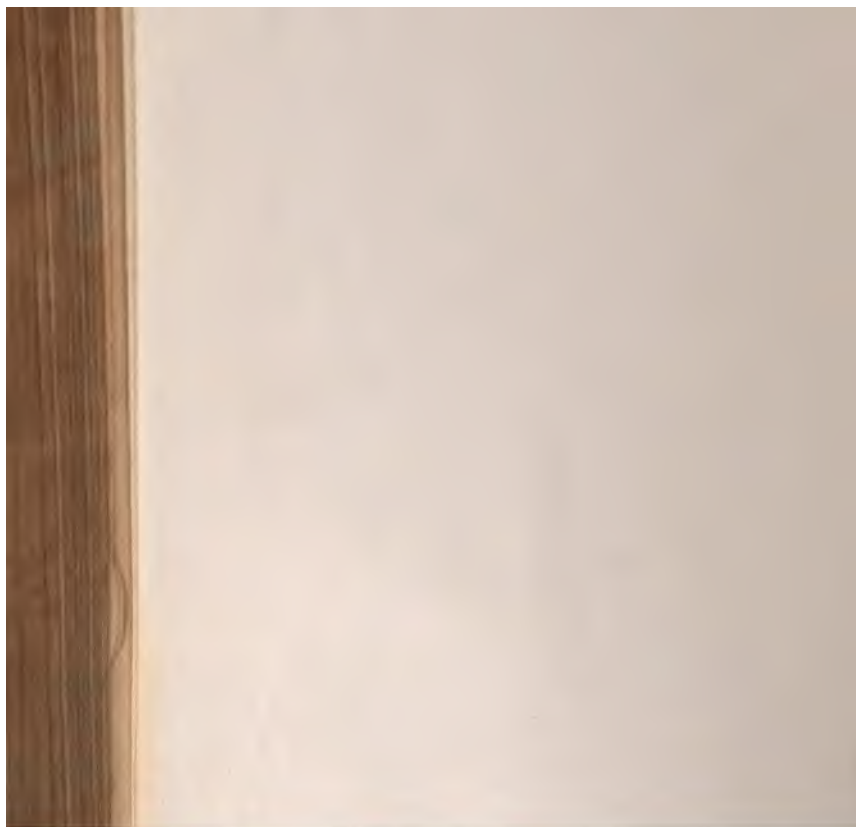
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